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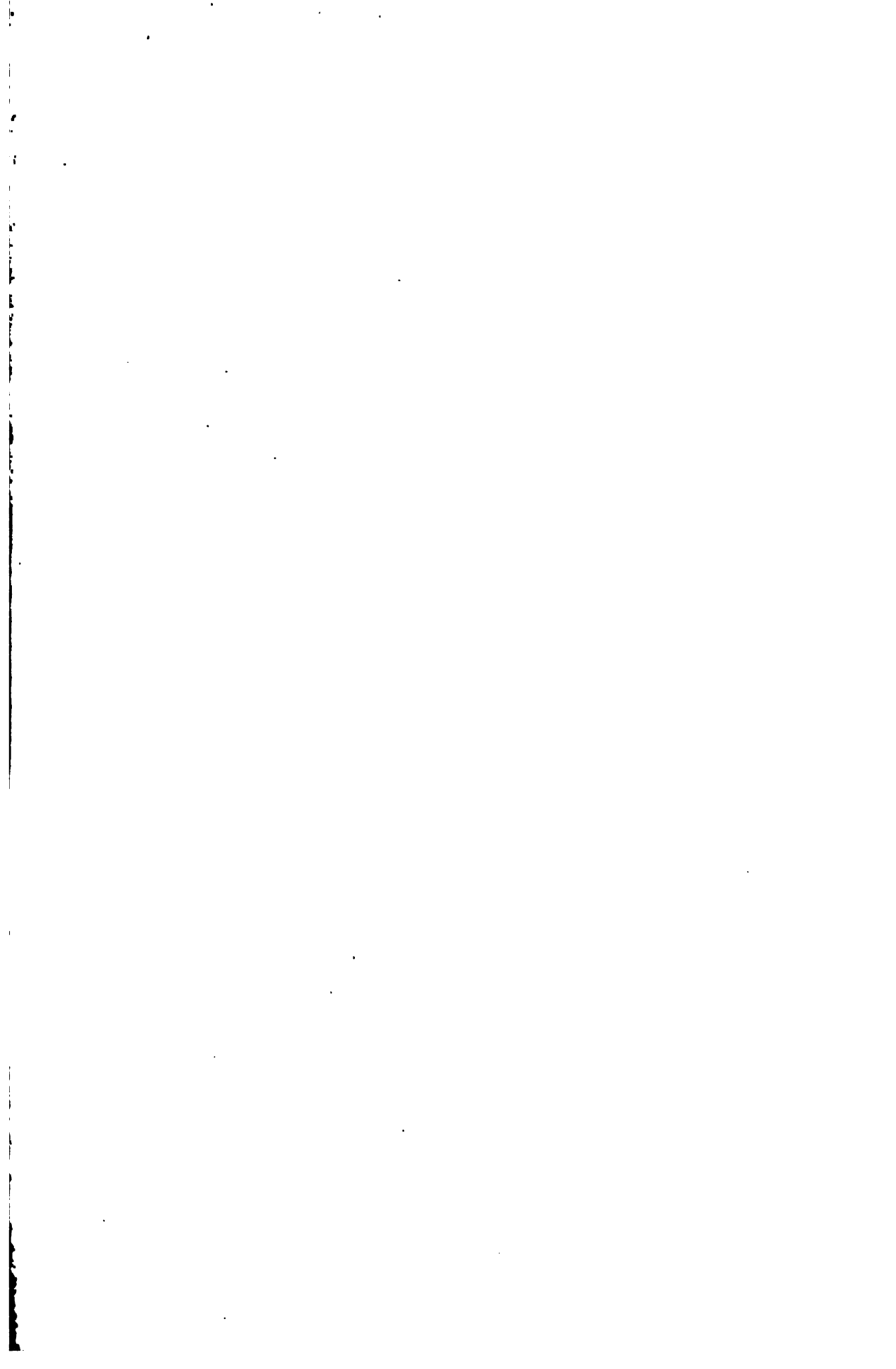
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PRINTED CALENDARS.

THE Editors of Calendars published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls are requested to confine any Prefatory Remarks they may consider necessary to prefix to their Volumes to an explanation of the Papers therein contained.

(Signed) ROMILLY.

13th June 1867.



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C A L E N D A R

OF

S T A T E P A P E R S,

FOREIGN SERIES,

OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH,

1562.

24-1-19

CALENDAR
OF
STATE PAPERS,
FOREIGN SERIES,
OF THE REIGN OF
ELIZABETH,
1562.

PRESERVED IN THE
STATE PAPER DEPARTMENT
OF
HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Vol. V.

EDITED BY
JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A.,
OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DURHAM.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, AND WITH THE SANCTION OF
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

^c LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, AND DYER.
1867.

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P R E F A C E.

IT is the object of these remarks to present to the reader a brief outline of the leading events which are narrated in the present volume, viewed more especially with regard to their bearing upon the history of our own country. In doing this I refrain from analysing motives or deducing inferences, leaving it to the reader to form his own estimate of the events recorded in the following pages.

Object of the
Preface.

2. As in the last volume, so in the present, the politics of France claim our first notice, both as regards the number and the importance of the documents which illustrate the history of that country. The letters of the English envoys, Throckmorton, Smith, and Somers, will be read with undiminished interest. They record with minuteness and accuracy the progress of events from within a few days of the time when Louis de Bourbon, Prince of Condé, assumed the command of the army of the Huguenots (which he did at Orleans, 12 April 1562) to the battle of Dreux, fought in the month of December in the same year. The period thus sharply marked off on either side by these dates is worthy of a careful study, as exhibiting the motives, the position, the actions, and the designs of the two great conflicting parties. These incidents are here presented to us in all their primitive truthfulness, as they occurred day by day, before they were moulded into the form in which they subsequently took their place in the pages of history. They are recorded by men who did not (and who indeed, from the nature of things, could not)

Affairs of
France.

interpret them by the light of the events by which they were succeeded. Hence the exceeding value of these papers, as exhibiting the movements of Condé on the one hand and the Duke of Guise on the other, and the part taken by Elizabeth and her ministers in reference to this great political struggle.

3. Casting a rapid glance over this large mass of correspondence, official and private, we observe that it may be grouped under the following subjects,—the unsuccessful negotiations between Condé and the Queen Mother early in June; the movements of the two armies, and the steps taken on either side for their reinforcement; the surrender of the city of Bourges to the royalists in August; the occupation of Havre-de-Grace and Dieppe by the English under the Earl of Warwick; the siege of Rouen, its surrender, and the death of the King of Navarre in October. After a lull, during which the Queen Mother endeavoured to negotiate with the Prince of Condé and the Admiral, we have next to record the occupation of Dieppe by the King's troops, the skirmishes near Paris, and the movements of the armies in the direction of Normandy, which brought them into collision near Dreux, on 19 December. Condé being taken prisoner on the one side and the Constable Montmorenci on the other, and the Marshal St. André being slain, the sole command of the royalists then devolved upon the Duke of Guise.*

4. There was comparative tranquillity at this period in

Affairs of
Scotland.

* The documents during this period which are especially worthy of notice, as illustrating the course of Elizabeth's policy towards France, are the following; the correspondence between Lord Robert Dudley and Throckmorton (30 and 31); Articles between the Queen and Condé (656, 663, 666); Elizabeth's Manifesto in vindication of her conduct (667, 668, 669, 671, 693, 707); and her statement upon the same subject addressed to the King of Spain (682).

the political affairs of Scotland, and the biography of its Queen was marked by only one occurrence of exceptional importance. In the earlier months of the year she had busied herself in preparing for a meeting with Elizabeth, which it had been decided should take place at York or Northampton in July; but the disturbances in France afforded Elizabeth a reason for postponing the interview until the following year, and the autumn had set in before Mary began her expedition to the northern parts of the kingdom. She had reached Aberdeen on the last of August, and, late as the season was, she proceeded to Inverness, where, on September 9, occurred the rebellion of the Earl of Huntly and his sons, the Lairds of Gordon and Findlater. Randolph's letters (who accompanied her in this expedition) will be read with interest;* they give the fullest and most authentic information which we possess respecting the origin and progress of this very obscure conspiracy. The correspondence for the year closes with some speculations as to the probability of the Queen's marriage. An alliance with Spain was at first thought not improbable; the King of Sweden had recently been rejected, and Darnley was still in England, and as yet had given no overt token of his intentions. Elizabeth's watchfulness, however, had already been directed towards the family of Lennox, whose nearness by blood to the throne of England caused her to regard it with an eye of jealousy. Many curious particulars on this head are disclosed by a remarkable series of papers connected with this family, which are scattered through the present volume.†

5. During the year 1562 Elizabeth's former suitor, Eric King of Sweden, once more comes before us, and the

Affairs of
Sweden.

* See 648, 688, 718, 823, 919, 967.

† The more important of these are the following, Nos. 26, 27, 34, 91, 211, 122, 412, 1420.

circumstances under which he reappears are somewhat remarkable. The question of his marriage with the Queen was revived by a letter from two of the ladies of the Court, one of whom, Katherine Ashley, will be remembered as having been Her Majesty's "governor" at an earlier period of her history. She and Dorothy Broadbelt address themselves to no less exalted a personage than Nicolas Guildenstern, Chancellor of Sweden, and they give him to understand that if his master will renew his suit, the probability is that it will be successful. The letter is cautiously worded, but its meaning is obvious.* However, it never reached its destination, having been intercepted by Cecil, along with several others which reveal some curious secrets of Court intrigue. The correspondence would appear to have been carried on through half a dozen Englishmen, who prosecuted their designs under the pretence of trading between Stockholm and London. One of them, John Keyle, gives a detailed account of his proceedings in England, which, if we accept his statement as true, is certainly remarkable.† Another of the party, James Goldborne, formerly a servant in the family of Mistress Ashley, had contrived to pass into the service of the King of Sweden, and, returning to England, sent such intelligence as tended to encourage his master's ambition.‡ But the most curious papers in the series are those which record the result of the examination of Dymock and Keyle, in which the proceedings of the party in England and in Sweden are detailed with a precision which entitle them to credit.§ Dymock contrived to escape from Cecil's power, and we next find him writing from Dunkirk, "from whence " he will go to Emden, and thence make his way to the

* No. 345.

† Nos. 379, 380, 381.

‡ No. 437.

§ Nos. 438, 439, 440, 446.

“ King of Sweden.”* Possibly it was by his representations that Eric shortly afterwards renewed his professions of love, which he addressed with increased warmth to the object of his affections.†

6. The correspondence between England and Germany is at this period without much significance. It was conducted chiefly through Dr. Mundt, whose letters are models of compression and comprehension; valuable, business-like, but uninteresting. They relate chiefly to the measures adopted by the Queen for thwarting the attempts made by the Duke of Guise to obtain troops from Germany.‡ M. D'Oysel, who had been sent from France to the Count Palatine to interest him on behalf of Charles the Ninth, received an answer which showed him how groundless were his hopes of aid from that quarter, a document to which so much importance was attributed that it was forthwith printed for wider circulation.§ The mission of D'Andelot in favour of the Huguenots was more successful; he received a considerable sum of money for Condé, and took back with him into France a large body of horsemen and musketeers, who did good service at the battle of Dreux.|| Shortly afterwards, Henry Knolles was sent along with Mundt upon a special message to the Protestant Princes of the Empire, who entered warmly into her views upon the subject, and promised her their co-operation in the common quarrel.¶ From Bohemia we have a detailed account of the magnificent coronation of King Maximilian at Prague, which began at half-past five on the morning of Sunday, 21 September, and lasted until dinner time; that of the

Affairs of Germany.

* No. 470.

† No. 948.

‡ Nos. 11, 74, 244,

§ Nos. 414, 416.

|| Nos. 503, 561.

¶ Nos. 575, 576, 638, 729, 730, 809, 810, 897, 898, 899.

Queen, with an equally elaborate ceremonial, took place on the day following.*

Affairs of Italy.

7. The information which we have from Italy is both scanty and unimportant. Shers and his successors, Stopio, Giannetti, Marsilio della Croce, and others contrived to glean a few particulars on matters generally of very little value, and they transmitted these to Cecil and Mason. We have a few reports of the proceedings of the Council of Trent, but they do not add much to our information. Among these may be specified one from Thomas Goldwell, formerly Bishop of St. Asaph, addressed to Cecil, requesting to be authorized to communicate with him respecting the proceedings of the meeting.†

Affairs of Spain
and Portugal.

8. Sir Thomas Challoner still continued to be the English Ambassador in Spain, and his letters and those of his correspondents exist in considerable numbers. They throw no great light upon Spanish affairs, and we gather from them little which we might not learn elsewhere. An exception, however, may perhaps be here entered in favour of an important series of despatches respecting the illness of Don Carlos, Philip's son, which had well-nigh proved fatal. It possibly may have had an effect upon the subsequent health of the Prince, and may in some degree account for the eccentricities of his conduct in after life.‡ Attention is also invited to the few papers connected with the history of Portugal, which are worthy of notice as illustrative of the progress of maritime discovery, commerce, and colonization.§ It appears from one of these documents|| that Martin Frobisher had made at least two voyages to Guinea before 1562, and had resided three quarters of a year in the castle of Myne.

* No. 537.

† No. 15.

‡ Nos. 46, 52.

§ Nos. 78, 102, 103, 104, 158, 190, 222.

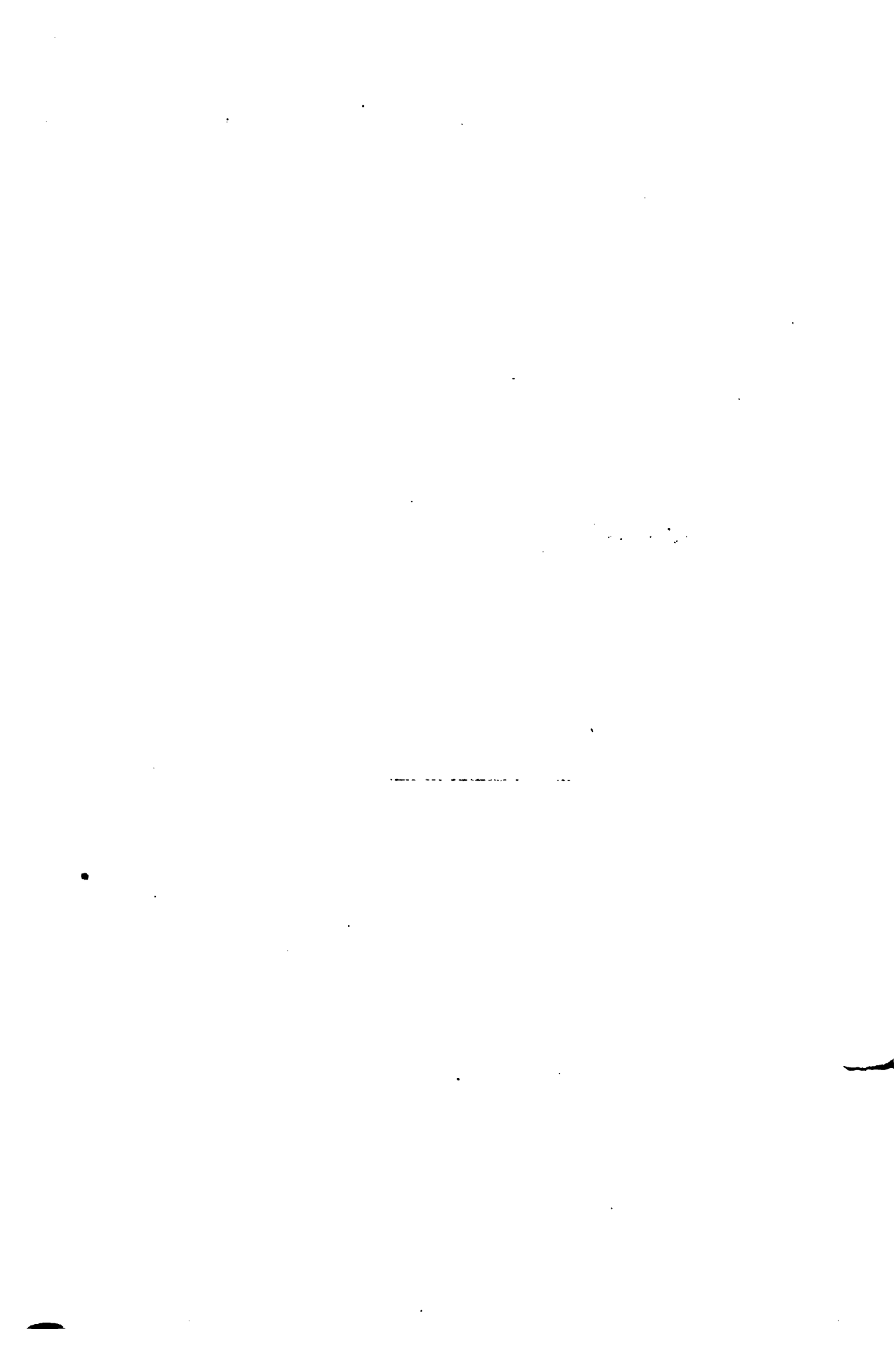
|| No. 102.

9. These remarks, taken in conjunction with the index and the topographical classification of the documents, may serve in some degree to simplify the use of this Calendar ; but the reader who is interested in the history of the reign of Queen Elizabeth is requested to study the work for himself, document by document, without trusting to aids which at best must prove imperfect and unsatisfactory.

I have once more to acknowledge the assistance afforded by Mr. A. J. Crosby, B.A., in the preparation of this volume.

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

15th July 1867.



FOREIGN PAPERS.

ELIZABETH.

A.D. 1562.

A.D. 1562.
[May.]

1. CHALLONER'S PETITION to the QUEEN.

1. In exchange for the manor and rectory of St. Bees, value 94*l.* per annum, he desires the Queen to grant to him the rectories of Easthaddon and Coldasheby (Northampton), value 21*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* per annum, and for the residue of the said value amounting to 72*l.*, to grant to him the rebatement of 72*l.* yearly by way of defalcation as parcel of 135*l.* 5*s.* fee farm which he pays to her for the manor of Gisburgh (York).

2. The woods upon the lordship of St. Bees (more than 10,000 oaks) are not set at any value here, but they are worth more than 1,000 marks.

3. Also that his patent of 50*l.* pension, which the Queen last year restored, may be by a liberate passed according.

Draft, in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him. Pp. 2.

[May.]

2. CHALLONER'S PETITION to the QUEEN.

1. At his being sent in ambassade to the French King in Edward VI.'s time, he was promised that at his return his patent of 50*l.* annuity should be converted into lands to him and his heirs; for which purpose he left his patent in the hands of the late Duke of Northumberland.

2. Hopes the Queen will grant that the said patent may be confirmed to him as before; or in lieu thereof, and of 700*l.* which he ought to have allowance for in the Queen's Exchequer, to grant to him and his heirs the yearly defalcation of 35*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, parcel of 135*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, which he pays to the Queen for the fee farm of the manor of Gisburgh, in York, whereof the old rent, before he took it in fee farm, was no more, the reprises deducted, then 117*l.* per annum.

3. Desires the Queen to consider the same, and also what charges his journey into Spain will stand him in, which, without her relief, will be too great for him to bear. His journey to Spain will cost him above 1,000 marks.

Copy, in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him. Pp. 3.

A.D. 1562.

May.

3. The BISHOP OF AQUILA to CECIL.

Troubles him again about the Flemish youth, who is helpless and innocent; can produce a doctor and witnesses, whose depositions prove that the man whom the Fleming is said to have killed died of an old wound. These witnesses did not come forward at the trial; he will therefore send them to Cecil, in order that he may know the truth. Cannot forbear saying that it seems hard that an undefended and innocent youth, almost a child, cannot be saved by the writer, when daily and openly notorious pirates and robbers receive pardon, to the prejudice of his countrymen.—*Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary*: May 1562. For Shepard's pardon, being a Fleming. *Lat. Pp. 2.*

May 1.

4. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

The bearer, Diego De Sanedra, a Spaniard, having been in his service for two years, and having also served M. De Chantoney, the Spanish Ambassador in France, (and who is now repairing to England with Don Juan Pereira Dantes, late Ambassador here from the King of Portugal,) has desired the writer to give him a favourable letter to Cecil. He intends shortly after his arrival to go to his own country by sea, and asks to take with him from England three or four garnish of pewter vessels to bestow upon some of his friends in Spain.—Paris, 1 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 1.

5. M. DE SECHELLES to [CECIL].

Begs him to forward his despatch, and also that the Queen may direct Throckmorton to write to the Prince of Condé. Desires him not to forget his passport to the seaside, which he may give to the bearer. Wishes that he could speak with him, in order to refresh his memory with respect to the instructions which the Queen has given to the President of Wales.—Lambeth, 1 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 3.

May 2.

6. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. By his letters of the 27th ult. (sent by Clifton) he informed the Queen that these men had sent to the Prince of Condé, first, the Abbot of St. Jehan de Laun, in Picardy, and next the Bishop of Orleans and Secretary L'Aubespine, to treat about these differences. The Abbot returned on the 29th ult. with an answer that the Prince had sent sundry times before the conditions which he intended of the accord. This answer was not well accepted here, and thereupon the Constable took musters of twelve ensigns of footmen in the Pré aux Clercs, and gave order to the Master of the Ordnance to prepare the artillery to be sent towards Orleans. The horsemen and pioneers were ordered to march forward, but the footmen were not good soldiers, nor did the captains

A.D. 1562.
May 2.

trust in them, "for I was there present, and saw that day's work." The Abbot was sent again with larger conditions, viz., that the late edict for religion should be entirely observed; that the Constable and Marshal St. André should retire from the Court; that the Guises should no more persecute any man for religion; that the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre should govern according to the order taken by the Estates, and should make what alliance they would with the Prince of Condé, by marriage with the children of the Prince to those of the Duke of Guise. The Abbot was despatched with these offers on the 29th ult.

2. Since then, M. D'Andelot having issued from Orleans with 1,500 horse and 1,000 arquebusiers on foot, M. De Sipierre was sent to intercept the same. He is a very devout servant to the Guises. For two or three days these men have showed small cheer, but have revived upon intelligence that M. D'Osune (Governor for the King in Turin) comes forth with troops from Gascony. Also, the Duke of Montpensier has intercepted 20,000 crowns of the sun sent to the Prince of Condé from his favourers. The Protestants bear a good countenance in spite of these disadvantages.

3. The enterprise of the Guises has failed in France; the practice to destroy the Earl of Arran and the Lord James in Scotland is discovered, as well as the surprise of Geneva by the Duke of Nemours for the Duke of Savoy. They also say that the Queen did in time remedy dangers that might have ensued in England.

4. Sends herewith a memoir of the estate of M. De la Plessis Clerambault, nominated as hostage in the place of M. De Courtalin. Sends also a remonstrance dedicated to the Queen Mother, and lately printed at Orleans, wherein the author shows sharp bitterness.

5. The Governor of Savoy, with the Bishop of Toulon, the Duke's Ambassador in France, have treated with the King's Council these four or five days about the rendition of the five places in Piedmont.

6. The Bishop of Orleans and M. L'Aubespine had not returned from the Prince of Condé at the despatch hereof.—Paris, 2 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

May 2.

7. ESTATE OF M. DE LA PLESSIS CLARAMBAULT.

He has 3,500 livres per annum, but is encumbered with his mother's dower and his four sisters' portions. He is also charged with his father's debts, amounting to 36,000 livres.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 2.

8. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. He has heard that the merchant staplers visiting Bruges so behave themselves that Cardinal Granville uses it as an argument against the merchant adventurers at Antwerp concerning the admission of the new introduced Bishop there.

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May 2.

2. The troubles still continue here. Cannot judge that the Prince of Condé is like to quail. The King of Spain has a great party here for two respects, papistry and ability. The best way to meet with this faction here is to win the good opinion of the Protestants. As the Queen cannot match him with pensions, she must ally herself with the Protestants in every country through the bond of religion. She has more cause to be suspicious of the King of Spain than any other Prince, for whatsoever men say, his meanings tend to a dangerous end.—Paris, 2 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 2.

9. LORD DACRE to the COUNCIL.

1. The answer to his letters of the 9th ult. did not meet his expectation, yet he caused the day of march to be kept, whereunto he sent his son and deputy, with a good number of borderers. Having arrived at the place accused, he sent Richard Dacre for assurance. They found that the Master of Maxwell had gone to chase the "plompes" and outlaws. The Laird Drumlangrick, who granted the assurance, was left there as Master Deputy until he returned, whereupon Richard Dacre returned to the writer's son, and afterwards the Lairds of the Holm Ends and Newby went to seek the assurance, which his son granted, and forthwith made proclamation as is customary. Immediately after word was brought him that the Master and his company were chasing Englishmen upon English ground, whereupon his son sent Richard Dacre, the serjeant, with Bourgh and Gillisland to understand their doings. As they were going to meet them, the Master returned into Scotland, and was at the Trethbeck, (within a mile of England), with whom was Robert Bowhyll (*alias* Maxwell), who with fifty men chased for two miles upon English ground, and overrode certain poor labouring men. George Bell, the Master's household servant, was slain in this chase by the outlaws, and the Master's men and horses hurt, spears broken, and guns fired and arrows shot at the English, but none of them were hurt, except two of their horses.

2. This being quieted, his son sent certain gentlemen to Mr. Maxwell to say that he marvelled that such demeanour should be used when they had assembled for redress of attemptates. He answered that certain of his men were following outlaws in a chase into England, and asked that he might meet the writer's son, and to let six gentlemen of England and Scotland sit down for reformation of the same. Whereupon his son consulted with the gentlemen of England, who thought it not meet (considering the grief and heat of both parties) to have any reform that day, but to wait till the writer was advertised thereof. The Scotch followed over the water into England, so that Willy Grame (Braydes Willy) shot amongst them over the water of Sark; the same who was before them in London, and was commanded by the

A.D. 1562.
May 2.

Master of the Rolls to observe an order for the restitution of goods taken from a poor woman, which he has neither fulfilled nor will he come to answer those bills of Scotland he is filed of, nor such as dwell under Fergus Grame. Has written to the Master of Maxwell for a meeting on the 14th inst.—Naworth, 2 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

On the back are the following memoranda :

Delivered at Naworth at two of clock in afternoon.

Received at Newcastle the iij of May at x o'clock before noon.

Received at Durham the iij of May at iij of the clock at afternoon, in the presence of Cristopher, son of Cristopher Patinson, Robert Hope, and Anthony Whetfeld.

Received at Doncaster the vij day of May at eight of the clock at afternoon.

May 2. 10. The COUNCIL of the NORTH to CECIL.

1. Enclose Lord Grey's answer to their inquiry respecting enclosures in the North, wherein it would be well to confer with Grey, the Lord Treasurer, and Mr. Chancellor of the Duchy of such enclosures as shall be appointed to be done. And Cecil, who set it well forward, must endeavour to bring it to a good end. Refer to his consideration an allowance for those of the Council who were last year in much travail and at great charges therein, as they will be greatly burdened unless it be granted.

2. They and the rest of the Council have begun to have executed in these parts those penal laws which were appointed to be looked into, and doubt not to bring the people in good order therein; but they think and talk much about him [the Earl of Rutland], and the President here because thereof, the same statutes being but little looked unto in the adjoining countries.

3. Have, according to the Queen's letters, had before them and the rest of the Council, Sir Richard Cholmeley and other gentlemen, and given them the best instructions they could, and shall have regard to their doings and others in such like cases.—York, 2 May 1562.

4. P. S.—Sir John Forster, Warden of the Middle Marches, writes that he is informed that the Liddesdale men are assembling for the purpose of doing some sudden exploit either in England or Scotland, but he has not learned what has encouraged them so to do.—York, 2 May 1562. *Signed:* Rutland, Thomas Gargrave, Geo. Browne, Christopher Estoft.

5. P. S.—* In case there be any good news of the Protestants' proceedings in France, and he would impart it to him by one of the clerks of the Council, would think himself " behold-

* This P.S. is written on a separate half page of paper and is signed by Rutland alone.

A.D. 1562.

May 2.

ing" to Cecil, and the rather glad, as the contrary side is advertised for their purpose. Also about the Earl of Lenox's matter and the Lord of Westmoreland's case, there being much talk thereof here.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 5.

May 2.

11. MUNDT to CECIL.

1. Mentioned in his late letter to the Queen that two noblemen had been sent by the Prince of Condé to the Protestant Princes to induce them to prevent aid being sent from thence to the Guises. They were received at Heidelberg by the Palatine and their request was readily granted. The emissaries of the Guises have also arrived, with a printed apology for the massacre at Vassy, but there is little chance of their success. The Queen Mother lately sent the same with a letter to the Duke of Wurtemberg, whom the Guises have deluded by pretending that they are ready to embrace and uphold the Confession of Augsburg. The Princes take good care that no soldiers go out of Germany. The Landgrave lately arrested an officer of cavalry who was secretly enlisting horsemen in Hesse, and who said that he was doing so for Roggendorf, one of Guise's party. The Landgrave tore up the officer's commission before his face, and made him swear not to leave his castle without a passport. The Guises have asked for a levy of foot from the Papist cantons of Switzerland in the King's name; the cantons have promised to send fifteen ensigns; but the Protestant cantons have replied to the Prince of Condé that they would not suffer any soldiers to be levied to serve against him in their territory, on pain of confiscation of goods. The Duke of Wurtemberg also takes care that no volunteers shall march through Montbeliard into France. This city has also forbidden anyone to enlist, under severe penalties. The Bishops keep quiet. Three days ago the Prince of Condé sent letters to all the Princes, and sent also a letter and his declaration to the Elector Palatine, whom he asked to forward the same to the Emperor. The King of Spain's captains have money, and they are ordered that as soon as soldiers are taken from Germany into France they should enlist men for the defence of his territories.

2. On the last of April the writer sent to Cecil the reply of the Elector Palatine and the Landgrave. Has learnt nothing certain about the convention which he mentioned above; but if the Queen wants anything done there, it will be advisable for her to let him know as soon as possible. The person who was sent by the Guises has been trying to persuade the Palatine and the other Princes not to hinder the passage of German troops into France for the purpose of chastising the rebels, but the Palatine has replied that it does not seem advisable for the King to call in German soldiers; that unless they are regularly paid, they will plunder those who are on their line of march; that the disturbances in France are only between the King's subjects; that whichever

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way the victory goes he will lose his people; and it would be better to settle the matter by agreement. He will be ready to mediate between them, as friends of both parties. The Emperor is said to have an envoy with the Palatine in order to persuade him to help the election of Maximilian as King of Rome. This is the more credible as the Emperor has determined to have Maximilian crowned at Prague this summer. The Duke of Lorraine has assembled his vassals, and will send ten ensigns of foot into France. It is to be feared lest the Duke of Savoy and others will do the same.—Strasburg, 2 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp. 4.

May 2. 12. JOHN FRAMPTON to CHALLONER.

Wrote on the 5th ult. and enclosed a letter from Chamberlain written before his departure. Understanding by Challoner's letter to Tipton that he desired to know how far he had negotiated his matter concerning the restitution of his creditors' goods, he has since then written another, twenty days since, wherein he declared his mind at large.—Seville, 2 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

May 2. 13. CUERTON to CHALLONER.

They "pass" much trouble that the English ships cannot be suffered to lade as they have been used. For Reyd's chest and his raiment, the Commissary will not put it at liberty until Challoner sends a commission from the Inquisitor. Would be glad that the two "sedolas" should come for the lading of Chamberlain's chest and the gentlewoman's chest.—Bilboa, 2 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

May 3. 14. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Has received Cecil's letter, with the packet from the Marquis unto this Queen, who is much beholden to the Lord Robert and Cecil that they came so speedily. The news which Cecil sent to Randolph is as true as the other. Her uncle favourably writes in his own cause and that of his brethren. This enterprise of theirs is judged of her more rash than wise, and against the reputation of her house and the desire she had that there should be no innovation, the King being so young. If they prosper, the envy of others (who profess in divers countries the contrary religion) will at length grow so great that it will be their utter ruin. If the contrary happen, she knows how greatly she is weakened to have lost the honour of such a stock as she is descended from. Divers other things she surmises with herself; the rest she has said to the writer.

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2. They attend hourly the coming of St. Colm, and make full account that nothing can let the interview. All men are retired home to make their provision. The Ambassador of Sweden sent upon Friday two gentlemen of his own to know where he should attend upon the Queen. Answer was given by the Laird of Lethington that she would be in Edinburgh within eight days. The bruit is great of marvellous treasure that he has brought. He remains yet in Leith, and has not been in Edinburgh. He is called Earl of Westmaria; he is cousin german to the King, and has been sundry times lieutenant to him. The castle of Dumbarton is delivered, and answer come from thence. The Earls of Arran and Bothwell shall be transported to the castle of Edinburgh. Lord Fleming will be married on Sunday to the heiress of Lord Rosse; the Queen makes the feast. The Earl of Glencairn acknowledges the Queen's favour in bearing his son's charges at Newcastle.

3. The money that the Swede has brought is all new coined Jocundals; his own image upon one side, with a world and cross in his hand, with his title, "Ericus 14, D.G. Suc.: Got.: Van. q, Rex;" upon the other side are his arms, with a crown with an order about it; knows not of what the title is; *Deus dat cui vult.* In the next packet he will send one. It is said they are the first of this stamp.—St. Andrews, 3 May 1562, Sunday. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 4. 15. THOMAS GOLDWELL, BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH, to CECIL.

There being so many Ambassadors and Prelates at Trent from the Princes, and none from the Queen, he thinks it his duty to state how things go here. Congregations are kept almost every day, holidays excepted, in which nothing has been treated of but such as appertains to the reformation of the Church. Much matter is digested, yet nothing is decreed, for that is done only in the sessions, of which only two have been kept. The first was for the opening of the Council, and in the second was granted a safe-conduct to all men that would require it to come hither, of whatsoever faith they were. In this session the Ambassadors of the Emperor, the King of Portugal, and others, were admitted. The third session will be kept on the 14th inst., in which the Ambassador of Venice, and others, will be admitted. He thinks the decrees shall be deferred eight days longer at the instance of M. Lansac, who desires to be present. He sends a bill enclosed of the number and names of the Prelates and Ambassadors here. If Cecil is disposed to write to him, he is to wrap his letters in a piece of paper, and address it "Al Mageo M. Bapta Burdono, M^{ro} delle poste in Trento," and cause the letters to be delivered to the Master of the Post in Antwerp; they will then come safely to his hands. So without expense or knowledge of any man they may intreat anything that

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shall seem good to the Queen.—Trent, 4 May 1562. *Signed*: Thomas Asaphen.

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd.* by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

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16. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

The bearer, Signor De Lippomany, a Venetian gentleman, has asked for letters to England, so that he may do reverence to the Queen, and see her Court.—Paris, 4 May 1562. *Signed*.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

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17. CHALLONER to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY.

Has mentioned the occurrences here in the Queen's letters. In his former letters to Cecil he made a motion of an offer to present to the Queen two white jennets from hence for her saddle, "with a round sum of money to boot," for redemption of a certain rent during his life towards the augmentation of his living. The money is half the value of the thing which he desires. If he knew the Queen's inclination he would go about for procuring the jennets. He lives a weary life, and unless it was for the service of the Queen he would not endure two years to one end, to be sure of 200 marks worth of land in reward; besides the loss of his time and profit at home by storing his grounds and pastures, that would yield him 500 marks yearly, which is more than he now receives. He is sure to spend (if this "owltragicus" dearth of things continue here), besides his diets, two or three thousand ducats every year out of his own purse.—Madrid, 4 May 1562.

Hol. Draft by Challoner, and endd. by him: Sent by Henry Kyng. Pp. 5.

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18. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

The bearer, Don Joan Pierre Dantas, late Ambassador from the King of Portugal in France, now dealegued to go in legation to the Queen from the said King, has requested letters of recommendation to Cecil. His errand (according to his words) is to impeach the general navigation by the Queen's subjects to the coasts of Barbary and Africa, which he fears may be haunted as well by the Queen's ships as by the merchants' traffic of their own adventure.—Paris, 5 May 1562. *Signed*.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

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19. CHALLONER to JOAN CUERTON.

1. Has received Cuerton's letter by the scrivane of Bilboa, Beltran De Savallo, where he offered him to speak to the Conte De Feria in his suit; he has learned it is a general order throughout the realm.

2. Has since received two letters from Cuerton of the 24th and 26th ult. in one, but has not yet received Chamberlain's passport concerning the 2,400 rials of plate; he will pay the

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same at his coming to Bilboa, when the King goes that way. Expects 2,400 ducats from England by exchange every day.

3. On the 19th ult. the Prince of Spain fell downstairs, whereby he hurt his head; on the 1st inst. the physicians were in doubt of him, so the King rode that morning to Alcala to see him. On the 2nd and 3rd inst. there was hope of his recovery. Yesterday his life was despaired of again; hopes were revived again this morning that he may escape. It is a dangerous hurt, and he thinks it was badly attended to by the surgeons at the beginning. If the Prince dies, the King's journey to Aragon is for this year stopped. As soon as he learns anything for certain he will write to Cuerton.

4. The bearer, Mr. Gooze, kinsman to Cecil, returns to England, and Wensley (Challoner's servant) in company with them. Desires Cuerton to get them a good ship for their return, and he will bear their charges till they go aboard ship, whilst they remain at Bilboa. Sends under the charge of the said Barnaby Gooze to England, two wooden coffers of gwadamessillez hangings to Chamberlain, with two little silver candlesticks, one salt-cellar gilt with the cover, and a basin, an "ewell" silver parcel gilt, with a little fardel of linen napery, all pertaining to him. Desires Cuerton to see it safely shipped to be sent him by Gooze. As for obtaining the King's licence for the rest of Chamberlain's chests, and the gentlewomen's, the Court is in such heaviness that it is no time to sue or speak for anything. Wishes to be commended to Mrs. Cuerton, to Mr. Geffardson and his wife. Will esteem it a favour if Cuerton can procure him a firkin of butter similar to the first, for other butter here is dear and "stark naught."—Madrid, 5 May 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp 3.

May 6.

20. LORD GREY to CECIL.

1. Has received his letters of 30th ult. The Lord of St. Colme passed through here on the 30th inst. Has sent Lady Suffolk's letter to the Earl of Marre. Would be glad to have an answer to his letter to Cecil touching the lewd rumours and disorders of Norham, as great suit is made to him for their delivery. As his stay depends upon the interview of the two Queens, desires to know whether the same will hold.

2. Last market day he took a Scotsman, who dwells at Etal near the Borders, exchanging Scotch money for English, and giving gain here for English money to the sum of 3*l.* sterling. He confessed that he had other three at his house at Etal; and by the report of the constable of that place is not worth three groats. He commonly uses this kind of exchange, and is of such simplicity that if great watch had not been made for such he would hardly have been espied.—Berwick, 6 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. On the back: Delivered at Berwick, 6 May, at six afternoon; received at Newcastle, 7 May, at 2 o'clock afternoon. Pp. 2.

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21. RANDOLPH to LORD GREY.

Sir John Forster's servant has been with the writer and his complaints against the opposite Warden have been heard. Proclamation should be made by the Wardens that no goods from the opposite wardenry will be received within their several bounds. Sends a copy of the order presently taken. The Warden of the Middle March desires redress "for the murder done by Wyll, the good man." If all the Wardens will agree to make this general to render and receive for all slaughters committed, the writer will write respecting the same to Lord Dacre and asks Grey to do the same.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 3.

[May 6.]

22. The MIDDLE MARCHES.

"The copy of the direction and commandment sent to the [Scottish] Warden of the Middle Marches," to the following effect:—

1. That he shall appoint a meeting with the English Warden at Hexpathgatehead on 18th June, for the redress of attemptates.

2. That he shall make proclamation hereof at the market crosses of Jedworth, Kelso, Hawick, and Selkirk.

3. That he shall search for fugitives from England and deliver them to the English Warden.

4. That the Wardens be ready to answer the complaints of "Will Yong, the good man."

Copy. Endd. Pp. 4.

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23. WINDEBANK to CECIL.

1. It is necessary that remedy be most speedily provided, for it has come to this extremity that Mr. Thomas had fled his ways if good watch had not been kept. His means for money was that he would have sold all his apparel together with Windebank's. He was on the point of having a couple of horses upon credit of a merchant. When a man in an evil mind casts the worst that can come to him (as he does) saying to divers that he is sure of his portion and that his father cannot disinherit him, what hope is there of such a one? His behaviour is such that the writer can be sure of nothing in his own custody. By reason of the garboils Throckmorton cannot dispose of their going to any place. He speaks of going to Orleans, but not resolutely. Mr. Thomas has come to an extremity of evil meaning.—Paris, 7 May 1562.
Signed.

2. P. S.—There must be great heed taken that by friendship Mr. Thomas have not extra money, either from England or Antwerp.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

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24. WINDEBANK to CECIL.

Wrote to Cecil on 26 April. Sees not only a continuance but also an increase of obstinacy in running as it were wilfully

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into all vanities in Mr. Thomas. Can do no good either by reason and counselling amicably or by threatening. If Cecil would have his son remain longer here, he wishes that he would give him commandment to put away his servant, for the writer can do nothing therein.—Paris, 7 May 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

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25. Draft of the above.

On the back there are several memoranda, apparently referring to the intended tour in France of Mr. Thomas Cecil and Windebank. They were to study the social and political state of the country, etc., and "in no wise remain in one town with the Ambassador." Orig. Hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

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26. ARTICLES against MARGARET, COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

1. She has practised with the French and Spanish Ambassadors, as at the siege of Leith and other places.

2. In 3 Eliz., after the death of the French King, she procured her husband to send letters into France by Stewart Laird of Gaston, servant to the Queen of Scots, and received answers written by the hand of the said Queen Mary, not making the Queen privy to these doings.

*The Laird of Bar, in sana mente, proveth these, as also will Mr. Forbes, gentleman.**

3. After Easter in the same year she covertly sent her servant, Ralph Latye, with letters and credence from herself, her husband, and Lord Darnley to Lord Obenye in France, and afterwards into Spain to the Count De Feria and his wife.

Lyhart, schoolmaster, proveth this article, and Lord Obenye's letters, with Elder, as also William Forbes.

4. In the same year, about Whit Sunday last, (after the return of the Laird of Gaston and before the home coming of the Scottish Queen,) the Countess sent from Settrington Gaston and William Forbes to the Earls of Athol, Sutherland, Cassilis, and Bothwell, the Lords Semple, Seton, the Sheriff of Ayr, and other noblemen, to prove their affection towards the marriage of Lord Darnley with the Queen of Scots. Forbes brought their answers last summer to my Lady at Temple Newsome; and Lord Seton willed him to show her that he would not only spend his living, but also his blood for that purpose.

William Forbes proveth this all whole.

5. After the arrival of the Queen of Scots, the Countess sent Arthur Lyhart, Lord Darnley's schoolmaster, secretly to her with letters from Lord Darnley, "who was brought one morning by the Earl of Sutherland at Stirling in the Queen's chamber, conferred his message at good length, the

* These comments occur opposite each article in the margin of the original.

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Queen walking up and down with him, none but her women standing by. Afterwards sat her down upon a coffer, where she likewise talked of the setting forth the Lord Darnley, his stature, age, qualities, ability, and friends of my Lady in these parts. He was well accepted. She promised to accomplish to my Lord and my Lady all that they of reason could demand."

The schoolmaster confesseth the journey and speaking; altereth his message for the marriage. William Forbes proveth, and Bar affirmeth, he had such answer as Gaston had.

6. Within two days of Michaelmas last, the Countess sent message by the Laird of Gaston to ask the Queen of Scots whether she would keep her promise made in France or not, and by plain and open words made suit in the Earl and Countess's names to the Queen for her marriage to Lord Darnley. Gaston, at the Queen's commandment, wrote to the same, and at first received gentle answer from the Queen that the matter was of great importance, and that she would advise thereupon. Gaston told William Forbes that all would be well for Lord Darnley.

Bar, in like mind, proveth this.

7. The Countess, to allure the Queen of Scots to her purpose, set forth her own title here, declaring what a goodly thing it were to have both the realms in one, meaning that her son should be King both of England and Scotland, "as her prophecyers at the death of her first son told her." She also became an espial for her against the State here, devising that the Queen of Scots in all their writings should be called the Hawk, and that all writings should be burnt; requiring the Queen to certify her uncles, if she had made them privy to anything, that they should keep the same secret.

Bar, in good mind, proveth this.

8. Lord and Lady Lennox declared to Lockhart, Laird of Bar, that Queen Elizabeth loved them not, and that they looked every day for a pursuivant to come to their gates. Understanding the meeting of the two Queens in England, the Countess sent word to the Queen of Scots to have her most trusty friends about her, and to keep herself near the castles of Edinburgh and Stirling, declaring that if she came here, England would have them all. She imputed mistrust to the Lord James, whom she bruited to be the worker of that meeting. Lady Lennox was also a let to the Queen of Scots coming through England.

The Laird of Bar, in the same mind, proveth this.

9. For these two years and more she has had practice unknown with the Spanish Ambassador, and had her factors about him; first, one Brinkloo (who for a robbery was hanged), and now Francis Yaxley, who from time to time

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sent her word by Hugh Allen of things for her purpose, and wrote letters to her, which she has burnt, sent a turkis [turquoise] ring as a token to Lord Darnley, and last sent her word of an information given for the marriage of Lord Darnley with the Queen of Scots by Thomas Bishop, received by Yaxley from the Spanish Ambassador, that she might provide remedy for the same, and for taking Bishop by the Laird of Minto in case he came into Scotland. Yaxley should have gone into France this last summer, who, if he be well handled, can tell other matter.

Confessed by Francis Yaxley and by Hugh Allen; William Forbes also proveth a part.

10. She has by open talk many times usurped the name of second personage to the crown of England, and that in default of the Queen she would give place to none. Her servants have made like boasts, "and at Christmas was a year, hearing the Queen was something crazed, they said their mistress should rule als long, and that they should have the ball at their foot." Many of the gentlemen and noblemen of Yorkshire have been blinded therewith.

William Forbes proveth this; James Thomson and the whole house spoke it.

11. She has openly said that either Queen Mary or Queen Elizabeth was a bastard, and all the world knew that Queen Mary was lawful; and for herself she desired nothing but her rights, which she trusted to have one day. As Bar in his apprehension looked for an insurrection of Papists, she would not have tarried, but presently usurped if power had served her, being herself a very bastard so declared by the Estates of Scotland.

William Forbes proveth the first part; two ancient and worthy Councillors, the Earl of Pembroke and the Lord William, Chamberlain of the Queen's house, prove the last part.

12. She loves not the Queen, as she has suffered these two years a fool in her house uncorrected to rail upon her; and hearing that the Queen of Scots had passed through the seas, she sat down and gave God thanks, declaring to those by how He had always preserved that Princess at all times, especially now, "for when the Queen's ships were almost near taking of the Scottish Queen, there fell down a mist from heaven that separated them and preserved her."

My Lady Latimer to the Countess of Rutland, since Easter, witnesseth this; William Forbes proveth this last point.

13. She has had William Forbes' man, himself, Wat Falconer, Thomas Kelle, and Rig the footman continually passing with letters into Scotland, where the said Rig is presently sent to Gaston.

William Forbes proveth this.

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14. The other secrets are known to Nisbet, Yaxley, Hugh Allen, the schoolmaster, and Fowler, clerk of her kitchen, who last year killed a poor stranger, the Countess's servant. If he were troubled for that crime, perhaps, "being fled," he would utter some matter.

William Forbes likewise proveth this.

15. To preserve the hearts of the Papists to regard her untrue title, she has contemptuously and openly declared her religion under colour of her conscience, uses her beads, auricular confession, pinning of idols and images within and about her bed and that of Lord Darnley, whom she has grafted in that devilish papistry, and has heard by one little Sir William, besides Malton at sundry times, Mass in her bed-chamber to herself, her husband, and Lord Darnley. By mediate persons she uses witches and soothsayers, and has one within her house, who told her when Nesbit was in the Tower last, that the same should not be her trouble, but that she should have a greater, and do full well. The Earl and she have not let to say that they would set all upon six and seven.

William Forbes proveth this; Bar proveth the latter part.

OBJECTIONS against her UNJUST PRETENCE.

16. By the marriage contract of the Princess Margaret none of her issue were to claim any inheritance in England. This makes both against Queen Mary and the Countess.

17. The Countess cannot claim the benefit of her birth as a subject born at Harbottle, in England, as her mother came as a passenger and stranger.

18. She can claim nothing, being a mere bastard, for the marriage of her mother with Archibald Earl of Angus was found null from the beginning, as appears by a sentence of divorce, without contradiction, either by the Earl, or to her marriage with Henry Lord Methven, as whose lawful wife she died, the Earl of Angus being alive, and using the Lady Traquir as his wife. — 7 May 1562. *Signed: Thomas Bischof.*

This may be published in the Star Chamber, by authority, or by Statute.

Orig. Hol. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 13.

[May 7.] 27. The EARL and COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

If the Earl and Countess of Lennox, "upon strait handling," may brag upon the covenants made with Henry VIII., your Honour may understand and cause answer as followeth:—

1. That the covenants made with Henry VIII. were fulfilled, and 100,000 crowns were added, but that by the Earl never were fulfilled.

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2. That the Countess has lost the benefit hereof, being a subject, and having promised that she would never enter into any private bond.

3. That the Earl has yearly 6,000 marks Scots, which is more in rents of assize than the Earls of Angus and Morton may both spend.

4. That he has had wrongfully from the Queen 200 marks of land for these 17 years past.

5. That in consideration of charges in two journeys, one in Ireland with the Lord of the Isles, and the other by the untruth of his brother, the Bishop of Caithness, on giving over the castle of Dumbarton, ("in time of which journeys I was in displeasure with my lady,") the Earl surrendered to the King all right and title within Scotland.

6. That in King Edward's days "he was allowed no journey but such as I would devise and be thereat myself."

7. That he was used as a subject, and as such furnished fifteen light horsemen for the wars at Haddington.

8. That the Countess had a loan of 200*l.*, which she took as a gift.

9. That after a long suit a licence was granted to her to see her father for two months, while her husband and son remained in England.

10. That albeit there was a special love by Queen Mary in the beginning of her reign, yet in the end, "perceiving my Lady's inclination," she [the Queen] would not grant a safe-conduct for Nisbet but for two months, which the Earl and my Lady refused.

11. That in answer to the covenant whereby the Earl should have been Governor, it may be said that the King was never director of Scotland, and was free in that point.

12. That where the Earl claimed to be aided against the Earl of Arran if Queen Mary die without issue, it should be answered that she is yet alive.

13. That if he say he has his lands here for his lands in France, the answer is, that he lost none there.

14. That as he has the revenues of three Scottish earldoms, he shall render to the Queen the lordship of Settrington for her 200 marks land.

15. That his wife has no right to the earldom of Angus.

Orig., in a Scottish hand. Endd. : Remembrances to answer the Earl of Lennox for my Lady his wife. Pp. 4.

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28. SIDNEY and THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. On the 4th inst. the Bishop of Orleans and M. L'Aubespine came to this Court with answer that the Prince of Condé would not disarm, but upon the conditions already mentioned. Lately certain Papists in Paris assailed three Protestants' houses and destroyed the goods thereof, and although the Marshal Montmorency executed one of the offenders, yet they of Orleans immediately entered all the

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churches there, and destroyed and defaced all the images, copes, and surplices. Hereupon those of Paris caused two of the Protestants of Paris to be publicly hanged, at which execution 2,000 or 3,000 armed men assisted. As soon as this execution was known by the Prince of Condé, a monk (who sought to make great sedition in Orleans) was hanged in a like manner.

2. There is trouble in Dauphiné, for lately M. De la Motte Gondrin, Lieutenant to the Duke of Guise, was slain at Valence by the Protestants, which occurred as follows. Gondrin being at Valence accompanied with sixty or eighty gentlemen, went into the fields to exercise their horses, at the same time there were thirty or forty inhabitants of the town singing Psalms. The Governor questioned them if they had heard Mass. They answered so that he might perceive they had small affection thereto, which put him in great choler, so that he and his company assailed them, and left not one alive. Upon this a number put themselves under one who professed their religion, named Baron Des Adresse, who marched to Valence, but could not enter it until he had assailed the same for five or six days. Having entered, Gondrin was slain and afterwards hanged on a gibbet. The Baron marched to Tournon, and on his way took Vienne, and afterwards the castle of Tournon (which belonged to the late Cardinal), where he found a good store of money. From thence (accompanied with 7,000 or 8,000 men) he marched towards Lyons, where M. De Saull, Lieutenant to Marshal St. André, is Governor, who was sent in legation a year since to the Queen. Saull since his entry there has somewhat abased the authority of the Protestants, wherefore, to keep the town to the Prince of Condé, the Baron marched thither. These men here are in great fear that Lyons will be at the Prince's devotion again.

3. On the 3rd inst. M. De Sevre came from the Queen Mother and declared that M. De Foix had advertised her how the Queen had despatched Sir Harry Sidney hither. He answered, it was the first he had heard of it, and was induced to think Sevre was sent to discover something, because there has been a bruit that the Queen would denounce war to this Prince, and also because a gentleman came to his lodging, sent from the Elector Palatine and the Landgrave of Hesse to the Queen Mother, who had in charge from the Elector to communicate his negociation first with the Prince of Condé and the Admiral, and after with him. This gentlemen, named M. De Luce, declared to him that the Princes gave him in charge to tell the Queen Mother that they would aid her if she needed. And also, concerning the sending to the Council at Trent, the Emperor had informed them that the Bishop of Rome had deferred the next session until the 28th. inst. in which time all the Protestant Princes would consult whether to send thither or not. The Elector

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and Landgrave were of opinion that they should all send to oppose the Council as illegitimate, unless they could obtain such conditions as were meet for Christian Princes to assist at. Luce had in charge to tell the Prince and Admiral, that the Princes who sent him would not fail them in their need, considering their enterprise tended to the advancement of the religion they professed, and to restrain the cruelty of the Papists in France; and to declare to the Queen Mother that the Almain Princes would maintain the doings of the Prince of Condé, the Admiral, and their favourers, which he said she took in good part.

4. After the return of the Bishop of Orleans and Secretary L'Aubespine from the Prince, the said Prince and Admiral sent the Abbot St. Jean De Laon with his former articles to the King and Queen Mother, which, being in some parts qualified, were returned to the Prince for his acceptation.

5. On the 3rd inst. he was informed that Sidney had arrived in Paris, and was at St. Marceaux's Gate (not far from his lodging), where he was detained by the Guard of the port for two hours, and could neither come nor send to him. Hereby the Queen may perceive the insolence of these people. As soon as he knew of his arrival he sent a servant to declare to the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre of the Ambassador's arrival. As soon as the same was signified to them (they being in Council) they sent Marshal Montmorency (Governor of the town) to punish the chiefs in this affair. In the meantime the Portuguese Ambassador coming to take his leave of him, passing the Gate, found Sidney, and so handled the matter that Sidney and he came together to his lodging on horseback, not being allowed to bring his carriage nor his stuff with him until Montmorency arrived there, who immediately passed the same, and committed two of the principals to prison.

6. Shortly after the King and Queen Mother sent M. De Carres to Sidney to declare that his coming was grateful to them and the King of Navarre. Carres desired them to forbear their access to the royal presence until the 5th inst.

7. The same evening about eight o'clock M. De Severe was sent to them from the King and Queen Mother with a like commission that Carres had before.

8. On the 4th inst. the King of Navarre sent to know whether Sidney had need of anything wherein the King might do him pleasure.

9. On the 5th inst., in the morning, a gentleman of the King of Navarre came to tell them that in the afternoon M. De Carres would take them to the Court betwixt twelve and one at the issue of the King and Queen Mother's dinner. About two o'clock Carres brought a "gennet" with a velvet footcloth embroidered to Sidney to mount on, and also a coach covered with purple velvet and embroidered, in case they preferred that. They then went to the Court, being at

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the Louvre. The King was accompanied with the Queen Mother, the Duke of Orleans, the King of Navarre, the Prince of Rochesuryon, the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and others. The Queen Mother thanked the Queen for her amity in this time of trouble, but trusted they would not have need to employ her assistance. She trusted the Prince of Condé and the Admiral would not persist in such proceedings. The King had sent to them such conditions as they cannot but accept. The King of Spain had offered to repress these troubles by aiding the King with 30,000 footmen, and 6,000 horse, at his own expense; and likewise the Duke of Savoy and others have offered great aid. She would be glad to hear the Queen's advice in this matter, and therefore desired them to open the same.

10. Throckmorton then said that though some Princes had offered men of war, with advice to proceed by force of arms, the Queen would not follow them therein, but thinks the best way is to seek peace by composition. Thereupon he declared his instructions, not forgetting to show her opinion that to proceed by way of arms should be to the damage of the King.

11. Then Sidney added that they were charged not to communicate this advice to any person but the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre.

12. The Queen Mother said that her counsel is agreeable to the articles lately sent to the Prince of Condé and the Admiral; which, if they refuse, the King will proceed by force, for it is not to be suffered that the outrages daily committed should be continued any longer; nor is it meet that some of the personages which the Prince of Condé desires should retire from the Court should do so, having been Councillors from the time of Francis I.

13. Throckmorton then said, no doubt Condé would keep their good opinion, and asked her to let them know whether she would employ them in this matter, and what tarrying she wished him to make here. She answered, that according to the answer received from the Prince to that sent would be the King's determination for using or not the Queen's advice.

14. They then repaired to the King of Navarre, unto whom Sidney presented the Queen's letters, and spoke as he had before done to the Queen Mother. The King in the end seemed to tax more bitterly (though not by name) the Prince of Condé and his doings, saying the King would be obliged to use his force against such insolent doings as would not otherwise be reformed.

15. Then Throckmorton said that they had declared the Queen's advice to the Queen Mother, who would repeat it to him [the King], and asked whether they should reiterate the same. He answered, that having declared it to the Queen Mother, it would suffice.

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16. Sir Harry then saluted the Prince of Rochesuryon, Principal Governor to the King, also the Constable, adding that the Queen esteemed him as her friend for many respects, he being one of the oldest Knights of her Order. He said he was willing to do her any service.

17. Sidney then addressed himself to the Duke of Guise, to whom he said she reputed him in the number of her friends. The Duke said that there was nothing so acceptable to him as to perceive the Queen's amity to his niece, the Queen of Scots. They then saluted the Duchess of Guise, unto whom Sidney did the Queen's commendations, for which she humbly returned thanks.

18. The Marshal Montmorency standing by, Sidney presented the same unto him, who thanked the Queen, to whom he said he was bound for the favour shown to his father, and entertainment showed to himself and his brother.

19. M. D'Anville, the Constable's second son, acknowledged that he was the Queen's servant.

20. Throckmorton having informed the Queen what had passed betwixt the Queen Mother and him concerning the Council of Trent, was desirous to understand whether her proceedings concurred with her speech. He has therefore employed all his means to come by the instructions which were given to M. De Lansac and his colleagues, sent as the King's Ambassadors to the said Council, which, after some cost, he has recovered, and of which sends a copy.

21. This despatch having advanced so far, the writers were informed that Lyons was taken by the Baron Des Adresses and Montbron, where M. De Saull made resistance for a time, but at length was compelled to yield. The whole thereof is at the Prince of Condé's devotion. The Baron found there 6,000 corselets and a good quantity of artillery for the battery. He prepares to assail Avignon and the county of "Venaissin," which belong to the Bishop of Rome.

22. These men have appointed M. D'Aumale to go with a great force of horsemen and footmen, with artillery to assail Rouen.

23. They are informed from Gascony that an ecclesiastical named the Protonotary De Chamont, has assembled such force not far from Bordeaux as has caused M. De Burrie, Governor of the county under the King of Navarre, to retire to some place of strength, (some say to the castle of Bordeaux), and M. De Monluc also to some other place of defence. Of the late conflict betwixt M. De Grammont and M. Monluc, mentioned in his last letters, he hears little approbation, so he takes the same to be more of an invention than true. The Prince of Condé expects Grammont to repair to him with a good force again ere long.

24. On the 6th inst. the Cardinal of Lorraine went from Paris to St. Denis, some say to remove the jewels and treasure of that abbey into some stronger place.

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25. On the 6th inst. Marshal De Termes died; his office of Marshal will be suppressed until the King is of age, because of so many competitions for it. His company of men-of-arms is divided between M. De Martigues and M. De Suze, lieutenant to the Prince of Salerno.

26. Desires the Queen to send her instructions to them for their proceedings in case the Queen Mother wishes to employ them in the composition of the differences betwixt these parties, with her letters of credit to the Prince of Condé and the Admiral. They remind the Queen of these matters, for at the last audience with the Queen Mother she respited the despatch of Sidney until the Abbot of St. Jean De Laon were returned from Orleans with an answer from the Prince.—Paris, 8 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 16.

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29. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Cecil may perceive how Sidney and the writer may be employed in the composition of these troubles. They desire the Queen's instructions. Received Cecil's letter of the 1st inst. on the 6th inst. by the Conté De Russy. Begs that Sechel may be well entertained; for whatever the Conté de Russy has reported of the Prince of Condé's weakness, and of the likelihood of his defeat, he is at this time the stronger party, and these men would fain have a reasonable end, though it were with some dishonour. Desires Cecil to keep the Queen in a good opinion of the Prince and Admiral. If he and Sidney be employed in this composition, it will be requisite to send Mr. Somer to them, to send to and fro, he being a man of credit. Is sure all other Princes' ministers will impeach them all they can, so that the Queen shall not deal in composition of these differences. Cecil may hereafter remember some things to his purpose, given in the instructions to M. De Lansac, sent to the Council of Trent, which the writer recovered with difficulty, and sends to the Queen.—Paris, 8 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., a few passages in cipher, deciphered by Cecil. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

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30. LORD ROBERT DUDLEY to THROCKMORTON.

The Queen has commanded him to answer the Prince of Condé, and to send his letter to Throckmorton to be delivered. His letter is wholly to show his good will in wishing well to all godly attempts; and has touched on the Queen's inclination thereunto, as she has seen and liked it should be so. "Her Majesty seemeth to be very wareful in too much open show towards them, until she may hear more, as I am sure she hath willed to you, but (thanks be to God), she doeth not so much measure common policy as she doth weigh the prosperity of true religion, as well to the world as for conscience

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sake." His often advertisements will stand her in marvellous great stead. He cannot too often send.—From the Court, 8 May. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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31. THROCKMORTON to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY.

1. Whatsoever countenance of indifferency the Queen makes to the Papists, it is most necessary that the Protestants in this country be well used and by her means sustained. For if they vanquish their adversaries, the Queen will be to them the best betruſted Prince, and have in all affairs at their hands most reason. If they be defeated, she is not to make any good account to her surety and profit upon the Papists' smooth words, "for assuredly in them bitterness is disguised with a bark of sweetness." The Queen can make to herself such surety, and perhaps profit, as musicians make melody of discord.

2. By the despatch of Mr. Sidney and the writer to the Queen may be considered what is to be proceeded on, as money, men of service, and all other preparations to be ready, and all this to be done with as small show as may be. The King of Spain and other papistical Princes make a greater show than their meaning is here. Thanks for favour in his wife's suit for his causes.—Paris, 8 May 1562.

Copy. Endd.: To the Lord Robert Dudley, after the reconciliation with my L. *Pp. 2.*

May 8.

32. THOS. HEDLEY to CAPTAIN TREMAYNE.

Lord Grey thanks Tremayne for his letters, and my Lady, Sir Arthur, and Mr. William recommend themselves to him. Tremayne's lieutenant is merry, and keeps his [Tremayne's] company in order, and his horses be in health, fair and fat. If any bruit come for a marshal, will he advertise it to my Lord? Showed his Lordship Tremayne's letter and was sorry to see therein Harte's troubles, but money will not be granted for his relief until his Lordship arrives in London. Colwich tells the writer that Hart says he has enemies about his Lordship here; assure him he is mistaken. Sends commendations to him and Hart, and asks the former to bring a good bowl with him when he comes; he will be challenged at bowling, my Lord being a doctor at it.—Berwick, 8 May 1562. *Signed.*

Add.: To Capt. Tremayne, at the Court. *Pp. 2.*

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33. JOHN CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Wrote to him eight days since by Petro Moryno. Perceives by a letter from Beltran De Savalca that Challoner received his letter, and had shown Savalca much pleasure. Challoner shall receive of Semond Lezcare 300 ducats by the end of this month in Madrid. Asks him to send a trusty servant to receive it; then he can have a bill to pay it in Burgos. Wishes the schedules had been sent for Chamber.

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lain's coffers, and the gentleman's chests that is there. All the ships for London have gone. They expect another here daily. News from London state that ten of the Queen's ships are ready to receive the King of Sweden at his coming. His wife sends her commendation to him and Mr. Cobham.—Bilboa, 8 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

May 9. 34. DEPOSITIONS OF WILLIAM FORBES.*

1. Forbes deposes that he knows of the despatch of letters sent to the Queen of Scotland from Lord and Lady Lennox and Lord Darnley, of their delivery at Orleans, and of an answer of the Queen's hand in French.

2. That he knew of the despatch of Ralph Lacye into France and Spain. He stood where he heard the Countess give him money secretly.

3. That he brought from Scotland the answers of the Scottish nobles. Repeats the remark attributed to Lord Seaton.

4. That he knew of Lalarte's despatch to the Queen of Scots. "He knew afore his going by my man, and one George Hamilton, that the Lord Obigny was not comed in Scotland."

5. That he has heard in all the house that the Countess is next the crown; that he has heard her say that Queen Elizabeth was a bastard, and that God would send her [the Countess] her right one day.

6. That Yaxley has sent her letters, which she has burnt, and that she sent Darnley "a fair turkoss in a token."

7. That she suffered a fool to rail on the Queen and my Lord Robert, and that he [the deponent] has "heard her rail upon my Lord Robert and his blood, calling them traitor's birds, and that he caused kill his wife, with mo odious words nor I will rehearse; and said to Hew Allen she was informed from a man of good worship that he was lying sick in the pokkes."

8. That on the day that Paul's steeple was burnt, six of Lord Robert's men, and divers of the Queen's guards, were struck with sudden death in St. James's Park.

9. That he knows that "the Earl of Westmorland of all women beareth her his heart, and but flatters these here to serve his turn."

10. That the schoolmaster made a commentary upon the Prognostications of Nostradamus, with which he wrote to my Lord of Westmorland, who gave him ten crowns. "My Lady looked that the highest should have declined, but it turned to herself and Paul's steeple."

11. That "little Sir William, who dwelleth beside Malton," shrove her, and said Mass in her bed-chamber; that the

* Compare Bishop's Articles, May 7, No. 26.

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curtains of her bed and that of Lord Darnley are pinned round with idols; and that she frequents witches.

12. That a lady about the Court sends her word from time to time, all whose doings are known to Hugh Allen and the schoolmaster. She dares not write. The deponent will prove this.

13. That the Countess informs the Queen of Scots of all that passes by Kell, Home, Falconer, and Rig. "I will take record of my Lord Grey."

14. That she gave thanks for the preservation of the Scottish Queen from Queen Elizabeth. "And finally, I know she loveth neither God nor the Queen, nor yet your Honour."
—*Signed*: William Forbess.

Orig. Hol. Endd. by Cecil: 9 May 1562. Pp. 6.

May 10.

35. The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON and SIDNEY.

Has received two packets of letters (one of the 1st inst. from Throckmorton, the other of the 8th inst. from both,) and by the latter perceives how they proceeded to be mediators in these matters, which, if it comes to pass, they shall keep her credit and their own on both parts. She cannot prescribe any particular negotiation with either party, but they shall use their own discretion, and prevent any strange Prince to intermeddle in it. She sends herewith letters of credit for them to the Prince of Condé and the Admiral, and (if they repair to them by the Queen Mother's order) they may deliver them with her commendations. She desires frequent advertisements by one means or another, for she did not receive any from Sidney since his departure, about the 29th April, until the 10th inst. Throckmorton is not to allow M. De la Plasse Clerambault as hostage, whose income does not exceed 1,200 francs. This day the Queen has accepted M. Le Ferté Fresnay for an hostage.—Westminster, 10 May, 4 Eliz. *Signed*.

Orig., with seal. *Endd.* Pp. 3.

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36. Draft of the above.

In Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp. 3.

May 10.

37. The QUEEN to the PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

Sir Henry Sidney, President of the Council of the Marches of Wales, is sent to the King and Queen Mother with the Queen's advice for compounding the controversies.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. and dated and endd. by his secretary.
Pp. 2.

May 10.

38. The same in French.—Westminster, 10 May 1562.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

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39. The QUEEN to the ADMIRAL.

Asks credit for Sir Henry Sidney, who is sent to the King and Queen Mother for appeasing the troubles in France.

Draft in Cecil's hol., and dated and endd. by his secretary.
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- May 10. 40. OATH of M. DE LA FERTE.
Oath of Nicholas De Hellevillier, Baron De la Ferté Fresnay, one of the hostages sent by Charles IX. into England, that he will observe the articles of the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis.—Westminster, 10 May 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. on vellum. Endd. Lat. P. 1.
- May 10. 41. The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to the EARL OF RUTLAND.
Has returned herewith his Lordship's books of news. Has perused an order passed with George Palmer against the writer's farmer of Easington, contrary both to law and equity, as he will prove, which he signifies that the same may be qualified. Has sent Monson, his servant, herewith, to declare his mind.—Cawod, 10 May. *Signed.*
Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.
- May 10. 42. MAITLAND to RANDOLPH.
The Queen has been in such case since her accident that they durst not open any grave or weighty matter to her. Trusts they will be with him on Tuesday. Being informed by St. Colm that the present affairs will procure the writer's hasty departure towards London, he thought good to advertise Randolph thereof, that he might advertise them to whom it appertains, lest they find fault with their delay.—Loch Leven, 10 May 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd.: To Randolph in Edinburgh. Pp. 2.
- May 10. 43. The QUEEN to SIR FRANCIS ENGLEFIELD.
Commands him, as the term of his licence is long expired, to repair from beyond the sea to her upon pain of her displeasure.—Westminster, 10 May 1562.
*Copy by Peyto.**
- May 10. 44. EDMUND WYTHIPOLL to CHALLONER.
A duplicate of the letter of 30 April 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.
- May 10. 45. — to SHERS.
Has received his letter of April 12. The question of residence has been keenly debated in the Council, *utrum sit de jure divino*. The session is postponed in expectation of the arrival from France of M. De Lansac, with two other Presidents. The Pope is occupied with the reformation of various offices. On last Monday at Consistory the bishopric of Cuenca was given to the confessor of the King Catholic. Marc Antonio Colonna has concluded a marriage with the sister of Cardinal Borromeo, which the writer had previously mentioned.—Rome, 10 May 1562.
Orig. Add.: To Shers, at Venice. Endd.: Advertisements. Ital. Pp. 4.

* The present letter, that of Cecil 11 May, and Englefield to the Queen, of 31 May, are copied on the same leaf.

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46. CHALLONER to the QUEEN.

1. The cause of his not writing for so long a time has been for want of means of despatching the letters into England. At first the winter's stillness gave small matters of importance to trouble her with, yet he has not omitted to inform her and Cæcil of occurrences here.

2. Through the broils in France, the ears and minds of this King and Council are occupied in expectation of the sequel. For a long time here was little speech than the King's journey to Aragon, and of his 150 galleys. To the first, like one unwilling he makes the smaller haste, intending to depart from hence next June, and would gladly put it off for this year if it had not been for so many years declared, and now so much set forward with the States of Aragon, that it cannot be well intermitted now. To the second he has so well wrought at the Pope's hands towards the payment of the galleys, that he shall levy yearly 1,200,000 ducats, yet it will be a long time ere such a number of galleys be either assembled or furnished. He earnestly intends the same, so as to be able to defend his own by sea against the Turks, and to invade the coast of Barbary and the Moors, whose force upon the seas increases daily to the damage and fear of Spain. They of Algiers can arm a hundred galleys and foists. He also endeavours to rid the heavy "clagge" of his debts, and to augment his revenues. Lately the writer procured of sundry Italians and Spaniards certain notes of the ordinary and extraordinary revenues levied by the King in his kingdoms and provinces, of which he sends a copy to the Queen; whereby she may make an estimate of his forces, the state of his finances now, and what they will be hereafter, his debts and deductions being once redeemed, which he studies daily to bring about.

3. Upon letters sent hither concerning the tumults in France, as well from M. De Chantonet, the King's Ambassador, as from the rest that cling to the faction of Guise, the Privy Council here has sat for four or five days in long consultations. There was suspicion that these bands raised in France might set upon Navarre or Flanders; for surety whereof the King has sent reinforcements to Fuenterrabia and Pampeluna. He repents withdrawing the Spanish garrisons in Flanders, which if they were there again would not so soon be dismissed at the request of those States, considering the demeanour of the people about establishing the new Bishops, which makes the King here careful about it, seeing the Regent and Cardinal Granvele have lately so protested by their letters to the King of the people's humour, joining thereto the dissensions between certain of the nobles there, and the Cardinal, whose authority they bear disdainfully. He sends herewith an extract from a Spanish letter written lately from Brussels, as concerning these matters. On the other part, reputed who are the heads of both factions, the less is feared touching invasion of the King's places, and rather it is considered how the Guisians may be assisted to defeat the others. The King has already offered aid in case

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of need. They make certain that the Guisians shall prevail, the same as the Cardinal of Ferrara wrote by his late letters to the Duke's Ambassador here, as he told the writer. For cause of those consultations, or for other respects, the King this year pretermits on St. George's Day the keeping of the solemnity of the Queen's Order, departing on the vigil to his house called Pardo, intending to have gone to Alcalá, where his son lieth ill from his hurt. | "The case was strange; for on Sunday the 19th ult. the Prince, by occasion of play (others of them secretly saying in hasty following of a wench, daughter to the keeper of the house)* making overmuch haste fell down a pair of stairs, broke his head, had two fits of an ague, which forced his physicians twice to let him blood, and for fear of apostumation to make a larger incision for search, lest the scalp should be crazed. But now he is deemed quit of that danger, like as also of his quartan. Howbeit, the natural imbecility of the Prince (being of such a 'sprewlissh' body,) and thereto the tokens that he giveth by the manner of his curious questioning and solemnness causeth the father (as I understand from some wise men) to conceive small hope of him, partly fearing lest hereafter he should somewhat take after the humours of the Emperor's mother.† So, whether this be so or not, the King is content to use some piece of the Prince's sickly constitution to another purpose."

4. The writer has learned, and yesterday the French Ambassador told him (by information of letters from the French Ambassador with the Emperor) that ere long two of Maximilian's sons, Rodolph and Ernest, with his second daughter, will be sent hither to be brought up with the Prince. This King persuades with the Emperor of the constitution of the Prince of Spain, who if he should die without other issue of either of their bodies, the succession would devolve to the branch of Maximilian. In such an event, the King would be glad to have the German manner of Maximilian's sons a little trained to know and be known of the Spaniards. The King will work to couple the daughter with King Sebastian of Portugal, with further hope that at the Prince's repair into Flanders to reside there as Regent, a like marriage shall be concluded between him and the eldest sister. That is the outward bark of the proposition, in the pith is a meaning of this King's by pawning those children to be assured of Maximilian's drift, in case the ticklish heads in the Low Countries would offer him any fair play. Either the King or the Prince must next year repair thither, so without this large assurance of good forbearing it is deemed the Prince shall not yet be sent hence. The Emperor gives credit to this motion, being lately much decayed he applies to set an establishment in his things. Lately he was bruised from a fall from his horse whilst hunting. He has also had two victories over the Turks and the Vaivoda.

* An interlineation in the draft, subsequently cancelled.

† Originally in the draft "phrenetic, lunatic," but both are cancelled.

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5. There is great hope that Maximilian, at the assembly of Electors to be held this month, shall be elected King of the Romans. If he accepts the same with the conditions the Electors annex (belike it should concern the affairs of religion) he is (saith the Spaniards) "*una gran bestia*." The Turk has been dead and revived here three or four times.

6. The Council at Trent (where upwards of 140 Bishops are assembled) hopes that the Protestants of the Augustan Confession will send their doctors thither, as the Emperor has offered to travail to induce them. The Council has granted a safe-conduct to all Protestants.

7. The Duke of Florence's son has been expected here some time. The Duke is about to create an order of religious knights, to be called Cavalieri dell' Ordine di Santo Stephano, who will wear a cross like St. John's, except that the colour will be red. There is a difference betwixt him and the Duke of Ferrara concerning precedence. The Emperor (to whom they referred it) has referred the same to the Princes of Germany. The Moors of Barbary have besieged two fortresses belonging to the King of Portugal, one called Tangiers the other called Mazagran, towards Fiesse [Fez?].

8. "Having written thus far I further understood that yesterday from Alcala, where the Prince lieth, came word in post to the King that the Prince the night before had sustained an evil fit of an ague, with much pain in his head. The news maketh all this Court heavy, fearing lest the hurt in his head (which was counted past all danger) doth now aposthume inwards; which if it so fall out, your Highness may judge must needs be most perilous. Yesterday was nought but posting of Lords and gentlemen to Alcala. This morning ere daylight the King himself in a coach rode post thither, and the greatest of his Lords and Council followed. I conjecture the danger to be great. Generally the air of Spain is evil for hurts on the head, and Alcala peculiarly noted for one of the worst places. It may be that for some incision to be made to search the hurt to the bottom, the medicins require the assistance of the King's presence. For brief, all folks here are pensive, and good cause why, for toil of importance to them that this chance may consequently draw. Much time will not pass before the one or the other be fully known."—
Madrid, 1 May 1562.

9. P. S.—Has detained this letter. "As I wrote, the surgeons in his father's presence on Monday last made larger incision of the hurt place; the King brought Dr. Vesalius (not unknown for his excellent skill) from Madrid with him, whose better learning the Spanish medicins make not account of according to his worthiness, *quia figulus odit figulum*." "So he came *post festum*, when the other bunglers not searching the hurt deeply had promised all good hope to the King, and made untimely haste to the healing up of the incision, whereby the bone putrified, as at the second incision in the King's presence appeared, (having discovered so much of the scalp as

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by a patron thereof here inclosed may appear;)* but yet the hope all that day and the next was great of his recovery. The 3rd hereof the Prince waxed worse, and had that night a sore fit of an ague with a vehement flux, so as on Monday last in the morning† when the surgeons came to dress him, they found his wound in very ill terms, promising great likelihood of his death. The said Monday in the afternoon he was in great pangs and peril, abandoned of all persons as drawing to his end. The King himself was riding away, and sent to prepare his lodging in the monastery of Saint Jeronimo, besides this town. But after the news had been given out here a two hours, the 5th hereof in the morning, that he was dead, so far forth as diverse noblemen wrote from Alcalá to provide their mourning apparel, the Prince came again to himself and that morning amended, to the great joy of his father and all this Court.‡ For though the appearance of the Prince's manners and disposition seemed to denote him to be of a sullen,§ cruel mode, much misliked and feared, yet considering he is|| the only legitimate son of his father, it maketh them now to tender his loss the more. Yesterday was solemn processions of all sorts of religious for the Prince's health. No certainty can as yet be pronounced of his escape. If he pass the twenty-first day from his first hurt, less is to be feared. As much of the scalp bone as is discovered by the incision will scale away. "It will axe above six weeks space to heal him thoroughly. His hurt is upon the top of his noddle sideways as he slid down the stairs. The King will not depart from him till he be better or worse."—6 May 1562.

10. Now the report goes that the Prince of Condé and the adverse part draw to terms of composition. The siege of Carthagena is no more spoken of.—11 May 1562.

Hol. Draft, with many alterations. Endd. by Challoner: M. to the Queen, 11 May 1562, Monday, late at night, sent by Henry King. Pp. 30.

11. Second P.S.—Has prorogued the despatch of this letter.¶

12. **On the 5th and 6th inst. there was some hope of the Princes' amendment. Next day, being Ascension Day, because his face began to swell, his doctors gave him an easy purgation, which wrought upon him fourteen times, overmuch by the half in his constitution to bear it out. The same afternoon the swelling increased, with small fiery pimples called "erispilæ,"

* This last clause is an addition between the lines.

† Originally, yesterday morning.

‡ This passage as originally written stood thus: "Yesterday in the afternoon he drew towards his end, and so about [blank] of the clock yesternight, 4 May, he departed this life, with great lamentation of the King his father, who, as I credibly understand, both at his dressing cast forth tears abundantly, and now remaineth in deepest heaviness with all his Court and commons."

§ Saturny, originally.

|| Originally written, was.

¶ The following passage is then erased: "Now by general speech, and as I understand from places of credit, the Prince of Spain's recovery is holden past care of man's hand."

** The whole of this paragraph is in the hand of a secretary.

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which redoubled the doubts of the doctors and heaviness of the King. On Friday the 8th inst. his state impaired, the wound of his head waxing dry. This Saturday the swelling so increased that his eyes were closed up, so that when the King came to visit him he was obliged to lift up his eyelids. The tokens aforesaid, with other notes (as voiding of blood and matter at the ears and nose) signify some "asposthemacion." It might be said that *turba rixantium medicorum perit*, were not so much as charmers and other empirical professors, having fame of skill by oils or waters, were left unproved. On Saturday night the King, leaving the Prince for desperate, departed from Alcalá, and has come to the monastery hereby of St. Jeronimo, intending (if the Prince dies) to remove to some other more retired. On Sunday morning another post arrived from Alcalá with news that after the King's departing the Prince slept for three hours and was somewhat amended, having eaten some meat, so there is hopes again.

13. *Yesterday, being the twenty-first day from the time of the accident, and pronounced by the physicians to be the most dangerous, he not only slept and took sustenance but also the other evil tokens of the wound waxed less. This Monday good report of his amendment was brought by two or three couriers to the King. Twice during twenty-one days he has been on the pit's brink, abandoned of all folks and left for dead, so what may fall forth touching his total recovery or otherwise is doubtful. Will inform the Queen by his next of the success of the rest.

14. On Saturday last M. De Rambouillet came hither in post from the French King, with pretence of visitation.

15. The Ambassadors here have news that the Queen arms to aid the Prince of Condé and his league. He has been asked that question by some and has answered that he has no such information, having indeed small news of affairs at home.

Orig. Draft, chiefly in Challoner's hol. Pp. 4.

May 11. 47. The EARL OF RUTLAND to CECIL.

1. Unwillingly complains of the following matter. Complaint having been made to this Council by John Graisbrok against George Palmes for the occupation of the parsonage of Easington, the Court ordered that possession be had of the same with the former lease, made by Archbishop Hethe, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter, which this Court thought both lawful and reasonable. Nevertheless the Archbishop of York is much offended thereat, and has sent the writer a letter, the like of which he never before received. If the Archbishop makes no advertisement thereof, the writer begs that Cecil will keep this affair to himself.

2. Thanks Cecil for his letters of the 3rd inst., with news from France.—York, 11 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp. 3.*

* Challoner's draft is here resumed.

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- May 11. 48. ORDER of the COURT.
 "The order of the proceedings in the matter between John Graisbrook and George Palmes," respecting the parsonage of Easington.
Copy, signed by Rutland. Endd. Pp. 2.
- May 11. 49. RANDOLPH to CECIL †
1. Since Cecil looks that St. Colme is come for a full resolution of the Queen's mind touching the interview, the writer sends this letter enclosed, by which he may judge what is like to be, the self same being signified unto him [Randolph] from this Queen by a gentleman of her own.
2. The Queen these eight days past, riding between Falkland and Loch Leven, her horse fell with her, and hurt her arm very sore, and somewhat the right side of her face, for which cause she remained there ever since, but purposes to be in this town on Tuesday or Wednesday, against which time the noblemen are commanded to be here to take full resolution of all things behoveful for this voyage. The King of Sweden's Ambassador upon Saturday was convoyed by the Provost and many merchants from Leith to this town. There arrived seven days past a Frenchman, the same who was in England; it is thought that he will remain here, and the Duke will depart. This man has brought another coin, suspected to be baser than the first that came abroad. The prisoners remain in the castle, but Mr. Gavin Hamilton will be sent to Inchkeith and Bothwell to Dumbarton; Arran to remain where he is.—Edinburgh, 11 May 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.
- May 11. 50. CECIL to SIR FRANCIS ENGLEFIELD.*
- Is sorry that he could not prolong his stay. He may return without peril, but if he shall otherwise determine he will find lack. Writes plainly and friendly.—Westminster, 11 May 1562.
Copy by Peyto.
- May 11. 51. ——— to THROCKMORTON.
1. Has learnt from a Portuguese of their religion, who resides in Rouen, that some days past a Portuguese nobleman has left the Court of France for England, to desire the Queen to revoke the expedition which is to go to the coast of Guinea. He also means, with the assistance of another nobleman (who has long had intelligence in England), to cause the Papists to revolt against the Queen and the true religion. Begg that he will inform the Queen of these things, in order that neither of them may come to effect. A rebellion of the Papists would be very dangerous, as there are those on this side who would assist them by landing 10,000 men.—Rouen, 11 May.

* See the note to the Queen's letter to Englefield, May 10, No. 43.

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2. P. S.—Desires him to give to the bearer a certificate of the receipt of this letter, and that he will burn it.

Copy. Endd.: The copy of a letter sent unto me by a Frenchman dwelling at Rouen. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

May 12. 52. CHALLONER to CECIL.

1. There is great fault in the persons about the Prince of Spain when he fell, and also in the negligent cure by his surgeons, who are to blame for beginning to heal the wound, it not having been searched to the bottom, whereupon this dangerous cure; afterwards accompted past cure by all his troop of physicians jarring amongst themselves, which has hindered him the more, so if he escapes this accident, and falling down stairs (having been left twice for dead), it will be by men here accompted a miracle, and imputed to some saint. Here have been solemn processions of all religious orders, with images of our Lady and saints borne about; and amongst the rest an image of our Lady pertaining to a monastery of Black Friars, hereby accounted of great virtues for miracles, which, after the procession done, was left all night for more devotion in the palace chapel. "At Alcala, sheperds and Moors, which heal with oils, with clouts wetted in water, and with charms, have been admitted to the Prince's cure. Relics applicated to his wound, and, lastly, the corpse of a dead friar, now for his miracles accounted a saint, named Fray Diego De Alcala, was brought to the Prince and laid all night in bed by him; which friar that died many years since, as now I hear told, is counted a great miracle."

2. The bearer can declare the manner of the flagellants which went in procession six days since. The worst symptoms have passed away, and the physicians pronounce that there is good hope. Attributes it to the change in the weather since May began. It is so cold that the writer is obliged to lay as many clothes upon his bed as if it was mid-winter. It has rained here excessively. The bearer can inform Cecil of the dearth of things here, and of his state.—Madrid, Tuesday, 12 May 1562.

3. P. S.—If he does not have money from home the sooner, it will be a miracle for him to hold out in this dear country. He prays Cecil to take upon him to play the saint for him.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

May 13. 53. N. STOPIO to SIR JOHN MASON.

Wrote last on the 8th, and now sends the accompanying news. There was a Congregation on the 14th. The Ambassador Lansac has requested a prolongation of the next session. The Marquis of Pescara has returned to Milan, whence he will again go back to Trent. Hopes to hear from Mason.—Venice, 13 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add.: To Mason in London. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

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54. The COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to the QUEEN.

Have kept one sitting here for the hearing of causes between her subjects, and have heard many matters. They have also kept a Session of Oyer and Determiner, and gaol delivery, whereat nine persons were attainted for felonies; six of them are executed, two were delivered by their clergy to the Bishop's prison, and one of them having disclosed many other offenders is reprieved. Her subjects in these parts are quiet and obedient.—York, 14 May 1562. *Signed*: H. Rutland, Thomas Gargrave, William Vavasour, George Brown, Nicolas Fairfax, Christopher Estofte, Francis Frobysher. *Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.*

May 14.

55. The EARL OF RUTLAND to CECIL.

1. The Council after their sitting here, depart, and "upon Saturday come senight, we all do meet here again for the matter between the Earl of Northumberland and the Lord Grey. And the Monday after will many gentlemen be here at a shooting, appointed between my Lord of Northumberland and me for our dinners two days together; and of either part are twenty-six gentlemen."

2. Asks that this Council may be licensed to stay in these parts at this present, nothing requiring them to attend the Wardens on the north frontiers.—York, 14 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 14.

56. The EARL OF RUTLAND to CECIL.

1. Advertises him by Mr. Estofte that this country is quiet; albeit he finds in it such disposition to the contrary, that the terrors of law must be kept continually before their eyes, and examples of sharp correction now and then used amongst them. Has punished the routs and such other great misdemeanors, and is now entering into the execution of certain penal Statutes, of which the bearer can inform him. As some of the Council here doubt whether their commission of Oyer and Determiner is ample enough in that behalf, sends a copy thereof by the bearer, that it may be augmented as Cecil thinks necessary. Begs that he will signify him upon what Statutes he should proceed.

2. Asks him to give credit to the bearer's declaration of the motives which led the writer to act leniently towards Sir Richard Cholmeley, and other Yorkshire gentlemen, when they came before him, and also touching the state of this country.—York, 14 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 14.

57. The KING OF NAVARRE to the QUEEN.

Has received with great pleasure the letter which she sent by Sidney, and thanks her for her good-will towards the King.—Paris, 14 May 1562. *Signed*: Antoine,—Berzian.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Broadside.

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58. CHALLONER to CECIL.

1. Would gladly have sent this packet by the Ordinary of Flanders if he thought the conveyance safe in this King's subject's hands in this time of tumults passing through France, seeing some have been stopped; or that any ordinary courier for Flanders had passed hence since the 19th ult. In the meantime he thought it not meet to let rumours from France or Flanders detain the Queen from hearing of him, he therefore despatched Henry King, the bearer, with this packet. Post horses about the Court being so tired since the Prince's accident, he willed King to ride on hackney "moyles" [mules] to Bayonne, and then to take post, and receive Throckmorton's packet. Has delivered to him in prest twenty-five pounds.

2. The Prince yesterday had a bad fit of ague. The surgeons dislike that the wound is so dry. "*Adhuc sub judice lis est,*" though openly men say he is past danger. Asks for Cecil's monthly letters.—Madrid, 14 May 1562.

Draft, in Challoner's hol. and endd. by him: By H. King. Pp. 4.

May 14.

59. MARGARET, COUNTESS OF LENNOX, to CECIL.

Desires some comfort of her husband's liberty, either to be clearly out of the Tower, or at least to have some more liberty within it. Begs the Queen will consider their long time of trouble since Christmas. Cecil has sent her word by Fowler that the Earl stood to the denial of all things laid to his charge.—Shene, 14 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 16.

60. CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Five days ago he received a fardel of cloth from London for him. Sent him a bill for 300 ducats payable in Madrid. Wishes that Challoner had some of his beer, for it is "nape."—Bilboa, 16 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Removed, 29 of the same, 1562. Pp. 2.

May 17.

61. SIR HENRY PERCY to CECIL.

1. Received his letter and will readily follow his counsel therein. There is no unkindness between Lord Grey and himself, except that the writer's office of Norham lies commodiously for his Lordship. If the Queen will recompense him for it, he will depart from it. While Grey made this information against the writer he wrote most gently to him, requesting him to go to Berwick to make merry with him.

2. Has thought of Robert Tyndall's remedy, which is to conquer a man's enemy with patience. Thanks for news, also for having in his letters remembered his poor wife; she requests that he will give him thanks for the same, and commendations to his wife, in which he also unites.—Tynemouth Castle, 17 May 1562.

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3. His * sister-in-law stands as heretofore, and shall, until Cecil has made a clear refusal, so that it be for the writer's cousin, Cecil's son, but if it be any other, the writer's promise is not to be burdened. Will speak more in her behalf than any woman, the like of her being rarely found. Asks that he may have some watchwords of his meaning, that he may work thereafter, as he [the writer] has written, there being some who travail earnestly for her. "I would be glad to be allied with you; wise men let not matters slip." She is of years ripe. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 17.

62. The BISHOP OF AQUILA to CECIL.

Hears that one of his master's subjects has been condemned to death by Justice Cattlyn for mortally wounding a man in his own defence, although by the depositions of the surgeons and others the wound was not the cause of death. Begs for a short respite, in order that the circumstances of the case may be gone into again.—Whitsunday. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. Lat. Pp. 2.

May 17.

63. THOMAS CECIL to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

His letters have grieved him very much, as he understands by them that he is angry with him, having been informed that he passes all his time in pursuing the vanities of love. Is much vexed that he listens to things which are so greatly to his disadvantage, and often more so than the reality. Cannot excuse himself in every point; but as he is young, so is he subject in a certain degree to the affections which govern youth. Will not trouble him further, lest he should think that he attempts to disguise the matter by using many words. Begs his blessing, and promises in future to show himself obedient.—Paris, 17 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2.

May 17.

64. WINDEBANK to CECIL.

As Cecil minds that Mr. Thomas should rather continue here than remove homewards or to Flanders, Throckmorton and the writer have concluded that they should remove to the place where they lay last summer, seven leagues out of Paris, called Dammart. They have yet 300 crowns clear, this month being paid. Mr. Thomas's man has been sick these eight days, so that they cannot put him away yet.—Paris, 17 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

May 17.

65. Draft of the above.

Orig. Hol. P. 1.

* The remainder of the letter is in Percy's handwriting.

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66. THROCKMORTON to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY.

Has received his letters of the 2nd and 8th inst., wherein he makes demonstration of his conceit towards Throckmorton for his doings, past and present. To fall to terms of justification would lead him to speak upon matters he would be loath to touch. Some griefs are better cured without handling. Asks him to value his behaviour according to his doings towards him in time to come, and according to his duty performed to the Queen. Has forborne to send his and the Queen's letters to the Prince of Condé for necessary respects, which the Lord President will declare, whose behaviour in this negociation he much commends. Begs him to forward his cousin Middlemore's suit to be taken into the Queen's service, he being meet to be placed here in charge with Sir T. Smith.—Paris, 18 May 1562.

Draft. Endd. by Throckmorton's son. Pp. 2.

May 18.

67. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. Refers the Queen to the President's report of the negociations, and sends Cecil a note of the occurrences. Outrages are committed daily by the people of both factions. He could wish that these men would drive the Protestants to such case at length, as that M. De Maligny could admit them into the fort of Newhaven, which, if the English had in their hands, he is sure the French would gladly restore Calais to have it again.

2. Has told his fancies to the Lord President (the bearer) in a matter whereof Cecil may consider, and wherein he thinks Mr. Harry Killigrew may be employed. It would not be amiss if Cecil stays until he hears again from him of what the matter in Newhaven doth stand.

3. Concerning the bills of credit for 5,000 crowns (which he has received by Sir Thomas Gresham's order), he has written to Gresham to conclude with the bankers there that the same may be taken. Praises Sidney's sufficiency and ability. Renews his suit for the Queen's acceptation of his cousin, Harry Middlemore, for her service. Desires that he may be placed here under Sir Thomas Smithe.

4. Desires Cecil to show the two books lately set forth to the Queen, whereby she may be informed of the particularities here.—Paris, 18 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., a few portions in cipher, deciphered by Cecil. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 18.

68. THE STATE of AFFAIRS in FRANCE.

“A memorial of the state of this realm, and the occurrences thereof, since our last despatch of 8 May 1562.”

Matters tending to the Favour of the Prince.

1. Grenoble in Dauphiné is taken by the Protestants for the Prince of Condé, who have chased from thence M. De

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Maugeron, who has been Governor there under M. De Guise, since the death of La Mothe Gondrin, and have razed his house. They have also taken Maçon, Chalons, and other towns.

2. M. Durasse (a Gascon gentlemen), Governor to the Prince of Navarre, approaches near Orleans with 4,000 Gascons, well armed, for the Prince. The Baron De Adrets and M. Mombron come from Lyons with fifteen ensigns, to serve the Prince, whose horsemen and footmen increase daily.

3. The King of Navarre's subjects in Bearne, Gascony, and Guienne refuse to pay his revenue, saying they were persuaded by him to profess the religion they now follow, and that they cannot change their conscience so soon as he does; and that they will pay their rents to the Queen of Navarre.

4. M. De Grammont remains by the Prince's order in his country, to impeach the entry of the Spaniards into France, to whom the Viscount Dorte, Captain of Bayonne, is devoted.

5. On the 13th inst. the principal men of Rouen repaired to the Court, and desired the King and Queen Mother, on behalf of the town, not to send the Duke D'Aumale there as the King's Lieutenant, for his coming there would be the destruction of the town; whereupon the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Constable reprehended them very sharply. On the same day, D'Auquerque, esquire to the Prince of Condé, was sent to the King of Navarre from the Prince to desire him not to be abused any longer by the promises of the King of Spain and the Pope for the recompence of Navarre. He assured the King he would try the matter by force, and within twelve days he should have 20,000 footmen and 8,000 horsemen to take his part.

6. On the 14th inst., M. De Maligny (heir to the late Vidame of Chartres) took Havre de Grace, which astonishes the men here, because it stands at the mouth of the Seine. At Caen, Bayeux, and most places in Bas Normandy, the inhabitants have defaced the images in the monasteries and parish churches. Very few places remain in that country at the Papists' devotion. The inhabitants have also arressed the King's revenues coming to Paris, alleging they would keep it for the King's use. M. De Mouvans comes with five ensigns from Provence to serve the Prince. Moulins in Bourbonnois is taken for the Prince.

7. The Comte De Rochefocault and M. De Janlis, accompanied with 1,500 horse, are gone to revenge the cruelties done at Angers, and on their way they defeated the bands of M.M. De la Trimouille and De Sansac.

8. The Cardinal of Lorraine preached at Notre Dame upon Whit Sunday, both in the forenoon and afternoon, in which he showed his former zeal in the matter of religion.

9. The writers request the Queen to order the suppression of the book which the King of Navarre is aggrieved with, which was lately translated from French into English, and printed in England, called "La Remonstrance a la Royne Mere." This must be so handled that the French Amba-

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sador may understand it is done for the King of Navarre's satisfaction.

10. On the 18th inst. the Queen Mother sent M.M. Le Conte De Villars, De Villeville, Givry, and De Carrouge to Orleans to the Prince from Monceau, to compound these matters. They are chosen, being devout friends to the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and Marshal St. André.

Orig. Pp. 4.

May [18].

69. Another copy of the above, with the following additions :

Occurrences and Events to the Disadvantage of the Prince of Condé.

11. Three of the seven papistical cantons in Switzerland have refused to send men to the King's aid ; but four, near the mountains, have consented to send 3,000 men.

12. The King has sent M. De Morette to the Duke of Savoy, requesting him to levy horsemen and footmen.

13. M. De Chavigny has entered Angers and taken the castle, where he has hanged four ministers.

14. The King has sent to the Bishop of Rome and the Duke of Ferrara to send forces and money hither.

15. The Prince has forty pieces of artillery mounted, as well for battery as the field.

16. M. De Tavannes has taken and keeps Dijon, which the Protestants have attempted to surprise, but were defeated.

17. The Rhinegrave has commission to send for two regiments of footmen and 1,000 pistoliers.

18. M. De Damville has despatched divers captains to levy light horsemen, of which he is to be General. He is too well affected to the Papists.

Copy. Endd. : Sent 8 May [sic]. Pp. 6.

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70. Abstract of Nos. 68 and 69, with the title "The State of Affairs in France since the 8th until the 18th May."

Endd. Pp. 4.

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71. Latter portion of the above.

Endd. Pp. 2.

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72. Extracts from the above.

P. 1.

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73. ADVERTISEMENTS.

1. The Court of Spain, 26 April 1562. The King has reduced to ten the galleys under the command of Gio. And. Doria, and made other alterations about the command of the eighty galleys now afloat. The levy of infantry continues. Prince Charles has injured his head by a fall, but it is of no consequence. The King has ordered his frontiers to be strengthened, especially in Navarre.

2. Prague, 4 May. A battle is impending between the Emperor's army and that of the Turks. The King of Denmark has offered his daughter to the King of Poland in marriage. Count Pirro D'Arco is dead in Poland.

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3. Rome, 16 May. The Pope has gone to Frescato; on his return was celebrated the marriage of the sister of the Boromei with the Count Di Couza. Twelve Cardinals and all the Ambassadors were at the dinner. All the arrangements were most magnificent. Yesterday there was a Congregation, in which was published the Bull of the Reformation of the Penitentiaries, which has gone to the printers. The Secretary Nichetto has come from France, despatched by the Cardinal of Ferrara, and bringing letters to the Pope from the King and the Queen Mother, whom His Holiness intends to assist against the Huguenots, who have taken Lyons. The crews of twenty-six or twenty-eight piratical vessels landed at Pollidoro, where they have done some mischief. The death of Cardinal Tournon (which happened on the 26th ult.) has occasioned much regret to this Court.

4. Savoy, 18 May. Letters from Paris of the 4th inst. say that the Queen Mother, expecting that the armies would come to blows, sent to the Prince of Condé asking for an interview, whence peace is expected.

5. Constantinople, 1 May. The Turk, cruizing in his brigantine, was overtaken by a storm, and escaped with difficulty. He has demanded Bajazet, dead or alive, from the Sofi.

Orig. Endd.: Advertisements. Ital. Pp. 4.

May 19. 74. MUNDT to CECIL.

1. Since his letter of the 12th inst. news has come that the Emperor will shortly go to Nuremburg, where everything is prepared for his reception; thence it is thought that he will go through the Tyrol to Inspruck in order to be near the Council. The members of the Council have informed the Pope that such is the scarcity and enormous price of necessaries at Trent that they cannot well subsist there. The Pope has asked the Venetians to let him have the town of Vincenza, there to continue the Council; they have replied that such has been the unfruitfulness of late years that they are in want of provisions themselves and therefore cannot give an answer.

2. The Guises are enrolling soldiers in the bishopric of Treves, as the passage from thence to France is short; the Bishop has been earnestly dissuaded from giving them leave to do so by the Elector Palatine and the Landgrave, and it is likely that if he does not desist the Princes will not tolerate it. They hear that the Rhinegrave is going to enlist twenty ensigns of foot under the pretence of guarding the King's person. They do not know the reason of the Prince of Condé's delay, as by it they see his adversaries strengthened and a result similar to that of the Protestant war may be feared. This war is undertaken in order to extinguish the Gospel in other regions besides France, and therefore should be opposed by common consent. The Elector Palatine, the Dukes of Wurtemberg and Neuburg, the Landgrave, and Charles Marquis of Baden, will send an embassy into France in the

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name of the Protestant Princes to allay the dissensions there, and to ask that the same liberty of religion may be allowed as was granted by the edict of January 17th of last year. The Envoys will assemble here by the 8th of June.

3. It is said that more than 1,000 cavalry have been enrolled in Westphalia for the purpose of guarding the King, who will cross the Rhine about Cologne. Unless Condé also levies foreign soldiers, or unless the territories of those who have suffered these levies to be made be invaded, a bad end must be expected for this war. It would be both honourable and advantageous if an open league were made between all the Protestant states for their mutual protection. Though this may seem difficult and expensive yet the mere knowledge of such a league would restrain their adversaries. Has forborne to speak of this before, as he did not think that such an occasion was likely to arise. Such is the confidence and obstinacy of the Bishops that no justice or moderation can be got from them.—Strasburg, 19 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

May 20. 75. The QUEEN MOTHER to THROCKMORTON.

Has received his letter, and thanks the Queen for her good offices. If he wishes to send to Orleans the King of Navarre will give him a passport.—Monceau, 20 May 1562. *Signed: Catherine,—De L'Aubespine.*

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

May 20. 76. JOHN CUERTON to CHALLONER.

1. Has received a letter from Challoner of the arrival of his servants and stuff. Perceives that the letter he [Cureton] gave to Tempest was lost, in which he wrote how he had given to Thomas Shipman for seventy-five ducats, five rials, and to James Coldwell 4,177 rials, and of this received from Challoner eighty crowns 960 rials, and for a bill in Burgos 1,650 rails, so he has given to both of Challoner's servants 5,009 rials, and of this received from him 2,610, so he owes Cuerton 2,399 rials and more; one rial paid for a power to receive the 150 ducats, so Challoner owes him 2,400 rials, which he can send when it pleases him.

2. Chamberlain sent him a copy of his passport to send away two chests he has here of his, and another for a coffer of a gentlewoman's of the Countess De Feria; since he received it there have been no ships for London, so within nine days the time expires, and here the justices after the time will show no virtue for them. He therefore sends them to him so that he may get a new one for Chamberlain's coffers and give the other to the gentlewoman, and return the same with speed, for they expect a ship daily from London. If this ship does not carry them, he cannot tell when they will be sent. Perceives that shortly the King will go to Monson.

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They say the Queen and Council comes to Valladolid. His wife sends her commendations to him and Cobham. *Signed. Orig. Hol. Endd. and dated by Challoner. Pp. 3.*

May 20. 77. CHALLONER to HUGH TIPTON.

Wrote lately to Tipton by the ordinary post for Seville and writes again by this bearer, Mr. White. "The disgrace upon the Prince's hurt hath been such as in manner all suits and other business have for the while here been suspended." When the King returns hither he will inform Tipton by his next how he has had in remembrance Frampton's, Castlyn's, and Hickman's matters, with the case of the merchants of Bristol. He will thank Tipton to send him from Seville twenty pounds of pepper, five pounds of "mach," ten pounds of cinnamon, and ten pounds of cloves and put it to his account, and half a barrel of good English butter.—Madrid, 20 May 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

May 20. 78. The KING OF PORTUGAL'S CLAIM to the GUINEA TRADE.

Five reasons alleged by the Portuguese Ambassador to establish the claims of his master to the exclusive dominion over the trade of Guinea.

1. According to law and reason the finder of a treasure is the true owner of the same. The crown of Portugal has discovered the said countries [of Africa], and established the form and manner of traffic, not without loss of many armies and much expense.

2. The Kings of Portugal have desired chiefly to spread abroad the Word of God, and consequently have instructed their Governors to receive to the obedience of their Crown all such as without constraint would come, without setting upon them any tribute or impost whatsoever, thereby to draw them to the knowledge of God. Those Princes who would not willingly submit or hear the preaching of God's Word in their countries, should be daunted by force of arms, and charged with tribute. This has so well profited, that they have got more lands than with force, and by these means many Princes' lands and seignories in Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India have remained without any tribute, and some others have been made tributaries; while some not only remain without tribute, but have yearly pensions of the King in recompence of services done.

3. As by the manner in which the Crown of Portugal has always enjoyed the actual possession of the said lands, where the rule has been by force of arms, they pay tribute; and where there has been any doubt of the fidelity of the people, or any fear that the Turks, Saracens, and other nations would assail, they have built castles, fortresses, and great towns and cities. Where there has been no necessity for

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garrisons, or the air so pestilent that it was manifest danger for the lives of men, there has only been a form of traffic established, which has been continued from the beginning (which is no less than sixscore years) without, in all the coast of Ethiopia, any of the Princes once rebelling. The Crown has also done much in spreading the Christian faith, so that there are in Ethiopia and other places holy, Christian people, ordered by Bishops and divided in dioceses.

4. As to the force ordered by the Kings of Portugal for the preservation of their right, (since it was seen that of one hundred persons there escapes not at the end of the year more than about twenty, and those scarce in health,) it was more expedient to send every year an army by sea to protect the traffic, and prevent any ships, either Portuguese or other, from trading without an express licence.

5. For sixscore years the Kings of Portugal have enjoyed peaceably the domain and profit of the said lands publicly, as is shown by their titles, "Lord of Guinea, of the conquest and navigation and traffic of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and the Indies."

6. In consideration of which the Ambassador begs that the Queen will forbid her subjects, without "cautele" or exception, from voyaging to the Brazils, Ethiopia, the Indies, or any other country discovered by the Portuguese, as the Kings of France have long ago commanded.

Orig., dated and endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 6.

[May 20.]

79. Translation of the above into English. *Dated by Cecil: May 22.*

Endd. Pp. 8.

May 21.

80. MARGARET, COUNTESS OF LENNOX, to CECIL.

Has received his answer by her man Fowler, but nothing touching the petitions in her letter. He says that there is new matter against the Earl and herself, which she would be glad to understand, if their answers may be brought before them. Assures him she is weary of her life, and thinks they have had punishment enough for a great offence. Has not many friends to sue for her. Asks him to intercede for them with the Queen.—Sheen, 21 May. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

May 22.

81. BORGHESE VENTURINI to CECIL.

1. The Ambassador [Quadra] this morning called the writer into his chamber to settle some accounts, and then inquired whether he had decided upon going into Italy. When he answered in the negative, the Ambassador broke into a great fury and showed by his intemperate language that he was aware of all that the writer had been doing with Lord Robert and Cecil. The only answer which the writer made was that when he had left the Ambassador's house he would vindicate himself. Without finishing his accounts the

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Ambassador went to the apartment of the Portuguese Ambassador and had a long conversation. Thinking himself in bodily danger (for the house was full of Spaniards and Portuguese) the writer applied to Holton for advice, who recommended him to write to Cecil. Will leave the Ambassador this evening or to-morrow morning, and will be happy to enter the Queen's service.

2. The Ambassador is much concerned with the news brought from France by Sidney about religion, and also about the death of the Prince of Spain, which latter he does not credit. Advises that notice should be given in Dover to the courier who is coming, and whom the Ambassador expects daily. Hopes that the letters upon the affairs of Flanders, which were despatched last Sunday (as he learns from Dr. Wilson), will arrive before a man who set out upon a similar mission last Wednesday. If not, there will be some difficulty.

—Duremplazza [Durham Place], 22 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Ital. Pp. 3.

May 23.

Labanoff, i. 135.

82. QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN.

Desires a passport for David Waus of Leith, and his factors, to pass and repass through England with their merchandise to France and other places, for the space of one year.—Holyrood, 23 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Broadside.

May 23.

83. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. This morning there came to him very early and secretly a servant of the French gentleman who is in commission with the Ambassador of Sweden; he opened a matter at good length, which he said was contained in these letters to the Queen, Lord Robert, and Cecil. He who brought them to Randolph writes his name thus, Germain Truffeau, a very little young man, who was with his master the Frenchman in England. He assured the writer with many oaths that he was moved only with pity unto the poor man, and loath to have the honour of so noble a man stained with so false report. He says that he arrived in Sweden in Lent last. He had nothing found about him that might argue such intent; only he had the Queen of England's favourable passport. He is not laid in irons, but only held in safe custody. He has been divers times examined, but denies all things. The writer has not communicated this matter to any but Cecil. He who brought the letters has promised from time to time secretly to resort to him and keep this matter close. He desires that the poor man may receive comfort from the writer, wherein he can make no promise but as he is commanded. Knows how dangerous it is to convey letters to the Queen or any of the Council, unless he is sure of the contents of them; but has thought best to send them to Cecil than altogether to refuse them. If before this Ambassador's departure his pleasure might be known, all things shall be done according to his direction.

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2. Thought to have omitted to write until Lethington's departure, who says that without fail he will leave on Tuesday next. This Queen told him three days ago that he should not marvel why it was so long before she took resolution to send away Lethington, as she thought it first expedient to take away all impediments at home, and especially for good order on the Borders. Also that the Queen of England should be advertised in all things touching the Ambassador of Sweden's legation by Lethington. "For her desire to see the Queen it daily so increaseth that without that she can have no contentment unto her mind. Seeing that she is fully bent and resolved thereupon, she trusteth now that there shall be no impediment in my Sovereign's behalf."—Edinburgh, 23 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 23. 84. CECIL to the BISHOP OF AQUILA.

Hears that the Bishop has not so good an opinion of him as he could desire, and is not aware that he has done anything that he can find fault with, and does not see why he should be blamed more than others. Honours him as the Ambassador of the King Catholic, reverences him as a Bishop, and esteems him as Alvaro De Quadra, a nobleman. If in his capacity of Ambassador he blames him, he will so reply that he will seem not to have neglected his duty towards his own Sovereign or the King Catholic. If as a Bishop, he as a Christian will declare his faith and devotion. If as a nobleman, he may say without boasting, as an Englishman sprung from no ignoble race, that he will always by every lawful means uphold his own dignity. In conclusion, he begs that if he has an evil opinion of him he will act personally with him and not with others.*—Westminster, 23 May 1562. *Signed.*

Corrected hol. Draft. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

May 23. 85. CLOUGH to CECIL.

1. Received Cecil's letter of 17th inst. on the 22nd inst., with other letters and writings enclosed. Touching Cecil's letter he well considers his pleasure therein, and the other (which must be translated into Flemish), also, how he would have the matter used in the delivery thereof. He thereupon writes his advice therein. First, for choosing one for delivery of the letter, he has many acquaintances here, both Italians and others, but none he dare trust in this matter, and he must not be known here. He can put none to work but such as he could make privy of his doings. Whosoever does it must avoid the town, and not return for a

* A passage, subsequently cancelled, apologizes for the writer's Latinity. On the back the following lines:

Scribinus indocti doctique poemata passim:
Occupet extremum scabies, mihi turpe relinqui est.

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long time after, for when it is known there will be no small ado, and search will be made for the thing and doers thereof.

2. If Cecil appoint one out of England that is not known here, the writer can appoint one here for a "trousseman," to serve the turn, and not to be privy to the matter. For the letters to be translated into Flemish, they shall be in readiness at all times, attending his pleasure therein.

3. Brown is in Antwerp, and the Governor is out of town, having gone to Louvain, but is expected home this night.—
Antwerp, 23 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

May 23. 86. WILLIAM SAULL to [CLOUGH ?].

1. After his return from Paris the writer sends the intelligence following:—

2. About three weeks since Baron De Addressus entered Valence with a great number of Protestants, where M. De la Motte Gondrin, the Governor, was slain, and afterwards hanged for having had men and women murdered whilst singing Psalms. Afterwards he marched to Lyons with 8,000 men, whereunto M. De Saull had entered as Lieutenant to the Duke of Guise. Within the last six days M. De Grandmont was coming from Gascony with 6,000 men to aid the Prince, but is now stayed there for fear of the entry of the King of Spain. M. De Rochefocault has arrived at Orleans with 1,000 horse. M. De Rougham has come from Bretagne with 4,000 men. M. De Senarpoint (who has two sons with the Prince) was lately at Calais to get it for the Prince, but lost his purpose, "as I shall tell you at our next meeting." The inhabitants of Rouen lately took the King's two galleys which lay thereby. The Prince lately sent them 200 horse, and they of Dieppe 300 footmen. M. Malyne, heir to the Vidame of Chartres, has taken "Hable Neuf" (which is called Newhaven) for the Prince's use, and has left his son there, and returned to Rouen. The Vidame of Amiens is expected at Rouen with 200 horse.

3. M. De Clere besieged Caudebec for the Guisians, but the inhabitants of Rouen had placed men in previously, and so saved it. M. De Clere lies in a castle of his own, midway between Rouen and Dieppe, with 600 men. Angers is taken for the Guisians, and the captain thereof killed. Grenoble is taken for the Prince, with three more towns thereabouts; also Vienne, Toulouse, and Moulins, upon the Loire. M. De Rochefocault on Whit Sunday defeated M. Sansac's band, and M. Vassye's, being under the Guise, whom they met within nine leagues of Paris by accident. The Guisians, the Constable, with his sons Montmorency and Damville, Marshal St. André, the Duke D'Aumale and others make all haste to gather men. They have mounted at Paris forty-five pieces of artillery for their camp. The Prince of Condé has sent word to the King of Navarre, which he declared to Sir Henry Sidney at their departure, that he had one hundred

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ensigns of the bravest soldiers in France, and 8,000 horse, mostly gentlemen.

4. M. De Termes died within the last six days at Paris. The King and Queen Mother are now lodging about three leagues from Paris. The Council remains at Paris. The Cardinal of Lorraine preaches often, sometimes twice a day, at Notre Dame. Upon Monday last ("on which day we came from Paris") the Queen Mother sent M. Vielleville and the Conte De Villers to Orleans to talk with the Prince. It was reported on Monday last at the French Court that the Prince of Spain was dead. Mr. Clough, the "graver of Brussels," has written to the writer that he could not receive the sixty crowns according to promise. Desires him to send word to the armourer, that the writer may find all ready except the gilding. Sends a book enclosed, containing the causes of the troubles in France, which was printed last Whitsun Eve, which he desires may be given to Mr. Gylpyng. At their departure the Rhingrave was despatched from Paris to go for men.—London, 23 May 1562. *Signed*: Willm. Saull.

Copy. Add. at beginning, but the name partly torn away. Pp. 4.

May 24.

87. The EARL OF RUTLAND to CECIL.

1. Has received his letter of the 18th, and accordingly has determined to be at Newcastle on the 29th of June, there to hear the causes of Northumberland and keep a gaol delivery, and to confer touching the enclosures according to the order taken therein last year by the Commissions. But the great matter is (as he has heard from Lord Grey) the lack of assured estates by lease or otherways to the farmers of the Queen's land, as well as of others; for some farmers had to make to their charges such enclosures as were appointed, and the owners of the lands refused to make any assured term to the farmers. Thinks, therefore, if order were first taken with the Queen's lands, and the Commissioners were authorized to make leases thereof in such sort as the farmers should be both able and bound by their lease to make the enclosures, and to keep horse, armour, shot, and other furniture, the same would be a good example for others having lands there.

2. Has not heard from Lord Westmoreland (who is come home), otherwise than that he sent his man hither yesterday for a matter in a suit between certain of his tenants and others. Thinks his Lordship has no friendship towards him.

3. If the Queen repair to these parts, begs that he will let him understand thereof. Upon writing hereof, received his letters of the 22nd, with a book of the proclamation and two papers of news.

4. The Lord of Westmoreland and Lord Grey will be here to-morrow. His wife desires to be commended.—York, 24 May 1562. *Signed*.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

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88. CHALLONER to THROCKMORTON.

1. Has written two or three letters hurriedly, and sent by his servant Henry King, who will be at Paris by the end of this month.

2. There has been much talk here of the tumults there, as of the revolt of Lyons, etc. Understands (though not by letters from England) of Sidney's arrival at that Court, and desires Throckmorton to inform him the cause thereof. "The Prince of Spain is well amended. This Trinity Sunday the King made a solemn procession, the Sacrament carried for thanksgiving, with many Ambassadors. I neither called, nor at it." The errand of M. De Rambouillet was to demand aid to repress the Protestants on the King's part, or else that this King should voluntarily offer aid. It is said that the vulgars of the Protestants' side fall to spoil. If the Protestants find themselves the strongest, it is a folly in them to drive off, considering their advantage consists in celerity, where the other party looks for aid to weary the commons. If any aid is being prepared by this King, it will be by way of Flanders, yet it is doubtful whether he will arm his Flemings at this ticklish time, or unfurnish his countries of his ordinary garrisons there.

3. From Lorraine it is judged the Guisians expect aid, and for a band of Swiss now preparing. The Duke of Savoy lately sent hither a gentleman, who had access to the King this day. His errand is to move the King concerning the Duke's offer to aid the Guisians by way of Savoy. Great suspicion is conceived here lest the Queen should set in a foot, for which purpose the King has written to the Bishop of Aquila to dishort her therefrom, which by sending of Sidney the writer takes as not meant. Requests him to send the double of this to Cecil. The King writing to his Ambassador without any participation of the matter to him [Challoner] causes him to think the more. M. De St. Sulpice [*sic*], the French Ambassador, arrived here three days since, and will have audience to-morrow, whereupon M. De Limoges shall depart home. He would write more if he thought this letter would be safely delivered. This den or desert of Spain is far from the trade of news from all parts, and almost all other Ambassadors find themselves in the same position as himself. He has not heard anything from England since Throckmorton's letter of the 14th ult.—Madrid, Trinity Sunday, late at night, 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Throckmorton's secretary, and by him dated: 25 May. Pp. 4.

May 24. 89. ADVICES.

1. Milan, May 22. Oran is in much danger. The twenty-five galleys of the Turk will join the army at the siege. Succours are sent by Philip slowly. Debts for services rendered in Milan during the late wars are not paid.

2. Rome, May 24. Giordano Orsino has arrived from

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Corsica, as also the Duke of Montalto. Cardinal Caesar Gonzaga has come for his hat. M. De Terracina has gone to Spain as Papal Nuncio. Vargas (who is much disliked) is confirmed as Ambassador.

3. Ferrara, April 19. Selim Ottomano has sent to the Duke for 40,000 crowns which Geo. Micas, a renegade, lent to the late Duke. Ambassadors have arrived to condole on the death of the Duchess from Florence and Savoy. The Duke has sent Riccio Paganino into Spain to ask for the hand of Philip's sister, the Infanta of Portugal.

4. Constantinople, April 19. Forty galleys have left. Tarabotto and the Venetian prisoners have been sent to the galleys. The money and the cargo have been forfeited. No news from Persia. The Sofi delays to answer the Turkish Ambassador.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 4.

May 25.
Labanoff, i. 139 ;
Keith, ii. 145.

90. QUEEN MARY to CECIL.*

Desires him to procure favourable and hasty despatch for the Laird of Lethington, whom she sends to the Queen of England, he being a man of a long time known to Elizabeth, and one whom she [the writer] specially trusts.—Holyrood House, 25 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 25.

91. NOTES for the EXAMINATION of the COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

1. What communication she had of the bastardy of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, and what words she has uttered against the latter ?

2. When Paul's steeple was burnt, what report was made to her of a certain number of men struck with sudden death in St. James' Park ?

3. What moved her to say that touching the right to the crown she would give place to none of the rest ?

4. What message was brought to her from Lord Seton concerning his furtherance in setting forth Lord Darnley ?

5. Gaston, Lillyard, Hugh Allen, Lacy, a fool in the house, Scottish Queen, Lallement, Harry Allen.

Orig., in Cecil's hol., and endd. by him : 25 May 1562. Pp. 2.

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92. The BISHOP OF AQUILA to CECIL.

What he said to the Queen about Cecil could not mean that he thought ill of him, and therefore his triple distinction is unnecessary. As an Ambassador it is not his business to find fault with the Queen's Councillors. He does not come here as a Bishop to censure the Christians in England, and as a

* At the same time Mary wrote to Lord Robert Dudley, thanking him for having undertaken to nourish the good intelligence between his mistress and the writer, and asking him to credit Lethington. This letter occurs in Labanoff, i. 138 ; Keith, ii. 145.

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nobleman he is accustomed to treat those of the same rank with respect, as the Queen can bear witness, to whom he has more than once praised Cecil's integrity and ability. Although he cannot approve of his advice in public matters, (which has very great weight with the Queen,) still that cannot interfere with the good opinion he has of him as a private person. He honours and esteems him in all the three capacities. The Queen herself can declare that he never spoke to her of him in his private capacity, but only regretted that he had always found him adverse and hostile to him in public matters, but that nevertheless he would prefer negociating with him than with another.—25 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.* by Cecil's secretary. *Lat. Pp.* 3.

May 25. 93. CHALLONER to JOHN CUERTON.

Acknowledges the receipt of Cuerton's letter of the 8th inst., with the bill of exchange enclosed for 300 ducats payable at Madrid by Simon Lectarie, which has been accepted, so he expects to receive the same to Cuerton's use by the last of this month, which he will make over by his friend Meliadus Spinola or Francisca Brabo to Burgos. By his next will send more certain news of other matters written in his last and sent by the negro.—Madrid, 25 May 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. *Pp.* 2.

May 26. 94. RANDOLPH to the QUEEN.

Has often informed her of the desire of this Queen to see her, and trusts that she will know thereof more amply from Lethington. The godly hope that she will be the instrument to convert their Sovereign to Christ and knowledge of His true Word, which causes them to wish above measure that they may see one another. They have themselves great desire to see her, from whom so speedy and needful relief came in their great misery. The selfsame mind to honour and serve her rests in as many of the godly hearts as at that time her benefits were present in their sights. Their state is not so assured but that they may be glad to continue her favour. "So long as this Queen is in heart divided from her subjects through the diversity of religion, they neither have that quietness of mind nor peace in conscience that is most to be desired in true service of their Sovereign; nor yet see how her state can long continue, seeing the selfsame seeds continue which were the occasion of the former mischief." If the succession comes into their hands, to whom it pertains after her death, God knows what miserable state of a commonwealth this is like to grow unto, and what want there is in them to sustain the burden of such a charge. These things being weighed by divers of the noblest and wisest of the realm, (with whom sometimes in these matters he has had conference,) they see no fitter way for the preservation of the commonwealth and their own safety but that

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such a league might be made between the two Queens that for ever they might be out of doubt of the government of foreign Princes, and live in peace with those to whom they are most beholden, and are likeliest to receive most evil if new discords arise, and this to continue unto all other that succeed her. Trusts that Lethington has sufficient commission to report of the King of Sweden's Ambassador, from whom she will also learn about the Earl of Arran.—Edinburgh, 26 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 26. 95. RANDOLPH to the COUNCIL.

About the 17th of March they sent him the Queen's letters in favour of certain merchants, William Cowson, William Smith, and others, for redress to be had of two ships taken from them by certain Scotchmen, named Thomas Nicolson and James Hodge, being in the King of Denmark's waters, near the Isle of Westemore, with letters to himself to move the Queen and her Council. The cause of the stay in his answer is as follows. At the time of the receipt of the letters the Queen was at St. Andrews and few of her Council with her. At their arrival he opened the matter to them, which was well enough known to many before. Because the judgment of men of law was necessary, they deferred the answer until they had conferred with the learned of the session at Edinburgh, and also hear what the other parties could allege. It came to that issue, whereof they sent him the opinion of the Doctors of the Arches, whether ships of two enemies lying in a mean Prince's waters may be lawful prizes to which soever can take the other. These men hold that no Prince has that privilege; nor is the territory or waters of any Prince sufficient safe-conduct from his adversaries. This appeared to have so little reason that some one, the wisest of the complainants, should repair hither and commence action before the Lords of the Session, wherein the law of this country is more favourable than any other, a stranger being party, to any man of the realm. When he required the said Lords, in respect of the great loss that the Queen's subjects had been at, that they would hear the cause themselves, and not put it to the Lords of the Session, they answered that it belonged to the Admiralty, and must be determined in the ordinary places appointed for like cases.—Edinburgh, 26 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary Pp. 3.

May 26. 96. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. The Queen of Scots desires him again to testify how desirous she is that the two realms should live in perpetual amity and concord, and to use all means to favour the same. Finds also a great number of her nobles and others of the same mind. The Queen shall be made privy to the matters

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proponed by the King of Sweden's Ambassador, by Queen Mary's letters, and by the report of Lethington. He uses himself very well. He has twice sent to Randolph's lodging; knows not for what purpose. At the Lord Fleming's banquet he drank to him a large cup of wine, whereof the writer did him reason, but they have never spoken together. Cecil will hear of the Earl of Arran's case indifferently and without affection. The Duke's hope is great in the Queen of England. The Earl of Argyll wishes Cecil to have O'Donnell and his wife in remembrance, as Macconel repents now of his promise, so that the writer will be fain to force it upon him. The money remains in his [Randolph's] hands, and the Justice Clerk is bound to deliver the man to him, whom he durst not offend. The Justice Clerk will think himself well considered for the divorce if he may have licence for a couple of geldings. Is fain to use his friendship more ways than one.—Edinburgh, 26 May 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Is unwilling to move matters ungrateful or hard to be obtained. The Earl of Mar desires that it may be lawful for him, if the two Queens meet, to bring with him Master Godman as their minister and preacher, which without Cecil's advice he will not do, though he trusts it will be no offence to the Queen or any other, "seeing he is in the whole number of the learned amongst us the most temperate and modest. Of other there is no great store, and of them all this is the best." Is required by a very honest and godly gentleman, the Laird of Cawdor, (brother to the Lord of St. John's,) to be suitor to the Queen for licence for his son, a young gentleman of eighteen, to remain for two or three years either at Oxford or Cambridge.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: By the Lord Lethington. Pp. 3.

May 26. 97. The EARL OF MAR to CECIL.

Some experience have they both had what wealth shall redound to this whole isle of an amity continuing betwixt these two realms, and some comfort have received thereof. Happy will be the ministers who shall procure such amity, for the promoting whereof care has been taken these two or three years. The Laird of Lethington is presently sent by his Sovereign with such an overture as seems the readiest means to bring it to pass. Asks credence for Lethington.—From the Court, 26 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 26. 98. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. The bearer, M. De Saul, repairs thither to confer with the Earl of Kildare on the behalf of a Knight of Malta residing besides Bordeaux, who is an acquaintance of the Earl's.

2. These men are as far off from agreement as ever. The King and Queen Mother have not yet returned from Monceau

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to Paris, whereat these men are offended. Wishes that some who desire to see the world were allowed to pass to Dieppe or Newhaven, to serve either as footmen or horsemen, those places being in need of men, being informed that any Englishman coming there would be welcomed. It is a voyage soon made from Rye. Two persons may be sent to see what usage there will be for them, and thereafter others may follow. The Queen and Council must be ignorant of this matter.

3. The Protestants here lately received a great overthrow, as at Toulouse and Angers. Will write by his own courier, who will come shortly if allowed to pass. Cannot send by Normandy. If Cecil does not hear from him shortly, he is to believe all the passages are stopped, whereupon he [Cecil] must complain to the French Ambassador. Lately two of his men whom he sent to Orleans were taken and roughly handled. Cecil must speak sharply, and let the Ambassador know that if this is not altered the Queen will revoke him, and have no Ambassador in France.—Paris, 26 May 1562.
Signed.

Orig., chiefly in cipher, deciphered by Cecil's secretary.
Add. Endd. Pp. 5.

May 26.

99. Another copy of the greater portion of the above.

Orig., chiefly in cipher, deciphered, dated by Throckmorton, and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

May 26 & 27. 100.

PROCLAMATION of the KING of NAVARRE.

1. Informs the Provost of Paris that, as the King's Lieutenant General, he intends to withdraw all the troops from Paris, for the purpose of recovering those of the King's towns which are held by the rebels. As it is much to be feared that when this takes place those of the new religion will attempt some enterprise, he commands them all to leave the town by the following Thursday, on pain of being regarded as rebels. None are to interfere or injure them on pain of the halter.—Paris, 26 May 1562. *Signed: Antoine,—Berziau.*

2. On the remonstrance of Nicholas Luillier, the civil Lieutenant of Paris, as to the difficulty of carrying out the above ordinance, the King of Navarre commands the principal burghers to point out to the Lieutenant the most suspicious persons, who will then be ordered to leave the town in twenty-four hours, unless they clear themselves by sending in a confession of faith signed and sealed.—Paris, 27 May 1562.
Signed: Antoine,—Moreau.

Printed. Fr. Broadside.

May 27.

101. SIR RICHARD SACKVILLE to CECIL.

1. Has arrived with the other Commissioners at his poor cottage. A passenger from Dieppe has declared that the day he left that town there was a conflict between the Protestants and Papists; that 150 of the former were slain, and the

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Captain of Dieppe sore hurt. He says that the Duke of Guise is coming thither with 20,000 men, besides aid from the King of Spain.—Rye, 27 May 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—The Lord Admiral thought that the latter part was but mariners' news, but that of the 150 slain was true.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

102. DECLARATION OF MARTIN FROBISHER.

"The declaration of Martyne Frubishere, who was [in] the first and second voyages in the parts of Guinea, and there remained by the space of three quarters of a year in the castle of Myne."

1. He says assuredly that the King of Portugal has neither castle, fort, or house of traffic between Cape Verde and the kingdom of Binny, but only one small fort at Cape Trepoints, called Ashien, and another twenty leagues beyond called Castle de Mina.

2. That none of the people other than such as inhabit under the said fort, or within gun-shot of the same, owe any obedience, neither be they at the commandment of the Portuguese.

3. That the Portuguese dare not go a mile from the forts, nor trouble any that bring merchandise to the coasts near the castles, except by reward they first obtain favour of the rulers next adjoining to do the same.

4. That whereas the English and French ships traffic along the coasts of Guinea and the Myne, the Portuguese dare not traffic in any other place but the said forts.

5. That the Portuguese are in such danger of the captains of the country between Cape Trepoints and the Myne that they dare not pass themselves or goods to and fro by land, but are forced to carry the same by sea.

6. That in the time that he was there detained by the Portuguese they were glad sundry times to use him to make journeys to those who dwelt a mile or two off to get goats, poultry, and other victuals; for that they durst not for peril of their lives do that.

7. That a captain named Don Joan, dwelling in Futta, being promised great rewards by the King of Portugal's agent if he would come under his obedience and aid him against others who would trade in those parts, refused, and said that he accounted himself his fellow.

8. That the houses about the fort and castle are made all of canes and reeds, and the people inhabiting them very ethnics, and not the fourth person of them christened, and most of them people who have committed crimes in other places.

9. That except they have Mass now and then within the castle, (to which a very few of the said inhabitants who have been trained up of children sometimes come,) there is neither priest or preacher to convert anyone.

Orig., dated and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

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REPLY to the PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR.

1. To the first reason : The Queen does not understand what discoveries the Portuguese have made, nor wherefore all nations should be bound to the King of Portugal.

2. To the second : She cannot deny but that they had very good advice, even if the same prospered not in all places so well as was purposed.

3. To the third : She thinks that the King is right in only building forts where need is, and thereby saving charge. It does not appertain to her to say where the King shall build forts, or whether he shall take tribute or not.

4. To the fourth : She questions not of how much the said Kings have had possession so many years, but wishes that the King had the kingdoms of Guinea in like obedience that he has the kingdom of Portugal.

5. To the fifth : She allows that no Christian Prince has hitherto reproved the styles and titles of the said King.

6. In conclusion : Whereas the Ambassador requires that she should forbid her subjects from voyaging to any country discovered by the crown of Portugal, as the French King has commanded ; she answers that the said reasons cannot move her to forbid her subjects to repair to the countries of her friends, otherwise than her friends' subjects are forbidden to repair to her dominions. Upon importunity made by Emanuel D'Arango, she admonished her subjects not to enter any of the havens of Ethiopia in which the said King had then dominion, obedience, and tribute. The same was taken for no small prejudice to her natural subjects, not for lack of the commodity, but for that the example of such a prohibition was never heard before in this realm. She can see no reason why her subjects should be forbidden to resort to any country where the Portuguese have either dominion, obedience, and tribute, or not ; as amongst all Princes and countries the use of intercourse of merchandise is the chief exercise of amity.

7. Whereas a prohibition is shown in the name of Francis I. in 1538 to certain officers at Rouen for gratifying the then King of Portugal, as by the writing is mentioned ; both in the said King's time and ever since the merchants of France have sailed into Barbary, Guinea, Ethiopia, and Brazils, and trafficked there. She thinks that the more Christian people that shall resort to the Gentiles and Saracens, the more shall the faith increase ; and she cannot allow that more regard should be had to the enriching of any particular person by monopolies and private navigations than to the public utility of the whole body of Christendom.

8. For final answer she requires the Ambassador to consider better the terms of her grant made last year, and accept it thankfully, for she meant not to have granted so much ; yet if it be otherwise interpreted she may perchance find it more reasonable to revoke it than to grant any more to the prejudice of her subjects, and contrary to the order of all her progenitors.

Draft, corrected and dated by Cecil. Pp. 14.

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[May 27.] 104. Another copy of the above, dated ulto Maii. Suggests that if her proclamation does not suffice, the King of Portugal should command the inhabitants of those countries to forbear negociation with all English merchants.

Copy, with a few additional corrections by Cecil, and endd. by him: First answer. Pp. 20.

[May 27.] 105. Translation of above into French. Dated 31 May.
Draft, with corrections. Pp. 16.

May 28. 106. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. She was informed of the state of France by Sidney, who departed hence on the 18th inst., since then every quarter is vexed with open war. Picardy, which hitherto was so quiet (with the exception of the outrage against the Princess of Condé), is now rising. These men here about the King are desirous it should be credited by the Queen, and the Protestant Princes, that their taking up arms is to repress rebellion, and not for causes of religion; yet they persuade all Papistical Princes, that they take it in hand to defend the Roman religion.

2. That she may understand the state of this country, he will make a memorial of things advantageous and disadvantageous to either party; so that she may know best what to do. On the 18th inst., the Conte Villars and M. De Vielleville, accompanied with MM. De Givry and De Carrugio, departed to Orleans to treat with the Prince of Condé about composition, where they stayed till the 26th inst., and have returned with the same resolutions as were published by the Prince's declaration. On the 28th inst. they were sent again to Orleans, having in charge to offer that the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and Marshal St. André should retire from the Court, and that the edict of January should take place; whereupon it is thought the Prince and the Admiral (with the Cardinal of Châtillon and the Bishop of Valence, who are at Orleans,) will conform to some accord before long. Supposes that the Prince's force will be ready at Orleans about the 6th June to march hitherward upon the 8th June, if they do not accord in the meantime. These men's force is already assembled, except such strangers as they look for, who cannot arrive so soon as the Prince's force will be together. The force they have assembled is not sufficient to take the field. On the 26th inst. they caused twenty-five pieces of artillery to march through Paris towards Orleans which were planted at the end of St. James's suburbs upon a bulwark of earth, where they now remain guarded by two ensigns of footmen. This show is made to induce the clergy and the Parisians to contribute money for this religious war making.

3. Desires her to note the articles proposed by the Duke of Guise, which he sent to her by Sidney, by which they practise to exterminate entirely the Protestant religion;

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therefore it is necessary for her to impeach their purpose and foresee that the Prince and his party be not defeated. If these men do not accord now, the principal cause is, that the Duke of Guise demands that the Prince shall first disarm, which will not be thought safe for the Prince and his favourers to take place.

4. The King of Navarre is at Monceau with the King and Queen Mother.

5. Lately sent to the Queen Mother at Monceau for a safe-conduct to send one of his men to Orleans; a copy of the answer he received he sends herewith.—Paris, 28 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 5.

May 28. 107. The PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

Occurrences to the Advantage of the Prince of Condé.

1. The Swiss will not send men hither until midsummer.

2. The Duke Augustus of Saxony, the Elector Palatine, and the Landgrave, have apprehended certain captains sent to Germany to levy men for the Duke of Guise, and have sent to the Bishop of Treves not to allow any men to pass through his country, or any levy to be made there for the Guises. If he does otherwise, they have threatened to invade his country.

3. The Queen Mother will not consent that the King shall be at the charge of this war against the Prince of Condé. The Prince will have 15,000 footmen of the best soldiers in France, and nearly 6,000 horse. The King and Queen Mother still reside at Monceau, and do not conjoin favourably with these men. The Parisians make some difficulty to grant the money which these men demand from them, viz., 200,000 crowns.

4. The Princes of Germany are offended with the Guises.

5. The Duke of Lorraine will not send such force hither as were required by the Guises, and M. De Maugeron can only assemble one company of footmen and very few horsemen.

6. Vendôme is taken for the Prince, and all the ornaments and images of the church used as they have done at Rouen, Lyons, and other places.

7. The priory of La Charité belonging to the Bishop of Auxerre is taken and used as the other churches are.

8. Montargis is at the Prince of Condé's devotion, and M. D'Arpajon brings 2,500 men to aid him.

9. M. De Grandmont comes in person with his Gascoins, and will be at Orleans about the beginning of June.

10. The Protestants of Rouen have committed some violence against dwellers in Darnetal (a suburb of Rouen), where thirty or forty Papists were slain and part of the town burned.

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Occurrences to the Disadvantage of the Prince of Condé.

11. The Conte of Rocquendolfe has levied 1,200 pistoliers, and is ready to march, and says also that this matter is not prejudicial to the Confession of Augsburg; wherewith these men here are offended that he should make mention of religion in their oath taking.

12. At Toulouse has been a stir betwixt the Protestants and Papists, where the Protestants had the worst.

13. M. De la Fayette has assembled in Auvergne a company of men to serve the Papists.

14. In Provence MM. De Somarina, De Santal, and Descars have assembled forces against the Prince.

15. The Duke of Montpensier has taken Angiers from the Prince.

16. It has been resolved upon by these men that all who profess the Protestant religion in Paris shall be put forth of the same without arms, and their goods left there to the mercy of the Papists, unless the Queen Mother stops it. It hereby appears that these men's malice is grounded upon religion. An edict has lately been set forth in the King of Navarre's name, which he now sends to the Queen.

17. In consequence of what was lately done at Darnetal by the inhabitants of Rouen, order is given that the Duke D'Aumale shall besiege Rouen. Although the Duke bends his force towards Rouen, yet his special charge is to recover Havre de Grace; and he is commanded to employ his force and skill thereabouts; whereof it is necessary M. De Maligny should be warned, which he cannot do because all the passages are stopped from hence to Rouen, Dieppe, and Havre de Grace.

Copy. Pp. 4.

May 28. 108. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. His last letters of the 18th inst. were brought by the Lord President, and those of the 26th inst. were brought by De Saull, addressed thither to speak with the Earl of Kildare. The death of the Earl of Arran is diversely discoursed of here, and some conclude the Earl of Mar's danger is at hand. Is of opinion that neither the cause of religion, nor the Earl of Mar, is better fortified by Arran's death. Thinks that the Papists intend to frame the Duke of Somerset's tragedy in Scotland. The recovery of the Prince of Spain has changed some of the devices of the writer. Sends again his letter of the 26th inst.. Cecil may therein pick out some good matter. Sending by Dieppe is unsure. Sends herewith such stuff as has come abroad since his last despatch. Will despatch hence as soon as he hears the Prince of Condé begins to march hitherward, for he cannot stay here. Some means may be found for good offices betwixt the Queen, the Prince of Orange, and the Count of Egmont, who are willing to do good in the cause of religion. Does not like Maximilian's son

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going to Spain, and thinks the Prince will set forward about the 8th June, for his forces will not be together before the 6th of June.

2. P. S.—Desires that Middlemore may be sent with the next despatch. Also that Cecil will command his son to keep in Dammartin, where he is now, and in nowise to go to Paris, or any other place, unless Throckmorton advises him so to do, and to give the same commandment to Windebank.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

May 28. 109. GEORGE GILPIN to [CHALLONER].

Craves his opinion concerning the suits for which Commissioners were sent from Antwerp, and are now at the Court of Spain. One of the errands was to withstand the placing of certain new Bishops appointed to be in the duchy of Brabant. Concerning the disturbance in France, it is said here that there is earnest treaty made to take up the matter, but small hopes of agreement. The Prince of Condé is the strongest. The French King has Commissioners in Germany to take up men of war, but none are suffered to serve, except a few which are taken up within the jurisdiction of Cologne and Treves. The Turk will make war this summer against Hungary and Transylvania. Mention is made here of a treaty of marriage betwixt the King of Sweden and one of the Emperor's daughters, but there is more likely talk that he is a suitor to the Scottish Queen. Requests Cecil to deliver the enclosed letter to Mr. Harry Cobham.—Antwerp, 28 May 1562.
Signed.

Orig. Hol. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

May 29. 110. The QUEEN to LORD GREY.

The Queen of Scots has now reasonably moved her to procure an end of the captivity of Lord Gray of Scotland, she cannot but motion him [Lord Grey] to have regard thereto. She sends him a copy of the Queen's letter, and informs him that he shall either deliver Lord Gray upon a reasonable ransom or deliver him upon bond.

Cecil's hol. Draft, dated and endd. by his secretary. Pp 2.

May 29. 111. LORD GREY to CECIL.

Now that Lethington is "comed to the Court," hopes there will be no impediment to the writer's journey. The frontiers are quiet.—York, 29 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 29. 112. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. On the 7th [27th] inst. received Cecil's letters of 20th and 22nd; and the next day (having to do with the Lords of the Council for answer of certain letters from Sir John Foster touching the Borders,) he repaired to the Court, and communi-

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cated the news he had received to the Earl of Mar and the Earl Marshal. Though there were some things which they knew would not be very pleasant to the Queen, yet by their advice he took occasion to let her understand what he had heard. She sees so great appearance of their utter overthrow that she laments their unadvised enterprise, which will not only bring their persons in danger but also into the hatred of many Princes. She fears also their doings will be the occasion of the alteration of the Queen's mind towards her, in which case she blames more her uncles than any Prince that is adversary to them. She trusts, however, that the proceedings of others shall not diminish her credit.

2. To all these purposes the writer gave her such answers as he thought fittest to comfort her, and told her that it was possible that in time she should find in the Queen of England that which at her uncles' hands she never looked for. He also alleged to her (as a conjecture of his own) that the time of the year for the interview was very far past, the journey would be very long and the train great, whereby the difficulty would be greater to make the provision as it ought to be. Of all these she would admit nothing, but trusted to have better comfort upon Lethington's return. To prove her mind he asked her what it were the worse if it might be next summer. She said it would be never better than now; and feared that those who were the occasion of its stay now would be little able to do her good next year. Thinks that she meant her uncles, and that the Queen would not far depart from London until the matters were appeased in France. In uttering these words the tears fell from her cheeks, which she coloured not so well but some, though they stood afar off, perceived them. She said that he must not think much of it, though she tendered the cause of her uncles, who were dear to her, and that she would be loath to lose them, or that they should lose the favour of the Queen of England. She is presently in great doubt whether she will see the Queen this year, and many are of the mind that it will not be. She requested him to send a packet of her letters to be delivered to Lethington, and also to make her participant of his news. After this she departed to her cabinet, where she wept a good space, and then wrote these letters which she sent to Randolph this present morning by five o'clock.

3. Has conferred long with the Earl of Mar on all these matters, who finds the time far spent for the interview, but the necessity great. Mar thanks Cecil for his friendly advice to be ware of "legerdemain," whereof they have many pretty parts played. The Ambassador of Sweden upon Wednesday afternoon talked long with the Queen, and after him the Frenchman, very long alone. Their purposes are not yet come to light. They dined next day with the Earl of Mar.—Edinburgh, 29 May, 7 a.m., 1562. *Signed.*

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113. JOHN WYLLOK to CECIL.

At the request of sundry of his friends he was content to resign the parsonage of Loughborough to Mr. Whittingham; and to obtain the good-will of Lord Hastings he caused the Earl of Bedford, the Lord Robert, and Mr. Goodryk to move his Lordship, who answered that he had already granted the advowson to one of his chaplains, named Adams, and could not with honour revoke the same. Would have been contented had it been bestowed upon some honest learned man. Begs Cecil to be a means that he may remain here and keep the same for five or six years. It shall be so used as God shall be there served, and the fruits bestowed to His and the world's contentation.—Edinburgh, 29 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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114. WINDEBANK to CECIL.

They have been eight days at a place seven leagues from Paris, during which time Mr. Thomas has not had the means to continue his accustomed haunts, by reason that there are no horses for money to be got, and for those that he might borrow by friendship Windebank has already so wrought that he shall get none that way. This being here in the country solitary somewhat troubles him. Thinks it were better for him that he were clean out of the country. His bestowing his time is at his own pleasure, for Windebank can do nothing with him.—Dammart, 29 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

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115. FRANCIS PEYTO to THROCKMORTON.

1. Wrote about the 8th inst. by Pieravanti. Has had an answer to letters addressed at the same time to the Ambassador of Florence. There are here many talks of the matters of France. The Flemings have their affections as well as the French, though not with the same ferventness, because their humour is more made of beer than wine. All things here stand in peace and silence, and every man's eye is bent but to see the last act of that tragedy.

2. Mr. Englefield being here at Termond on the 23rd, was presented by the governor of the merchants with a letter from the Queen of revocation, and another from Mr. Secretary, which coming so unlooked for has made the writer muse upon the matter, the rather because it has since been advertised him by a servant of his how Mr. Secretary has borne some in hand that he [Peyto] is thereof the only occasion. It is his fortune so to be slandered to his dearest friends, and to bear the burden of other men's faults. For his better satisfaction he would be glad to understand some particularity of this his so hurtful talk, which if he might learn by Throckmorton's good means he would be greatly beholden to him.

3. Englefield has written a most humble letter to the Queen in the excuse of his absence, tending to this purpose,

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that of the two evils, having his conscience so shackled as one way or other he must do contrary to the Queen's will, he choose this of absence rather than with her presence and not pleyable to the religion set forth by the laws, to show himself not a conformable subject. Did what he could to persuade him homewards, but perceives his conscience is somewhat more straitlaced than his own in a point or two of these causes of religion. Princes' humours are oftentimes as the good or evil disposition of those about them do form them, as Peyto found in Queen Mary's time.—From Termond, being going towards Bruges, whence after six or seven days he intends to return to Louvain; the morrow after Corpus Christi Day. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add.: Al Sr. Throckmartono, a Parrigi, nella casa di Mr. di Verbery, fuor della Porta di San Marcello. Del porto tre soldi. *Endd.:* 29 May 1562. *Pp.* 3.

May 29. 116. CHALLONER to JOHN CUERTON.

1. This day he received two packets of letters from him, one by a servant of Nicolo Grinaldo (Genevois) without date, with a schedule of the King's, and a transcript enclosed concerning Chamberlain and the Countess De Feria's gentlewoman's coffers; the other dated 16th inst. from his servant, Robert Farneham. Has not left unanswered any letters from him. Concerning his last letter excepting the two mentioned, and the bill for 300 ducats payable by Simon Lectari, he has sent the same, which has been accepted, and he expects to receive it on the last day of this month, to his [Cuerton's] use, and will consign the same for him to receive at Burgos. He should have had the 2,400 rials plate, that Challoner is debtor to him for, before now, if his letters of April and May (sent by way of France from Antwerp with his bills of exchange,) had not been intercepted through the broils in France, as by his servant's letter sent by sea he perceives. Before eight days are past he will have letters from him. He will speak to-morrow with his "lady" about the gentlewoman's coffers, and will inform Cuerton thereof in his next, and also of Chamberlain's stuff.

2. The Prince is well amended, but of the King's removing they hear no certainty thereof, but undoubtedly he will visit those frontiers.

3. Desires him to send a firkin of butter, a fardel of cloth for his servants' liveries, and the doublet his servant sent him in James Coumant's ship. Commendation to Mrs. Cuerton.—Madrid, 29 May 1562.

Orig., draft in Challoner's hol. Endd. by him. Pp. 4.

May 30. 117. QUEEN MARY to the LAIRD OF ORMISTON.

Commands him to hold himself or his son ready to accompany her on the 15th July to meet the Queen of England near the Borders. As all her train will be in "dule," he is to address such as be in his company after that sort.—Edinburgh, Penult May 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. Add. Pp. 2.

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118. The COUNCIL OF THE NORTH.

Certificate that letters under the Queen's signet were this day sent by the Council to the justices of the peace of Yorkshire, etc., for the execution of the proclamation touching apparel, armour, great horses, the wearing of great hose, ruffs, swords, daggers, etc.—*Signed.*

Copy. Add. to Cecil, and endd. by his secretary : 13 June 1562. Pp. 2.

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119. RANDOLPH [to CECIL].

The friendship he has found at the hands of this bearer's brother forces him to write. Cecil knows what labour has been made to the Lord of Loughborough that Mr. Willockes might resign his benefice to some worthy man, seeing that his vocation is here in Scotland. His Lordship intends to place a Papist priest in the same in Mr. Willock's place, to the great slander of the Queen's godly proceedings. His petition now is that he may have licence to enjoy the same for five years in his absence, finding a sufficient man to discharge his duties, he bestowing the revenues thereof within the realm to godly uses.—Edinburgh, 30 May. *Signature cut off.*

Orig. Endd. : 30 May 1562, Mr. Randolph, for Mr. Willock. Pp. 2.

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120. DELIVERY of LORD KEITH of SCOTLAND.

“Articles made at York, 30th of May 4th Elizabeth, by the Earl of Rutland and others of the Council in the North, between the Earl of Northumberland and others, concerning several claims made to Lord Keith, son and heir of the Earl Marshal of Scotland, taken prisoner at a raid called Swynton Chase in the late wars,” to the following effect:—

1. As the right to the prisoner appears to be in John Richardson (which right the Earl of Northumberland has claimed), it is ordered that the said Earl of Northumberland shall have the said Lord Keith as his prisoner.

2. As John Selby and John Selby the younger have not done well herein by causing trouble, it is ordered that they shall humbly require the Earl of Northumberland and Sir Henry Percy to be their friends.

3. That the Earl and Sir Henry shall forgive the said John Selby, John Selby, Will Selby, and Will Parrat all former displeasures. And likewise that the said William Lord Grey shall forgive Will Grey, Rowland Forster, and Thomas Clavering, and others, who have witnessed with the said Earl in these matters.

4. That Lord Grey, John Selby, John Selby, William Selby, and William Parrat, shall release all right to the said Lord Keith to the said Earl.

5. And whereas certain claims are made to the Lord Gray of Scotland by the said Sir Henry to have the third part of the profit of him, (for the said Sir Henry was the general of

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the field when the same was taken,) it is ordered that the said Lord Grey shall have the said Lord as his prisoner to his profit, without claim by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, or by Sir Henry Percy, to or for a third profit that shall come by the taking of the said prisoner.—
Signed by the Council.

Copy. Broadside.

May 30. 121. MARGARET, COUNTESS OF LENNOX, to CECIL.

At his last being with her he opened so many new and strange matters against her that she desires to see those that made the same. If they will not come to Shene she desires that she may go to the Court, where she may answer for herself. Finds the old proverb true, "Long ways, long lies." Being under the Queen's displeasure, she does not doubt but that she will have some of the worst sort to speak against her in hope to win reward. It is the greatest grief she ever had to perceive the little love the Queen bears her. "Even as God hath made me so I am lawful daughter to the Queen of Scots and the Earl of Angus, which none alive is able to make me other without doing wrong." Desires that her man Fowler may be allowed to come and go.—Shene, 30 May. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 30. 122. CONFESSION of ARTHUR LALLART.

1. The Lord of Aubigny (who warred on the French side) was taken at St. Quentin by the Hertzog Von Mansfeld, and wrote to his brother, the Earl of Lennox, that for his relief he would send some of his men to him, and so he sent a Scot named Albert at sundry times with bills of money. But he, tending more to his liberty, wrote other letters desiring some of his gentlemen to devise the procuring of his ransom by his friends to the Queen or King Philip. For which matter the deponent being sent by the Earl of Lennox to the Hertzog with favourable letters of the Count De Feria, brought such manifest tokens that the Earl perceived his diligence.

2. Since that time the Earl of Lennox heard no more of the Lord D'Aubigny until Queen Mary returning into Scotland, when he wrote out of France that he would come with her. One Archie Craig, servant to the Lord Robert, brought the said letters, with a book of emblems, to London to Hugh Allen.

3. The Earl of Lennox being thus informed by the same letters, and hearing three weeks before Michaelmas that the Queen was come into Scotland, sent this deponent thither with these instructions.

4. He was to go to the Lord D'Aubigny and let him understand how he had sent divers times to him, that he might allege no unkindness of him to his friends during his captivity. He should also do this message to the Queen for him: That forasmuch as he had been a long suitor to the Queen of England for licence to sue for his and his wife's inheritance,

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and upon certain causes was stayed, he would renew his suit so that he might be sure of the goodwill of the Queen of Scots. Understanding that a Parliament should be kept in a few days, where the Earl of Argyll and the Lord John (who had the better part of his inheritance) would seek to be invested thereof by Act of Parliament, he should ask that it might please her not to suffer the same to take place. This was the chief cause of his sending, for if the ratification went forward he would think the loss irrevocable.

5. If the Lord D'Aubigny was not there he was to resort to the Laird of Gaston, and bid him do this message. But if neither were there, then Lallart was to make shift by some of the Earl's friends to speak to the Queen himself. Wat Nepe, the falconer, would assist him.

6. Being thus instructed he took his journey, whereof all the house knew. When they had come to Edinburgh and found neither the Lord D'Aubigny nor the Laird of Gaston in Scotland, he knew not what to do, till Wat the falconer met perchance the Earl of Sutherland, the Earl of Lennox's brother-in-law, who giving credit to him said that he would assist him to speak to the Queen. This he brought so to pass that she, being in her progress from Edinburgh to Stirling, being ready in the morning to move from thence to St. Johnstone, Lallart spoke to her; all her ladies being about her and the Earl of Sutherland standing by, and making his Lords' and her aunts' commendations to her, let her understand his message. She, being ready to horseback, answered him thus: That she was but newly and rawly come into her country, and that she could not give him such an answer as she would, but all that she might do for Lord and Lady Lennox, her aunt, for their right, she would with time and place; desiring his lady to be always her good aunt, with her commendations to them both. These words spoken, she went straight to horseback towards St. Johnstone, and Lallart returned to Edinburgh and so to the Earl of Lennox, to whom he declared his answer.—*Signed.*

Endd. and dated by Cecil. Pp. 5.

May 30. 123. The PRINCE OF CONDÉ to THROCKMORTON.

Has received the letters of the Queen and him, and is glad to see her goodwill for the tranquillity of France. If their opponents had been similarly inclined they would never have stood in the terms that they do at present. Refers him to the bearer.—Orleans, 30 May 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

May 30. 124. The ADMIRAL OF FRANCE to THROCKMORTON.

Is very glad to see by his letter the desire which the Queen has for the pacification of these troubles in France, and refers to the bearer for further information.—Orleans, 30 May 1562.
Signed.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

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May 30. 125. JOHN FRAMPTON to CHALLONER.

Has received one of Challoner's letters, and thanks him for his kindness in his suit. When the schedule shall come, being obtained of the King, it may be sent to the receiver, Pedro De Morga, who has possession of the goods. Mr. Tipton has power from all parties for recovery of the money, he being under him. Intended to have gone to "Lishebron," but is disappointed. Wishes also to have seen the country in Castile, but he remains still in Seville.—Seville, 30 May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

May 30. 126. LUIGI SCHIFANOYA to CHALLONER.

Has received his letter and is sorry to be compelled to reply to it so briefly, but will be more diligent and careful in future. Has nothing of importance to communicate.—Antwerp, penult. May 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: 29 May, received 20 June. Ital. Pp. 2.

May 31. 127. SIR FRANCIS ENGLEFIELD to the QUEEN.

Has received her letter commanding his return home. The experience of her clemency has emboldened him to lay before her the cause of his desire to be absent. It does not proceed from indevotion, as his due respect to her in her sister's time sufficiently witnesses. Besides his bodily health, formerly and truly alleged, there is a certain grudge and loathness which he has always felt to be a slanderous or offended subject, joined with a persuaded conscience that will not suffer him to conform to the laws or orders of that religion present, which scruple he leaves to her consideration. Her own unpleasant experience will have taught her the great force that conscience carries. Chooses by his absence to leave unshown the service he owes to her, since in causes of religion his conscience is not pliable, in which matter God and forty years time have settled him. He is forced to choose either the insatiable worm of a guilty conscience, whose teeth cease not gnawing here or elsewhere, or to be displeasing to her.—Bruges, last of May.

*Copy by Peyto.**

June. 128. REMEMBRANCES touching LORD GREY.

His ransom. Licence to come to London. Money disbursed in Scotland and the Borders. The 400*l.*, etc. for victuals at Guisnes. Morgan's suit. The names of the bulwarks from the Queen. The amendment of the old garrison. The 100 men to Mr. Treasurer. The order of the new watch. The repair of the Scottish victuallers to Berwick.

* See the note to the Queen's letter to Englefield, May 10, No. 43.

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The lack of payment of 100 marks per annum in his Lordship's fee for these Marches. The Lord Gray of Scotland. Sir Arthur Grey's relief. Rowland Forster's misdemeanours. *Copy. Endd.: Remembrances to Mr. Secretary, ex parte Domini Grey de Wilton. Pp. 2.*

June.

129. COMPLAINT of JOHN BLONDEAU.

Jehan Blondeau, a Frenchman and inhabitant of Rouen, on the 12th inst. was arrested by the servant of John Martin, Promoter, and searched for letters which he was suspected of carrying into France. He only found letters of recommendation and papers relating to his private affairs. He, however, took all his money, being twelve double ducats, twenty-three crowns of the sun, a half-angel, and about eighteen sous.

Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

June.

130. M. DE FOIX to [CECIL ?]

Jean Blondeau, a native of Guise, having been put in prison for religion, retired to Rouen, but left that town at the commencement of these troubles and came to London, leaving his wife behind with child. Hearing that there were armed forces in the neighbourhood of Rouen, he determined to go and fetch his wife. Accordingly, on the 12th inst., he left his brother Nicholas Walpin, who lived near "Lendguet," [Lambeth], taking with him his sister-in-law and his two young nephews, and two pistols, in a boat, in which he went to Blackfriars, to go to the Star Inn, near the bridge and the fish market, in order to get a horse to carry him to Rye, where he intended to leave all his money except sufficient for his journey. On getting out of the boat he was arrested by a servant of John Martin, who demanded whether he had not letters for France, and searched him in the open street, and took away some letters of recommendation and private papers, and then, following him to the Star, took away from him twelve double ducats and twenty-three crowns of the sun, and carried him before Martin, where he was further searched and despoiled. He begs that his property may be restored, in order that he may carry out his intention. De Foix, in a Latin postscript, also begs that this may be done.—*Signed.*

Orig. Fr. and Lat. Pp. 2.

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131. COUNCIL OF TRENT.

Headings of the requests made by the Emperor's Envoys desiring the reformation of the Church, chiefly relating to matters of discipline, twenty-four in number. Appended are two canons at that time under consideration.

Copy. Endd.: Capita extracta ex Imperatoris libello exhibito Concilii Legatis. Lat. Pp. 4.

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132. BORGHESE VENTURINI'S STATEMENT against the SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

"A note of the reproaches and slanders laid to the charge of Borghese Venturini, secretary to the Ambassador of Spain, since he discharged him his service."

1. A statement of various sums of money withheld by the Spanish Ambassador from Venturini, with the particulars respecting the same.

2. In answer to certain charges brought against him by the Ambassador, he states as follows :

3. He departed not without licence, for, returning to Durham Place, the Ambassador talked of his departing, and refusing to reckon with him, Venturini determined on the 23rd of May 1562 to go, and told him that he was resolved to be gone that night. The Ambassador answered that he was busy, but that after dinner he would despatch him, when he bade him do as he would. So he departed that evening. The next morning he said that he would not pay him anything which he owed him if he would not promise him first to go into Italy, and so they broke off without further proceeding.

4. He is no subject of the King of Spain, but born at Bersighella, in Romagna, and divers of his kinsmen are citizens of Faenza, now under Don Francisco D'Este, brother to the Duke of Ferrara.

5. When Venturini went to serve the Ambassador he was sent from Rome by Gio. Ludovico Di Carpi, in company of Girolamo Di Quadra, and his parents, dwelling and country are as he has above declared. Charles Del Gesso, himself, and Alexander Del Gesso, his brother, are friends; yet he says that it is not true that he said to Charles, "Look how the arrows fly in the air," but bade him draw his sword, as he would fight with him, to which end he went into the said fields alone, with no other weapon but his sword and dagger, as the other also had.

6. Besides all these persecutions, the Ambassador goes about "to do him displeasure by sending spies and persons armed with daggs and such like engines" about the place where he is.

Endd. Pp. 12.

June 1. **133.** A statement of various sums of money withheld by the Spanish Ambassador from Venturini, forming the first article of the previous document.

Dated and endd. by Cecil. Ital. Pp. 2.

[June.] **134.** ARTICLES against the BISHOP OF AQUILA.

1. That he answered haughtily and slanderously to the reply that was made to the Nuncio's demand.

2. That he directed the prisoners to reply to the Apologia, and sent them the principal heads to which they were to reply.

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3. That [he said that] the Queen had granted a church to the Spanish heretics, and that as many as came were acceptable to her.

4. That Shan O'Neil and twelve or fourteen of his household heard Mass in his chapel.

5. That he wrote that when the Queen of Scots was on her journey to Scotland the Queen equipped vessels to intercept her.

6. That [he said that] the ships sent into Guinea belonged to the Queen, and were sent to annoy the Spaniards; that they took timber and other prohibited wares to the infidels; that she would make a treaty with France against Spain, and that she was the mortal enemy of the King of Spain. Further, that she said at Richmond, when the Spaniards were returning to Spain, "Let the negroes go and roast in the torrid zone, and when they are gone I shall have as many friends in Flanders as the King has."

7. That [he said that] the Queen always tried to stir up tumults against the King in Flanders, and to introduce heretics there, and divide his patrimony amongst them, and that the arch heretic Haddon was sent over for that purpose.

8. That [he said that] she allowed books to be printed containing insults against the King of Spain, from which it might be seen in what small estimation she held him.

9. That he often said that the Queen was married to Lord Robert before only two or three witnesses. Prefixed is a notice of the articles which are to be declared.*

Lat. Pp. 3.

June 1. 135. VENTURINI'S STATEMENTS against the SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

1. Has heard him say that the Queen was secretly married to Lord Robert, of which he had informed the King of Spain. The Ambassador made a sonnet upon the subject, full of dishonour to the Queen and Lord Robert.

2. The Ambassador has written to the King in the most abusive terms of Cecil, whom he designates as The Heretic. He informed Cardinal Granville that it was through Cecil's means that a pasquinade against the Cardinal was published at Brussels.

3. He has endeavoured to induce the King to declare war against England in favour of the Papists and the son of Lady Margaret, as the Bishop of Arras informed Venturini at Brussels.

4. The Ambassador told Venturini that when the King

* A document amongst the Simancas MSS., given in a note by Mr. Froude in his History of Queen Elizabeth, vol. i., p. 402, corresponds in many particulars with the paper mentioned above. It is entitled, "Articles alleged against the Spanish Ambassador by Lord William Howard and Doctor Wotton, with the answers of the said Ambassador." In it articles 1, 2, and 5 are omitted.

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sent an army into the north to remedy the affairs of England one of the nobility there would assist them.

Hol. Endd. by Cecil, and dated by him: 1 June 1562. Ital. Pp. 4.

June 1. 136. QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN.

Labanoff, i. 140.

Desires a passport for Arthur Granger, a merchant of Edinburgh, and his factors, to go through England with their goods on their passage to and from France.—Holyrood, 1 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Broadside.

June 1. 137. The EARL OF RUTLAND to CECIL.

1. This day the Council here have ended the controversy between the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Grey and others, so that these two noblemen are now friends.

2. Thomas Clavering shall appear before the Privy Council the morrow after Midsummer Day, which day he gave him upon the instant suit of Sir Henry Percy, for the despatch of his great business in Northumberland.

3. The writer's wife longs to hear some good news of the Prince of Condé. They thank him for the last he sent.—York, 1 June 1562. *Signed.*

4. P. S.—Whereas he moved the Lord Treasurer for the parsonage of Scarborough, who granted the same, he now asks that he will perform this grant, so that the writer may enjoy it at least during his service here. Things are exceeding dear in this country.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

June 1. 138. CHALLONER to CECIL.

Little matter has occurred since the despatch of Henry King with two letters addressed to Throckmorton, which he requested to be signified to Cecil. Has not heard from England by land since March. Two days since he received by sea a packet from his servant Farneham, wherein he mentions a packet with a letter of Cecil's enclosed, dated about the middle of April, which he sent by the ordinary of Flanders, which has not yet come to hand, and as he suspects has been intercepted, "for here they stand in jealousy of us for France." For dearth, manners, religion, and air Spain is least fitted for an Englishman. Understands that Sir Henry Sidney is sent to France, which is not liked here. Here is a bruit that the Queen has the dropsy. The Prince of Spain is well recovered, and now the former sorrow turns into feasts. Ere long he will send Cecil the pictures.—Madrid, 1 June 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: M. to Mr. Secretary, 1 Junii 1562, sent in Mr. Throckmorton's packet. Pp. 3.

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June 1. **139.** CHALLONER to THROCKMORTON.

1. The double of the letter enclosed to Middlemore he sent to Throckmorton by a secretary of the Conté De Mansfeld, lying at Brussels, who promised to deliver it for him to M. De Chantonet's secretary at Paris within six days after the date thereof.

2. It is accounted here for certain that the King Catholic has resolved to send aid to the Guisians to the number of 10,000 footmen and 3,000 horsemen, part from Spain, Piedmont, and the Low Countries. It will take some time before they are ready, for soldiers are not so soon levied in Spain, but it is intended; so the Protestants must prepare to resist. He understands divers Italian and Spanish captains are already despatched to levy soldiers in Biscay and Navarre, as well as those in Catalonia. The Spanish will enter France by Perpignan, and join the Duke of Savoy's band. It being tedious for him to repeat these premises to Cecil, he writes only a brief letter, referring him to the double of the two he sent to Throckmorton, requesting him to send the same to Cecil accordingly. He desires Throckmorton to inform him which faction the King and Queen Mother favour.—Madrid, 1 June. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—Perchance the premises in part may vary as the occasion may alter.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. A large portion in cipher, deciphered. Pp. 3.

June 1. **140.** HUGH TIPTON to CHALLONER.

1. On the 28th ult. received Challoner's letter by Humphrey White, dated the 20th ult., whereby he perceives his offers for assisting Englishmen here. The spices for which he wrote are cheaper at Madrid than here, but he has sent ten pounds of pepper, five pounds of "mases," five pounds of cinnamon, and five pounds of cloves. He will also send some butter, but he fears it will be lost through the heat.

2. On the 25th ult. he received letters from Canaria from Edward Kingmell (Antony Hickman's servant), who writes that one of the Queen's pinnaces that was in company with the Primrose and Minion is stopped there. One of these merchants, called Emery Lake, goes thither to see if he can redeem an English mariner condemned to the galleys, and requests Challoner to favour him therein.—Seville, 1 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

June 1. **141.** LAWRENCE TURNER to CHALLONER.

1. Some time since he wrote to Challoner from Cadiz. At the present time he had cause to come to Seville, where he met this bearer going to the Court to sue for an Englishman condemned to the galleys, for whom he intercedes with Challoner. His brother, Mr. Francis Challoner, is in the

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Court there with him [Challoner], from whom he wishes to hear.—Seville, 1 June 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Don Alvaro De Baecan has lost his two galliases, which were burnt through negligence in trimming them, and upon which he lately spent 8,000 ducats.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

[June 2.] 142. The SPANISH AMBASSADOR to BORGHESE VENTURINI.

Asks credence for Luis De Paz. Begs him to remember old friendship, to put away his animosity, and to return. Luis will explain.—*Signed* : Il vescovo.

Ital. P. 1.

June 2. 143. BORGHESE VENTURINI to CECIL.

The Ambassador has sent the enclosed this morning, asking Venturini to speak with him at "Durem piazza." Has declined, in consequence of hearing from Cecil that the Bishop had made some statements to the Queen to the disadvantage of the writer. Begs to know how he shall act.—2 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Ital. Pp. 2.

June 2. 144. BORGHESE VENTURINI.

"Heads of certain matters respecting which Borghese Venturini needs comfort and information from Secretary Cecil," arising from the calumnies, persecution, and treachery of the Spanish Ambassador, from whose service he has recently withdrawn himself.

Ital. Pp. 4.

June 3. 145. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. On Sunday last the Ambassador of Sweden took his leave, and received letters unto his master, with a safe-conduct for the King and his navy to the number of sixty ships to arrive in any coast of Scotland for the space of two years. He was presented with two fair basins and ewers, two "broode" cups, and two standing pieces of silver. To M. Varrame was given a chain worth 140 crowns, and to the Secretary one worth one hundred. They embarked on Tuesday. He had the honour to banquet six of the Queen's chief ladies, whom he treated very honourably. To one he gave the King's picture to be presented to the Queen. Is assured that it is placed in her secret cabinet among the rest of the things she esteems. This matter was committed to him in great assurance of his silence. Before their departure the Frenchman, who brought him letters from his countryman who is prisoner, came again to bid him farewell in his master's name. The writer questioned him as to the gentleman who is kept prisoner, who assured him it was true, and that advertisement would shortly come to the Queen otherwise. He thinks the Ambassador who was in England gave some advertisement from thence, for he was fourteen days in the court

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before any such crime was laid to his charge. As it was a matter expedient to be kept very secret, Randolph asked him whether he thought that the Ambassador or others have at any time since their being in this country talked of that matter in the hearing of such as might spread it abroad. He assured him that he had never spoken or heard of that matter since leaving Sweden, and that he thought his master would have spoken somewhat of it if occasion had served. Gave him a couple of angels, and advised him to comfort his countryman with the assurance that he knows himself innocent, and a nobleman unjustly suspected of a shameful crime.

2. On Monday last there was a proclamation against the sayers or hearers of Mass, to the great regret of the miserable Papists. The occasion arose upon certain in the west, as the Earl of Eglinton and the Bishop of St. Andrews, who have their daily Masses. The pain is death, reserving always the Queen's own liberty in her house.

3. On Monday next the Queen passes to Dumferline, and there abides Lethington's coming. Many are in doubt of the interview for this year. All men that shall go are warned. This afternoon the Earls of Mar and Morton, and other nobles went to the castle to visit the Earl of Arran. His wits serve him as well to any purpose that is demanded of him as ever they did. He desires greatly to be at liberty. With the Earl Bothwell and Mr. Gawain [Hamilton] they did not speak.—Edinburgh, 3 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

June 4. 146. CHALLONER to CUERTON.

Could not receive the 300 ducats on the last of May, being requested by Lectary to respite him four days longer, but received the same this afternoon. Will seek out some merchant to consign the same over to Burgos. For two months he has not received letters from England. Prays him to send his fardel of cloth by the first, and some English butter and cheese.—Madrid, 4 June 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Sent by the Bishop of Aquila's secretary. Pp. 2.

June 5. 147. HUGH TIPTON to CHALLONER.

Answered Challoner's letter, and sent it by Robert King. Yesterday there came news out of Lagos that the Turks had taken three English ships, and three Frenchmen and hulks that were with them. Between the Cape and Cadiz are fifty galleys of the Turks and Moors. By this bearer Challoner will receive in four little packets some spices, he having sent some previously by Robert King, of which he encloses the amount. Cannot send the butter by this carrier, but will by the next.—Seville, 5 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

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June 5. 148. PEDRO DE COLCHAGA to CHALLONER.

Acknowledges the receipt of one hundred reals to be sent to Mr. Cuerton.—Madrid, 3 June 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 2.

June 5. 149. LORD GREY to CECIL.

This day received letters from Mr. Randolph, with a copy of the directions for the Wardens of the Middle Marches of Scotland, which are herewith enclosed. Amongst them is an order for the redress of slaughter and for fugitives. Randolph writing him that proclamation may be made within his charge for the receipt of fugitives of Scotland, believes that there is not one of them within. Has already made proclamation against the receipts of fugitives and their goods, and has caused wait to be laid for them. Asks for answer touching the ransoming of prisoners before the 18th instant, that being the day appointed for the Wardens of the Middle Marches of both realms to meet. Sends a packet of letters from Randolph.—Berwick, 5 June 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

[June 5]. 150. THROCKMORTON to the CONSTABLE.

The Constable having informed the writer that peace was so forward that they only waited for its conclusion, he did not defer sending such agreeable news to the Queen. Begg to be informed as to its conclusion by the present bearer.
Copy. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 5. 151. The CONSTABLE to THROCKMORTON.

The Queen Mother has set out for Janville in the Beauce, to confer with the Prince of Condé. They expect the meeting to take place to-morrow, when he will inform him of the result.—Longjumeau, 5 June 1562. *Signed.*
Copy. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 5. 152. THROCKMORTON to THOMAS WINDEBANK.

Mr. Barnsby (Lord Robert Dudley's servant,) has just arrived at Paris with letters for Mr. Cecil and Windebank. By the letters he has received from Mr. Secretary, he has occasion to confer with them, and therefore desires them within two or three days to repair to him [Throckmorton]. At Mr. Cecil's lately being here, he said Windebank's month would expire in five or six days, so he may stop till the expiration of the same, providing he does not allow Mr. Cecil to go to any other place without his company, nor to abandon him. Upon Tuesday last, when departing, Mr. Cecil promised him that he would go straight to Dammartin that night, but he perceived he did not keep his promise. They have no certainty of peace. He understands two of his dear friends are dead, by news from England, namely, Mr. Goodriche and Mr. George Medley.—Paris, 5 June 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Pp. 2.

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June 5. 153. JOHN CUERTON to CHALLONER.

1. Received a letter from Challoner, brought by Gogher and Wynsola, who came in good time, as four days since they departed in a ship of London with James Connaul. Has the two coffers of Chamberlain's, and one coffer to send for a gentlewoman of the Countess De Feria; with it he will send Challoner's cloth, and that which came for him from London, before eight days are past, by a carrier. Has written for his butter, but there is no cheese to be sold. Four days since received another from him by the black man. Sent to Challoner a bill of 300 ducats. Is glad the Prince is better or else it had been ill with Spain. The Englishman he wrote of, who was a prisoner in Calahora, is sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. The Spanish Ambassador in England wrote to the Archbishop of Seville and to the King's Confessor in his behalf, which letters were deliyered by Chamberlain's secretary. If Challoner would get one of his servants to demand an answer to the same, he would do a good deed.—Bilboa, 5 June 1562.

2. His wife sends her commendations to him and Mr. Cobham. He has his glasses ready. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received 17th of the same. *Pp. 4.*

June 6. 154. CHAMBERLAIN to CHALLONER.

1. Has received two letters by King, whereby he understands Challoner has given order for certain of his stuff to be sent home, which has not yet come to hand. Wishes the whole had been sent. Farneham (Challoner's servant,) knows nothing thereof. Challoner has forgotten his promise not to have received into his company so false a knave, who will serve him [Challoner] as he did the writer, to his grief, which he will never forget.

2. Challoner might have sent the gloves and silk hose that Mr. Meliadus Spinola delivered to him, by King, instead of sending by way of Flanders. Commendations to Mr. Cobham.—London, 6 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

June 7. 155. JOHN CUERTON to CHALLONER.

1. Wrote four days since. Will return to him Chamberlain's two chests, which he durst not ship without the King's schedule. Challoner's servants departed six days past in a ship of London. Wrote to the Countess De Feria for a chest for one of her gentlewomen. That which has come from London for Challoner, he may expect daily to receive. In France they are still against each other. His wife sends her commendations to him and Mr. Cobham.—Bilboa, 7 June 1562. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Butter, as now, is none for to be had.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received the 12th of the same. *Pp. 2.*

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June 7. 156. The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

1. The Queen of Scots has sent the Laird of Lethington to the Queen with letters and requests for an interview. The Queen would have been content to set aside all the difficulties which might prevent such a meeting, except one, which is so important that she cannot neglect it. It is, that unless the contentions in France shall cease before the last of this month, she will not leave these parts; therefore the interview will be frustrated for this year.

2. This answer the Queen gave the Ambassador, who has advertised the Queen of Scots thereof, and also the Duke of Guise and his brethren. Throckmorton shall let the same know thereof, so that they may perceive it is not stopped for lack of love to their niece, but through the unquietness betwixt them and the Prince of Condé. She expects daily to hear of the success of things there, and therefore desires him to send as often as he may.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 7. 157. The PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR to CECIL.

Has asked him to take under his protection the affairs of his master's subjects in this Court, and has requested his wife (whom he cannot name otherwise for fear of inconvenience) to remind him. Assures him of his master's friendship, in token of which he will do him a service before his departure, and also every year after. He may depend on the writer's word. He will only employ him in just and reasonable affairs like those which he has required from the Queen and her Council, and which he still hopes to obtain, notwithstanding the replies of last year and this. If he is unsuccessful, he intends to have all the reasons and their objections printed in English and French, and other languages, so that all the world may see the injustice with which he is treated. —London, 7 June 1562.

Orig., but endorsement nearly obliterated. Endd. Fr. Pp. 42.

June 7. 158. The REPLICATION of the AMBASSADOR OF PORTUGAL.

1. Offers to name the places which she says she knows not. Through the Portuguese discoveries, Christendom has many precious things, which before they had to attain through the Turks, at great price.

2. Though the Kings of Portugal have not built fortresses in every place, yet have they retained certain profits by trading, remaining absolute seigneurs of the traffic and navigation.

3. They have regarded as much the reducing of the Indians and Ethiopians to the knowledge of God as the seeking of riches. Sundry provinces have wholly received God's Word.

4. Prays the Queen not to be sorry that his master has not the actual possession of all these countries as he is well con-

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tent to have the dominion of the coasts, navigation, and traffic of Guinea, Maligub, Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and the Indies.

5. If other Princes had followed the Portuguese, the Turks would not have had so great a footing in Christendom as they have.

The Ambassador then replies to the Queen's answer given him through the Council, as follows:—

6. To the first point, that as the Kings of Portugal and Castile have justly acquired the right and possession of such lands as they have discovered, so is it lawful for them to use their dominions as is requisite for their affairs. As in England no man may pass out without passport, or approach so near any fortress as to obtain a knowledge of the privities thereof, so by *jus gentium* may the Kings of Portugal inhibit all men to haunt the navigation into the said countries, so as to avoid the danger that may ensue to their revenues, and by moving the inhabitants to rebellion. As other estates inhibit the trading of salt and other things, so the Kings of Portugal may reserve to themselves what they think good, whereby no nation is kept from the commodity hereof, for the same are brought very near to them by the Portuguese and Castilians. The principal traffic whereof if the Kings should set at large, their realms, having spent their goods and blood in the same conquest, would never suffer it as long as one drop of blood was in their bodies. As in realms long time possessed, it is lawful for Princes to reserve certain things not to be carried out of their realms without express licence, so by stronger reasons may the Kings of Portugal and Castile in their estates merely possessed, with sword still in hand, make all such ordinances whereby the great charges for the furniture continually of 15,000 men by the King of Portugal may be answered. The profits of the fort at the Mina have in the years 1557 and 1558 been altogether decayed by reason of the English and French. These inhibitions established for 100 years have never been denied by any Christian Prince. As for the liberty of the Portuguese to resort into England and certain places in Ireland, like liberty is given to the English to traffic into Portugal, Algarve, the isles of Aultours [Azores], and all their forts in Africa; it is also reasonable that they should be satisfied with this, and observe the laws of the Crown of Portugal, as the Queen would look that the Portuguese should observe her laws.

7. To the second point. He thanks her for granting her letters patent. Nevertheless, whereas she inhibited her subjects to resort to any haven of Ethiopia where the King of Portugal had dominion, obedience, and tribute, it was inferred that they might lawfully repair to all such other places where the said King had no fort or tribute, supposing that the other was not of the dominion of the Crown of Portugal, nor owed any obedience to the same, as appears by the preparation of

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the great ships to make their voyage that way. It is a great deal less damageable that strangers should resort to such places, where the King has forts and factories, where by payment of customs he might have some commodity, than to such places where he is frustrated of those rights. If the words "obedience and dominions" are meant to comprehend all lands discovered by the Crown of Portugal, he begs that such meaning may appear in express words. Her subjects have taken the liberty to go openly, whereas before they have done it underhand, except in the time of Queen Mary, when nevertheless they were commanded to disarm, their costs being paid.

8. Thirdly. Whereas the words of the said letters are, "that the Queen's subjects should not sail," etc., five or six months after her merchants took their voyage, expounding that the time mentioned in the said letters was expired. By the words, "where the said King has obedience or dominion," they decide that he has no dominion but where he has forts and receives tribute. He will never say that she proceeded with such cautel, but as the words are doubtful, he desires her by the express commandment of his master to change them into such others as may comprehend all the land discovered by the Crown of Portugal, and to inhibit her subjects from resorting to any part of the same without exception. If she refuses to do this, then he asks her to give him leave to tender to the Lord Chancellor, or the Secretary, the said letters patent granted last year, not for any contempt of them, but for that they are altogether prejudicial to the Queen's authority and the service of his master.

9. Fourthly. Touching the resort of the French to La Mina, Malegette, and Brazil, he marvels to hear the insolency of the subjects against their Prince's commandment alleged for an example. Divers of the French have been drowned, some burnt, and some hanged by the Justicia at Lisbon, the said Frenchmen going upon their adventures and not under the protection of their Prince; for the avoiding of which inconvenients between her subjects and those of Portugal the Ambassador humbly begs as before.

10. To the fifth. The Queen thinks that by the more haunt of Christians to a country of pagans the faith may be augmented. It is easy to be judged what order they mean to use who go hence altogether upon the ambition of profit, and whose least thought is to increase the knowledge of God. How well disposed the English and French are to set forward Christ's religion may be conjectured by their traffic used since twenty-one years to Barbary, by which they have ordinarily gained 100 for 100, by bringing against all law armour, tin, and other metals fit for the casting of artillery; whereby is come to pass that the Saracens, (who durst not of great time show their faces within twenty miles of the sea,) have not only lately got the town and castle of St. Croix, but at present, with 120,000 men of war, are

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before the town of Mazagan, where they have lain four months. That merchants are great doers herein one late example may easily induce the belief. A ship which parted from England last September to go to Larache, was freighted openly with oars, lances, tin, and other metals, and secretly with certain armours and weapons defensive, and with 120 great coffers laden with bibles and other books in Hebrew for the Jews dwelling in those countries. What order the said King has taken for the instructing of those barbarous nations in the principles of the Christian doctrines, and how hard it is to bring them thereunto, is at length discoursed in the Ambassador's book exhibited to the Queen.

11. Sixthly. Where the Queen thinks more regard is to be had to the public weal of Christendom than to the enriching of any particular person by monopolies and particular navigations, the Ambassador cannot but think his master's honour touched by the unfitting incongruity of the said word "monopoly," which can only be used among the mean sort of people.

12. Touching the seventh. The isles of Malacca are in the possession of the King of Portugal, and there never was any notable falling out therefor between him and the King of Castile. Touching Charles V., he was ever of such modesty as he could not use ill-language to his known enemy; it is not likely he would use any rude language to so near a friend as the King of Portugal.

13. Touching the conclusion, where the Queen requires him to consider thoroughly the circumstances of her grant, and to take the same in good part; if the Queen will by express words inhibit her subjects from going to any of the said places, the King will have no occasion left to complain, nor she to inhibit touching the affairs of Portugal. In case of refusal, he begs that she will not take it ill if he refuses the grant of last year.

14. Touching the five objections that some make touching the premises, whereof the first is that the lack of making forts upon the havens of Ethiopia has been for lack of power; (2) that the Kings of Portugal give themselves great titles of things whereof they have no property; (3) that they are wrong to reserve such things as they do; (4) that the French allege matter much different from the allegations of the Portuguese; and (5) that such as make traffic thither do it upon pure zeal to increase the faith of Christ. For the first, he leaves the matter to be considered whether so small a thing be not feasible to a Prince who has been able to take so many great cities in Africa, and in lieu of Kings to make viceroys about Calicut, etc. To the second, he says that the King does not take to himself more than he actually possesses, that is to say, the seignory of Guinea, and of the traffic and conquest only of such countries as are mentioned in the titles. To the third, he says that the Kings of Portugal have justly reserved to themselves some part of the said countries, to

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answer the great charges they have been at in discovering the same, and the continual wars that they have against the infidel, besides the ordinary charge of 15,000 men and the ships and munitions. Touching the fourth, the greatest matter the French require at the King's hands is that it may be lawful for them to haunt his ports in the new discovered lands, paying custom, which he refuses. To the fifth, he says that when he sees other Princes employ their forces against the Turks and Saracens, who have bills and claws to defend themselves, then will he believe that they do the same for the pure zeal of religion; but seeing them only to travail with merchandise to the poor tame crows, who have neither feathers or other matter to defend themselves, he cannot think their zeal to be that way; considering specially the weapons that they carry, which are rather to offend other Christian men, or else to sell the same to infidels. Begs her to take what he has said in good part, as it has been in defence of his master's right, according as all good ministers ought to do.

Copy, with a few corrections, and dated by Cecil: 7 June 1562. Endd.: Abstract of the Ambassador of Portugal's replication. Pp. 19.

June 7. 159. The above replication in French.
Dated by Cecil: 7 June 1562. Endd. Pp. 19.

June 7. 160. PASSPORT for ARTHUR GRANGER.
Passport for the bearer, Arthur Granger, a Scotsman, who repairs to the Queen with letters from the Queen of Scotland.—Berwick, 7 June 1562. *Signed by Lord Grey.*
Endd. Pp. 2.

June 7. 161. PASSPORT for M. DE CORBRY.
Passport for Monsieur De Corbry, who repairs to the Court with his servant, one stoned iron-grey "racking," and a gelding.—Berwick, 7 June 1562. *Signed by Lord Grey.*
Orig. P. 1.

June 7. 162. Draft of the above.
Endd. Pp. 2.

June 8. 163. QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN.
Labanoff, i. 143. Desires a safe-conduct for David Betoun, of Melgund, to pass through England on his journey to and from France.—Holyrood, 8 June 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Broadside.

June 8. 164. LORD GREY to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.
Has stayed the publication of the Queen's proclamation touching weapons, apparel, and other things until he had advertised them of his and the Council's reason for being doubtful whether the same is to extend to this town, which

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is of the realm, but not within it. The proclamation limits the size and order of weapons, for which they think within a town of war there should be no order. If they are driven to alter their apparel they must go naked in the meantime; notwithstanding, they intend that the soldiers shall hereafter provide themselves with such apparel as is agreeable to the proclamation.—Berwick, 8 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 8. **165.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

Has licensed Arthur Granger and M. De Corberey to repair with their servants and horses to the Court, having been commended unto him by Mr. Randolph. Sends herewith a ticket of the particulars of their horses. Has written touching the proclamation of apparel and weapons, which goes very sore with the soldiers here. The soldiers are not presently able to change their garments (their necessities are such) until a pay.—Berwick, 8 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 8. **166.** NOTE of SERVANTS and HORSES.

Mr. Granger has with him a man and a boy, and three geldings described; and M. Corberey, a man and a stoned "racking," and one gelding described.

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June 8. **167.** The EARL OF BEDFORD to THROCKMORTON.

The garboils in France must keep Throckmorton as much occupied in writing as they here in talking. The bearer, "our friend," retires from the Cardinal of Ferrara; he came hither and saw all, and therefore can make sufficient report. He prays him to stand his good friend, and he will thank him as if some one nearer in blood had received the same.—Russell House, in London, 8 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 8. **168.** SIR H. SIDNEY to THROCKMORTON.

Has moved the Queen for his [Throckmorton's] bond in the Exchequer, and finds but cold comfort, for she says that he desired it but in loan. Spoke to her for Henry Middlemore, yet could get but a dilatory answer, well liking the parts commended in the man, yet not consenting to accept the person. Of these two proceedings he made both the Earl of Pembroke and Cecil privy. Delivered his letter and token to Lord Robert, and for the dependant between them he rests as well without satisfaction of himself as condemnation of Throckmorton till they meet. For his doings in public affairs both the Queen and he judge in him great rareness and diligence in service. "The match between my Lord of Hertford and my Lady Katherine as I hear is judged advoutry,

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and the punishment thereof left to the Queen, as chief governor of ecclesiastical matters." The Earl of Lennox remains close prisoner in the Tower, and his wife at Shene; she was very obstinate in her answers to the Council sent to her. The Queen says she will to York and there meet the Scottish Queen, and order is given for all necessaries to be in readiness. Does not believe that they will meet this year, though the Queen's affection is great to see her. Finds so little will to practise for anything in France, as they will have cause to thank God only for good luck if any happens unawares. Lady Throckmorton does well, and her little son Robert, unto whom she did Sidney the honour, with Lord Robert, to make him a godfather.—From the Court, 8 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 8. 169. THOMAS WINDEBANK to THROCKMORTON.

1. In his conversation with Mr. Cecil since his last coming from Paris he certainly gathers a promise of marriage to the nun, but whether it is made before witnesses he does not confess. Asked him whether his father's displeasure was the cause of his pensiveness; he answered, it was partly; then again, whether it was by reason of his promise to have carried the nun away; he said, No. Then Windebank said it must be through his promise of marriage, which, if made without witnesses, was no matter; if made with them, the matter might be prevented if he would plainly tell it. Cecil said it could not be remedied but by God's help. Talking further, he said she desired him to bring some of his countrymen to be witnesses, which he refused, but promised on his word. He also saith her younger brother knew of the matter, and consequently more of her friends, who determine to have her from the abbey; and sending to know if she was ready she sent word she could not, trusting to the promise Mr. Cecil had made to her. Being desirous of knowing his intention hereafter, he said he would not promise more than he could perform. These things considered, the writer cannot see how he can stay in France, or any other country, except his own, lest the friends of the nun should seek the performance of his promise, and so put him in trouble by a suit, which he told Mr. White he feared; and also when he was gone, lest her friends should be in hand with "his Lordship" for the matter. He wishes he was gone. If he does not go to England, Flanders will be the best place, so that at Louvain he may have the French language. It would be well to keep his going a secret, lest it should be known to her friends. Wishes Cecil would have him home.—Dammart, 8 June 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Mr. Cecil told him he was informed three weeks since by a friend in Paris that Cecil intended to put him in prison. He wonders who that friend can be, but he suspects

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it is invented by him to colour the shame of his last enterprise. Mr. Cecil says he will deliberate upon his answer to the last letter from Mr. Allington.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 8. 170. CECIL to CHALLONER.

1. As to the affairs of France, that which is rumoured of the Queen aiding the Prince of Condé with money is false, but ("although I care not, though in both parts some do think so,") he can put it out of doubt in that Court as he sees cause.

2. In Scotland, the Earl of Arran (who accused the Earl of Bothwell for moving him to a conspiracy against the Queen,) is in Edinburgh Castle, and so is the Earl of Bothwell and the Abbot of Kilwinning. In the opinion of the writer there was something, but not so much as Arran uttered, and so both are worthy of punishment. Dumbarton Castle is surrendered by the Duke to the Queen, the custody whereof will be given to one of Lord James's brothers. The Duke remains obedient. The Earl of Huntly is in no credit with the Queen. The whole governance rests in Lord James, being Earl of Mar, and the Laird of Lethington. The others that have credit are the Earls Marshal, Argyll, Morton, and Glencairn, all Protestants. The Queen quietly tolerates the reformed religion through the realm, who is thought to be no more devout towards Rome than for the contentation of her uncles. She is very desirous to come and see the Queen, and has been since she arrived in Scotland; and now has sent hither the Laird of Lethington as her Ambassador expressly to request the same, with authority to treat of the manner requisite for the meeting. She remits to the Queen the appointing the time, place, and number, and yields herself to the Queen's disposition. The matter is liked by the Queen here, but being propounded by counsel it is found to have difficulties. One point of most weight is, that except matters in France are ended before the last of this month, without their prejudice here, the meeting cannot be this year, for the Queen cannot leave these parts, nor by interview give countenance to the house of Guise whilst these matters hang in suspense. If the meeting shall be, it will be at York.

3. From Ireland. Shane O'Neil has recognized his duty and has left all the countries in Ulster, except Tyrone, and one or two others of small value (by them neglected) to the order of the Queen, which has not been out of his ancestor's tyranny for a hundred years. Before he departed hence, the Baron's son that pretended to be Earl of Tyrone was killed in a fray by one of the O'Neils, who had charge of the country in Shane's absence. There is still another brother alive, not twelve years old, so the title for that earldom is still undecided. Upon Shane's arrival in Ireland on the 26th ult., news met him at Dublin that one to whom he committed his country had taken upon him to be O'Neil. Upon knowledge of the controversies betwixt the Earls of Ormond and

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Desmond, by advice of the Council of Ireland, they were sent for to come hither to try and end matters betwixt them, but Desmond is so far from being made a quiet subject, that they have cause to despair. He does not profess disobedience, but offers obedience to the Queen and her laws; but in his private quarrels he is so passionate that to scold him they are forced to sequester him; so he is now committed to the custody of the Lord Treasurer, where they think he will learn his duty. His faults are but peccadilloes; making war when he list, burning towns, with men, women, and children, keeping of manifest pirates after warning given to him; yet all these would have been pardoned if he had asked for it. No extremities will be used unless his folly provokes such. The Earl of Ormond shows himself humble, and returns with the Earl of Kildare into Ireland shortly, and so does the Earl of Sussex to his charge.

4. At home all things are quiet. The Earl of Lennox remains in the Tower. Lady Lennox and her son are at Sheen, in the household of Sir Richard Sackville. They are charged with two things, one with secret intimation that she has a right to the Crown of England next to the Queen, and the other with secret compassing of marriage betwixt the Scottish Queen and her son, which matters they deny, although there are many proofs. Does not think any extremity is intended towards them. Judgment is given that the child born of the Lady Katherine was not legitimate, and the parents adjudged for penance to such fine as the Queen shall assess; but as yet they remain secure in the Tower, and the fine is not declared.

5. There is a matter here likely to be made great there. A secretary of the Bishop of Aquila, named Borghese, upon some unkindness shown towards him, has voluntarily disclosed divers matters of his master's negotiations to the dishonour of the Queen, the breaking of the amity betwixt her and the King, the procuring of tumult in this realm, provoking the King to war against England, and other foul things not agreeable to the office of an Ambassador pretending to maintain amity. Compared with his doings, there is great likelihood of its being correct. The secretary has left him, and pretends to be moved in his conscience to utter these things against the Bishop, because he perceives him to labour for breach of amity betwixt the Princes, and to serve the Pope rather than the King; he requests to avow these things to the Ambassador's face. The Ambassador, perceiving the secretary's proceedings, complained to the Queen, and said his doings are through malice, and requests that he be banished from the realm, yet they know the Bishop would fain reconcile the secretary. What will ensue he knows not. The Queen has been counselled to write to the King, requesting the revocation of the Bishop, and the placing here of some meeter person. The Ambassador complains that last month one of the King's subjects, going with his letters into

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Flanders, was taken by the way, and also that his portman-teau (his letters being therein,) was opened, and after a time all things were restored again, the takers pretending that he had gold about him, to be carried from England by stealth. Does not believe it, or if it was so, it was the attempt of some person who sought more for French crowns than for any writings. Thinks it meet to inform Challoner of the Ambassador's device, for he may devise some such matter towards his [Challoner's] pocket, either coming from him or going to him. No Ambassador ever received such courteous entertainment as he from the Queen. Whatsoever he [Challoner] writes now, he is to have regard it be in cipher, and in the cipher to use discretion, not to put unnecessary things, for the labour of deciphering is not small.

6. The Ambassador of Portugal, who came hither from France, has earnestly prosecuted the enlarging of a grant made last year at the request of an Ambassador being then here, at which time the Queen prohibited her subjects sailing into Ethiopia, which only specified the ports and havens of the same, which grant they want to have in general for all Ethiopia, pretending their conquests extend to all those countries. The English know by stories and merchants that Ethiopia is not under the subjection of the Portuguese, but only here and there a haven or creek, kept by a fort, to maintain their trade; whereupon they are determined not to pre-judice, by any further grant, the subjects of this realm. The Ambassador, in a replication delivered yesterday in writing, joins his cause with the King of Spain's trade to the Indies, meaning thereby to draw them to offend the King of Spain in denying his request; but in making an answer they will pass over that, and deal with him alone.

7. The King of Sweden has sent Ambassadors into Scotland only to congratulate the Queen upon her return, and to desire safe-conduct for his ships, signifying obscurely that he meant to attempt a new voyage into this realm, of the which matter there is a similar report from Embden.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Several passages underlined, to be expressed in cipher. Endd.: 8 June 1562. Pp. 11.

June 8. 171. CHALLONER to CECIL.

Has not received letters from England since the 24th of March, and suspects some packets have been intercepted through the broils in France. Since the 1st ult. he has written three times to Throckmorton by different means, the double of which he requested him to transmit to Cecil. On the 13th ult. he wrote to the Queen at large, by Henry King, his servant. Since then the Prince of Spain has recovered, and has already voided from the bruise of his scalp a bone or scalp triangle, broader than a shilling. The Cortes of Aragon are still deferred. It is affirmed here that the Prince of Condé has had two overthrows. The King and Council are yet in great expectation. This King intends to arm for

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aiding the Guisians, 10,000 footmen, and 3,000 horsemen, part from hence, Piedmont, and Flanders. As yet he sees no earnest preparations here, although sundry Spanish and Italian captains have been called, and some already despatched; but before the bands are ready the opportunity may be passed. Some say this arming is given out as a terror, others say that the French King's answer for the acceptance of this aid is yet once more expected. Believes the sending this aid is meant, seeing the King recommends the Guisian cause so much. The Duke of Vendôme is clear of the practice. Thinks the Condians lose advantage the longer they waste time, considering the humour of the populars, which at length wax weary. During the Prince's illness all mouths were filled therewith, now it is these troubles in France.—Madrid, 8 June 1562.

Draft, portions underlined to be expressed in cipher. Endd. : Sent by Stephen Becon by way of Bilboa. Pp. 5.

June 8. 172. [CHALLONER] to RICHARD CLOUGH.

Has not received letters from Clough since the 7th April. His servant, Robert Farneham, in a letter of the 20th April, sent by sea to Bilboa, makes mention of a packet of letters sent by the Ordinary of Flanders, dated the 18th of April, in which packet were letters from the Council of great importance, which has not yet come to hand. If any has come to Clough since the 1st March, he desires to be informed thereof by the next. By France he uses Throckmorton; by Flanders, in the absence of Gresham, he knows not whom to address the Queen's packets to, but to Clough. For the rest of his exchange of the 300*l.*, Francisco Bravo will not pay it without a new bill from John Fleming, therefore he desires him to send it by the next, and to make even reckoning. Clough's monthly letters would be a great pleasure to him, and he would requite them with the like.—Madrid, 8 June 1562.

Copy, in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him. Pp. 2.

June 8. 173. COUNCIL OF TRENT to PIUS IV.*

The writers were much grieved that opinions differed amongst the members of the Council respecting the residence of the clergy, some saying that it was only enjoined by human, but others by divine law; and therefore they have laid the matter before him. They wish that the question might be declared by the Synod to be founded on divine law, which they think to be the best way for avoiding the scandal of obstinate disputes. They promise to abide by and uphold the decision.—Trent, 8 June 1562.

Copy. Lat. Pp. 4.

* On the same paper as the Pope's answer, dated July 1.

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June 9. 174. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. She may perceive by his letters of the 28th ult., that M. De Villeville has so negociated betwixt these parties as they seem to mean an accord.

2. The King of Navarre and these men sent M. De Ruisse (brother of the Bishop of Valence) to the Prince of Condé on the 1st inst. to move him to accord a conference at Toury, ten leagues this side of Orleans.

3. On the 2nd inst. the Prince sent back to Paris M. De Ruisse accompanied with M. De Broquart, master of the Prince's artillery, and late Captain at Verdun, to declare to the King of Navarre and the rest his conformity for a conference at Toury.

4. On the 2nd inst. fifteen Knights were created of the King's Order, all of whom are devoted to the King of Navarre, the Duke of Guise, and the Constable. The names he sends herewith. On the same night they left Paris and lodged at the camp.

5. The Constable at his departing sent a gentleman to the writer to inform him that the accord was well advanced, and that he thought peace was concluded, of which news he said he would inform the Queen.

6. The same evening he sent to the Queen Mother at Bois De Vicennes requesting to know whether peace was so forward as the Constable had informed him; to which she answered that it was not, but to-morrow she with the King of Navarre was going to talk with the Prince of Condé, when they trusted to make a good end. On the morrow (Wednesday 3rd June) she would lie at Etampes, and the next day (4th inst.) she hoped they would talk with the Prince.

7. He also charged his servant to desire the Queen Mother (the bruit being suspicious), that some order might be taken that the King might not be seized into any other custody than hers, for which advice the Queen Mother thanked him.

8. On the 3rd inst. she left Bois De Vicennes and lodged at Etampes that night, attended by the Bishop of Orleans and Secretary L'Aubespine, with a small train.

9. Upon Thursday 4th inst., accompanied by the King of Navarre, (who was attended by M. Damville, general of the light horse, M. De Randan, colonel of the footmen, M. De Sansac, and M. Descars with 200 horse and 300 footmen,) she went from Etampes to Toury, the place appointed for the conference with the Prince, who came accompanied with 150 horse and 150 footmen, which inequality of force was done in respect of the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre, the Prince being alone.

10. Is not able to ascertain the state of the Prince's proceedings there at this time, as he is of these men's doings here on this side, not being able to obtain permission to send any of his folks beyond Etampes, although he has

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used divers means for that purpose. On the 5th inst. he sent to the Duke and Constable, being in their camp at Longjumeau, to procure their licence to send to the Prince of Condé to get two young men who unadvisedly had repaired thither, which they refused to grant. At the same time he wrote to the Constable in answer to his visitation the day of his departure for the camp, the copy of which he sends herewith, with the Constable's answer sent the 5th inst.

11. On the 6th inst. the Duke of Guise and the Constable caused their camp to march from Longjumeau to Montlhery, fourteen miles from Paris. The Queen Mother's long journey to the Prince argues well that an accord should ensue. Perceives more difficulty in this matter than many expect, the principal being who should first disarm. An edict of the King of Navarre has lately been set forth (which he sends herewith) whereby all Protestants are expelled from Paris, leaving their goods to the mercy of their adversaries. The poor people so banished are slain by the soldiers and townsmen as they retire, or else spoiled of all they have to sustain them. These Parisians say they will not have peace, nor the edict of January to take place for the toleration of Protestants; and they also speak irreverently of their King, and rail against the Queen Mother.

12. The King, with the Duke of Orleans, remains at Bois De Vicennes, attended by the Prince of Rochesuryon, the Chancellor, Marshal Brisac, and the Grand Ecuyer, with 200 gentlemen of his house, and 300 soldiers under young Philipo Strozzi, besides his ordinary guards of Scots, French, and Swiss.

13. Marshal Brisac in the absence of the King of Navarre has the governance of Paris.

14. The Duke D'Aumale and M. De Villebon, with 2,000 or 4,000 men, hover about Rouen. They have not made any near approach to the same, but march up and down not far from thence, increasing their force, repairing their artillery, and espying how they can best assail the town, which is in sufficient force to resist the Duke.

15. Lately he heard that part of the slaves in the two galleys taken at Caudebec by the Protestants to the Prince of Condé's devotion have enlarged themselves and slain certain that were left in the galleys over them; so the galleys being unfurnished of "forsaires" [forçats] cannot do that service to the advantage of Rouen and for the keeping of Seine as they might have done.

16. The Duke of Montpensier still remains at Angers accompanied by M. De Chairgny, by whose solicitations cruelties have been done to the Protestants in the town. The castle of Chinon is taken for the Prince of Condé, so is Poitiers, together with most part of the towns of Poictou, Angouleme, Saintonge, and Guienne. Takes the Prince of Condé to be strongest in force of the two. At this despatch the

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French Ambassador there, M. De Foix, shall receive a packet from a friend in this Court, wherein is contained the Prince's answer to the articles lately proposed by the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and St. André, which articles he sent by Sir Harry Sidney. He had sent it to the Queen before this, if the messenger who brought it him from Orleans had not been intercepted by the way.

17. The French Ambassador in London should be informed that the Queen cannot understand the jealousy conceived by the King of Navarre, the Duke of Guise, and the Constable of her proceedings; in consequence of which he [Throckmorton] cannot obtain permission to send any of his servants to Orleans or beyond Etampes. He hears that one of the captains of the galleys has sunk one, and surrendered himself to the Duke D'Aumale.

18. Being ready to make up this despatch, he was informed that the Prince of Condé, having intelligence of an ambush being laid for him in coming from the place of treaty (if no accord was made), would not meet the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre on the day and at the place appointed; whereupon they retired on the 5th inst. from Toury to Etampes, which town was guarded by a garrison of this side.

19. On Saturday, the 6th inst., the conference was renewed to be held at Toury, where the Prince is content to come, accompanied by such force as he need not fear any ambushes or open assailings.

20. Hears that the Bishop of Perigord, a devout friend of Marshal St. André, was lately slain by his diocesans. Sends herewith the copy of two letters sent to him, one from the Prince of Condé, the other from the Admiral, as answer to those lately sent to them by the Queen.

21. Of occurrences which he last received from Spain the Queen may understand by the copy of Sir Thomas Challoner's letter sent to him the 25th ult., which he now sends to Cecil.

22. The conference is more likely to be held at Joinville than at Toury, a village not far distant from the other.—
Paris, 9 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 8.

June 9. 175. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. Perceived by Cecil's letter of the 21st ult., sent by Barnsby (which he received on the 5th inst.), that the Laird of Lethington was expected to arrive shortly, and he surmises his errand is for an interview. That Cecil may better frame an answer, he sends this despatch without waiting for the final resolution of the last conference betwixt the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and the Prince of Condé, who have met ten leagues this side of Orleans, as he may perceive by his letters to the Queen. He expects this matter will now come to an issue. Desires Cecil to procure that the Queen may inform the French Ambassador there, that she thinks it

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very strange that the King of Navarre, the Duke of Guise, and the Constable should be so jealous of her proceedings, and so suspiciously interpret her Ambassador's doings in France. There is no cause why the Duke of Guise, the Constable, the Prince of Condé, or the house of Chatillon should be offended, or suspicious of her good meaning.

2. It is necessary the Queen should know the true state of the Prince of Condé and his doings. All the passages are strictly kept, and almost all his friends expelled hence. If Mr. Shakerley, who lately dwelt with the Cardinal of Ferrara, be not too well employed, he wishes the Queen would give him some present, and recommend him to the Cardinal again, for Throckmorton believes, that with Cecil's instructions he could use him here to do the Queen some necessary service; but the matter must be carefully handled. He desires by Cecil's next to know in what terms the Earl of Arran stands, for it is doubted here whether he is dead or not; and they discourse diversely of the Duke of Châtelleraut, and the state of Scotland. Sends herewith a packet directed to the French Ambassador (which it may please Cecil to send by H. Middlemore), in which is contained the Prince's answer to the articles proposed by these men, sent them by Sir H. Sidney. He had three of these answers sent to him, but they "quayled" betwixt this and Orleans. He has written thereof to the Queen, and wishes she might have a sight of this answer, for there are three or four things therein worth noting. Sends also a copy of the last letter he received from Sir Thomas Challoner. Cecil must beware if bravery is used there by the Bishop of Aquila.—Paris, 9 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

June 9. 176. RANDOLPH to CECIL.*

Received on the 8th inst. a packet directed to this Queen by Lethington, with which she was right well contented. She rejoices at the likelihood of continuance of amity. Her desire to see the Queen of England continues always one, though she has some mistrust that it cannot be this year. This day she passed to Dumfermline, where she will attend Lethington's coming. She has required the writer to forward letters to him. Fettiplace, Whitehead, and divers others are arrived in Loch Ryan, in the West seas, with great prizes of wine and sugar. Order is taken upon Randolph's motion to have them apprehended. They are very strong and come not a land, but have men of the country who repair to them. The Earl of Mar sends his hearty commendations to him.—Edinburgh, 9 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

* On the back of this letter Cecil has noted the distances of the stages from Whaddon to Stamford, by Northampton.

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- June 9. 177. EDWARD HORSEY to CECIL.
 Yesterday evening he received from the Lord President a gift of some money from the Queen, with commandment to depart this day; and remembering he cannot pass at "Noo port" without the Queen's passport, he desires Cecil to obtain the same for him. Considering how difficult it will be to obtain post horses, he desires the Queen to give him leave to take a gelding with him. It having pleased Cecil to advise him to take the Queen's pardon, he being outlawed, it is also the advice of his friends. He has requested his brother to wait upon Cecil for the despatch of the same.—Deptford, Tuesday, 9th of June.* *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. [?] Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.
- June 9. 178. ACQUITTANCE by ALONZO DE JAENS.
 Alonzo De Jaens acknowledges having received from Challoner 436 reals in payment for certain gwadamezzelles† furnished by the said Alonzo.—9 June 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.
- June 10. 179. QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN.
 Labanoff, i. 144. Desires a passport for Pompeo Cynthio to pass through England to convey five hackney horses into France.—Dumferline, 10 June 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Broadside.
- June 10. 180. JOHN CUERTON to CHALLONER.
 This day he received three letters from Challoner of the 25th, 29th, and 30th ult. Expects hourly the carrier to take away Challoner's cloth for his servants. No butter is to be had here at present, but he has laid watch along the coast for it. Cheese is not to be bought here, but his wife will send a couple of them. Dares not send the two chests without the King's schedule. His wife sends her commendations to him and Mr. Cobham. Mr. Reed's chest and stuff still remain here, because the Council will have a commission for it.—Bilboa, 10 June 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.
- June 12. 181. MARGARET, COUNTESS OF LENNOX, to CECIL.
 Understands by his answer that as long as her husband uses himself as he does, the Queen would not grant him any more liberty, which is strange and grievous to her, considering thereby that such wicked and envious reports are now credited. He will not deny anything laid to his charge which is true. Cannot perceive any way in which he offends, unless, perhaps, Cetil, with the rest of the Lords of the Council, would have him agree to false matters by him never

* The date is added in a different ink.

† "Gilt leather for hanging, or such use."—Pineda.

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June 12. known, meant, or thought, when they may long keep him as as he is to the encouragement of his enemies.—Shene, "this Friday." *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary : 12 June 1562. Pp. 2.

June 12. 182. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Desires a passport for Signor Pompeo Cyntheo, an Italian, who is well known to many of the Queen's Council ; also that he may have the presence of the Queen.—Edinburgh, 12 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. P. 1.

June 13. 183. WILLIAM, DUKE OF CLEVES, to the QUEEN.

Recommenda his relative Francis Count Waldeck, who is going into England.—Cleves, Id. Junii 1562.

Add. Endd. Lat. Broadside.

June 13. 184. The EARL OF RUTLAND to CECIL.

1. This day received his letter of the 6th inst., containing news from France.

2. Will understand by the enclosed abstract what was done by them in the execution of the Queen's late proclamation. Does not perceive as yet that the country people are willing to obey it.

3. Would be glad to understand his opinion touching the letters to the Lords of the Council concerning their [the Council here] proceedings for the enclosures at their next going to Newcastle.—York, 13 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 13. 185. EDWARD HORSEY to CECIL.

1. On the 12th inst. he arrived at Dieppe, where M. D'Aumale (who was repulsed at Rouen with the loss of a hundred men in killed and wounded,) is daily expected, but those of this town do not fear him. Two hundred soldiers well appointed came to Dieppe on the 12th inst. from Rouen. There are 2,000 soldiers in Dieppe, and 200 horsemen, who are well paid, as well as those at Rouen. M. De Lanquetot (who in the late wars was Master of the French King's camp,) is Governor of Dieppe, who invited him to supper, and was very inquisitive to know of news in England, and inquired what the Queen meant to do with twenty ships that are prepared for sea. He answered he was not aware of any such preparations, but if it was so, he thought it was to aid the Protestants if needful. He finds by their conversation here that they have some doubts of the English. On the 12th inst. M. D'Aumale sent a herald and a trumpet to Newhaven, requesting them in the King's name to surrender the same to him as Lieutenant for the King in all Normandy. M. le Vidame De Chartres answered he would keep it for the King. He intends to go this night to Rouen. Baron De Clere's men rob all that pass that way. It is not possible

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to get to Newhaven, for the Papists have got Caudebec, Harfleur, Mount Villiers, and all those parts in their subjection. D'Aumale is accompanied with M. De Villebon and the Barons De Clere and De Neubroque, and has twelve ensigns of footmen and 600 horsemen, well appointed, besides a great number of peasants. These men are badly paid, and rob as they go, both Papists and others.

2. At his leaving this town he left a man belonging to Rye, named Peter Adryan, servant at present to the Lord Warden, who has served the old Lord Warden, and speaks French very well, to whom he gave charge to inform his master from time to time of such news as shall occur here. It was offered that if he could get one hundred Englishmen hither they should be well entertained. If the Queen intends to do anything here she must seem to support the Protestants. The Duke of Bouillon has got possession of Caen Castle, who does not meddle with either party. The Protestants have great courage; and those that are rich do not spare their goods, in hope of good success.—Dieppe, 13 June. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

June 13. 186. ADVERTISEMENTS.

1. Constantinople, 20 May 1562. Reception of the Ambassadors from the Sofi and their reply respecting the application for the surrender of Bajazet. Salviati, in the name of the King of France, has ineffectually asked for the deliverance of Alvaro De Sandi.

2. Prague, 1 June. The Turkish Ambassador has asked for a truce of eight or ten years, but the King has not yet answered him. The King of Sweden has offered his daughter to the King, but the offer is not acceptable, on account of the Lutheranism of the father. Last Friday Prince Charles had a fall from his horse, which might have been dangerous.

3. Milan, 10 June. Angela, the daughter of the Marquesa De Marignanc, is dead. News about the Huguenots from France. The Prince of Spain is better. Account of a broil between Don Cæsar, the brother of the Marquis, and Don Hernando De Vega.

4. Rome, 13 June. The Prince of Spain is convalescent. The Pope is going to Loretto. It is reported from Avignon that the Huguenots have got possession of Orange and Aix. It is reported that at Rome a renegade Greek Bishop has been burnt. Letters from Toulouse are full of particulars about the conflicts between the Huguenots and the Catholics. Yesterday the Pope cancelled the Bull respecting the subsidy. The Abbot of San Salute has set out for France. The Pope has given large gifts to the Cardinal of Naples, and in anticipation of the heats has withdrawn to S. Mark. Letters from Naples of the 6th inst. announce the return of the thirty-two galleys from the Goletta.

*Ital. Pp. 5.**

* With Stopic's letter of June 20.

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June 14. 187. SIR H. SIDNEY to THROCKMORTON.

1. Thanks for his letter of the 9th. Lethington arrived since his last despatch with letters of earnest desire from his mistress of the interview, which since he has diligently solicited, and thereby brought the Queen in such a liking of the same, as albeit at a full Council, (the Queen being present, and the matter objected against by each Councillor,) she answered them all with such fineness of wit and excellence of utterance as for the same she was commended; and not allowing replication, she concluded that if she had not such advertisement from Throckmorton that justly might cause her to stay, go she would. It is both groaned at and lamented of the most and wisest. If any help be, it is in Throckmorton's hand, and therefore he begs him to enforce the stay of this journey as much and as cunningly as he may, whereby he will save amongst the nobles and gentlemen of England above 40,000*l*. There are some decipherments for Horsey to execute. Desires to be commended to his cousin, Harry Dudley, Mr. Carey, and Windebank.—From the Court, 14 June 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Sends his thanks to Captain Cockburn for his letter, "but aleass for a cote, I shall never forget."

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 14. 188. THROCKMORTON to CHALLONER.

Haynes, p. 386.

1. Received his letter of the 24th of May enclosed to Middlemore, the writer's steward, on the 8th inst., brought to him by a lacquey of M. De Chantonet's, the copy of which he sent to Mr. Secretary on the 9th inst. by a courier of his own. Herewith he [Challoner] shall receive a packet from the Queen, which came on the 13th inst. Thereby he will understand the state of matters of England, which is quiet. The Spanish Ambassador there has not been idle, as he will perceive by this despatch. He [Challoner] will see hereby how much it imports to see as far as he can into their doings there. They mean ill to the Queen and the realm. The Laird of Lethington is at Greenwich, to solicit an interview between the two Queens this summer. It is greatly desired by both, but is not so thoroughly allowed of by the Council for the respect aforesaid.

2. The Queen Mother and the King of Navarre have had some conference with the Prince of Condé of late between Orleans and Etampes, but the matter is broken off unpounded, and small hope left now for any composition but such as the sword shall force. The King of Navarre, the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and the Marshal of St. André are encamped three leagues beyond Etampes. They are stronger in horsemen than the Prince of Condé, but weaker in footmen. The Prince has not as yet caused his camp to march from Orleans, but will within three or four days. The Order of France at present is cheap, for lately there were nineteen new Knights made. There is a bruit in England

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that Sir Maurice Berkeley shall marry Mistress Sandes. He prays Challoner to send him two pairs of gloves, perfumed with orange flowers and jasmine, one pair for his wife the other for himself. Anything in this country he [Challoner] desires he shall have in recompence for the same, or else the money they cost, provided they are of the best choice. He would be glad if they be sent by Mr. Henry Cobham, who will be in those parts ere long.—Paris, 14 June 1562.

*Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.**

June 14. 189. RICHARD CLOUGH to CHALLONER.

Sent his last letter about fourteen days since, wherein was a packet. The Prince of Condé and the Duke of Guise are in the field. Where the Papists find any Protestants there is sure to be death, as the bearer Gambo [?] can declare. Yesterday he received from Robert Farnham a letter containing three bills of exchange for four hundred pounds sterling. From England there is no news except that Lethington is sent as Ambassador from Scotland, principally (as he understands) for that the Queen of Scots is desirous to have an interview with the Queen. Seventeen of the best ships in England are made ready, and lack nothing but men; what they are intended for is not known.—Antwerp, 14 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received by Gambo, 28 June. Pp. 3.

June 15. 190. ANSWER to the PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR'S REPLICATION.

1. Where he offers to name the places of the new conquered countries, he may do therein as he shall think good, so as by rehearsal of them it may appear in which of them the King of Portugal has obedience, dominion, and tribute, from the haunting to which she wills her subjects to abstain.

2. To the second. She has declared by deeds her good will to the King in that which she has already granted.

3. To the third. She cannot but much commend the King's meaning to reduce the Indians and Ethiopians to the knowledge of God, to which nevertheless few of them have been framed; albeit she has heard that in some places of Ethiopia the Christian faith has been these many years received and used before this navigation of the Portuguese.

4. To the fourth. It may well be that the Queen has not seen all that has been written of the said navigation, neither does she mislike the King's contentation with his possession, meaning not to impeach any part thereof that he actually possesses, nor to confess that he has more than she knows he has.

5. To the fifth. Albeit she finds some of the Ambassador's

* The copy printed by Haynes contains the following P.S. :—"The Earl of Arran is not dead, but remains still in prison with the Earl of Bothwell and others accused."

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words very strange touching some Princes who should seem to have impeached the good doings and meanings of others against Turks and infidels ; yet, not knowing whom he means, she minds not to judge the worst thereof, thinking that the King of Portugal has done like a Christian Prince, and deserves the great praise of all other Princes.

6. Touching the first point of the seventh. She is in good peace with the King Catholic, having with him no question of debate in these or other matters, and what answer soever she makes to any Ambassador of Portugal, she means not that any part thereof shall extend towards the King Catholic. She intends not to call in question how lawfully his master has conquered all the countries which are said by him to have been discovered, nor whether he or his progenitors were the first that discovered the same. She does not deny that it is lawful for a Prince to restrain strangers from viewing the fortifications, or to carry out some special kind of merchandise which the country may not well spare, or to corrupt the subjects to the disobedience of their Sovereign ; which is no argument, but that otherwise friends may traffic together, and no commandment ought to be given to the contrary. The Portuguese have liberty of traffic in all places appertaining to her without exception ; and the like liberty she thinks reason would to be given to her subjects in the dominions of the King of Portugal.

7. To the second. Her meaning in the said grant is, (as the words plainly express,) to restrain her subjects from haunting any new found land in Ethiopia, wherein the King of Portugal had obedience, dominion, and tribute, and not from all places discovered, whereof he had no superiority at all. And touching right and duties due to the said King, she knows not that any subjects of hers go about to defraud him, wherein she will by no means bear them. She cannot expound the words of her grant otherwise than they plainly signify. Where it is said that her subjects never resorted to those parts in so open a sort as they do presently, the truth is they have sundry times made their preparations and departed as openly as they have now done. In the time of Queen Mary in the sight of the world they made their preparations ; albeit in the end, upon certain respects, and upon promise of sufficient recompence, (which was never performed,) they were ordered to abstain from that enterprise.

8. To the third. Her subjects have done nothing contrary to the said grant, nor otherwise interpreted her words than her meaning is. She never meant any kind of cautel, which is an unfitting word to be used to a Prince, yet she is content to pass it over. As for the re-delivery of the said letters of grant, if the Ambassador thinks it good, she will be well content that they be delivered to the Lord Chancellor or the Principal Secretary.

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9. To the fourth. Albeit King Francis granted for the time a prohibition to gratify Queen Elinora, to whom he was newly married, yet in his time the said navigation was afterwards used, and at this day is permitted without inhibition.

10. To the fifth. She does not think that her subjects use any such spoil or other insolency as is declared by the Ambassador; neither is it likely that they, being but merchants, would misuse the people in that sort, which might be a hindrance to their traffic. For the rest of this point, she means not that preaching and disputing (wherewith she thinks her subjects, being not learned, will not much meddle,) is the only means to bring the said people to the knowledge of God, but therewith all good ensample and honest conversation, besides some godly communication and conference as may fall out. Finally, she trusts that he wrongfully charges them with carrying arms to the infidels. She prays that he will inform her of the offenders, whom she will not fail to cause to be punished, as an example to all others. As concerning the Bibles in Hebrew, she wonders where her subjects should come by so many, seeing that here so few can be found when they are sought for; and yet she knows not but that Bibles may be well sold to Jews, Saracens, and all other nations, seeing they contain God's true law. And to the conclusion, she thinks clean otherwise in that point, and that rather it is reasonable that all the King of Portugal's friends should traffic freely everywhere in his dominions; which liberty nevertheless she does not mind to give her subjects otherwise than she has granted already.

11. To the sixth. If she had charged the King of Portugal with monopolies, (as indeed she did not,) the Ambassador ought to bear the burden thereof. She said only in clean terms that it is not reason to have more respect to the enriching of any particular person by monopolies, etc., where the King of Portugal is not named or meant, whatsoever sense it may like. The complaint is superfluous, proceeding more of passion than of any manifest cause.

12. To the seventh point. She has not said that the Emperor Charles used any dishonourable words of the King of Portugal. To the request made to the conclusion, answer is made already. To the five objections, no matter therein is in effect answerable by the Queen, she having not made any such objections in her answer.

13. This was the Queen's resolute answer to Don Emanuel last year, who was sent for the same purpose, with which the King, not being satisfied, has sent his Ambassador.

*Draft, corrected by Cecil, and endd. by him: 15 June 1562.
Pp. 15.*

June 15. 191. Copy of the above document in French.
Corrected draft. Endd.: 15 June 1562. Pp. 17.

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June 15. 192. LORD GREY to the QUEEN.

Received with her letters of the 29th ult. a copy of the Queen of Scotland's letter to her, wherein she asks that the ransom for Lord Gray of Scotland might be set by two gentlemen of England and two of Scotland, or else to deliver him home upon bond. Trusts that she considers the mean estate of the writer, and how his hands are tied to her for his ransom; and therefore hopes that she will allow Lord Gray to remain with him for his relief, or else grant the desire of the Queen of Scots that he [the writer] may be relieved of his ransom by her. Trusts she will grant him licence to repair up for his safeguard and stay of the poor and mean relief which he has for his wife and children.—Berwick, 15 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd.* by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

June 15. 193. PASSPORT for POMPEO CYNTHEO and OTHERS.

Passport for Pompeo Cyntheo, Pompeo Tent, an Italian, John Davyson, John Hynderson, Adam Spyttell, and Sande Were, Scotsmen, to the Court.—Berwick, 15 June 1562. *Signed by Lord Grey.*

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June 15. 194. PASSPORT for JANOTT ROWSARTE.*

Passport for Janott Rowsarte, a Frenchman and merchant of Nantes, who is repairing to the French Court.—Berwick, 15 June 1562. *Signed*: John Selby.

Orig., with seal. *Endd.* Pp. 2.

June 15. 195. ARMIGIL WAADE to CECIL.

1. Departing from the Court on Sunday last, at 2 p.m., arrived at Rye yesterday about 3 p.m. On his way he met Mr. Yong of Rye, and perused those parts from Newenden Bridge to Rye, and has seen some things that may serve to some purpose for the amendment of this haven, which if it takes place may save the Queen 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.*, which he will explain at his return. Since his arrival here the wind has been continually in the south-west, and has been so boisterous that no passenger can leave the haven for the other side. They expect every hour the arrival of Peter Adryan, a "passager," of Rye, by whom he will be informed of their doings the other side.

2. He spoke this morning to the master of a shallop, and the master of another boat that came yesterday from Dieppe, of whom he learns that M. D'Aunale came not to Dieppe, but only made a show that way; and when most expected, he suddenly turned his force towards Newhaven, which is in a

* On the back of this document is a draft (*blank*) for a passport for a Frenchman, and a letter for the Earl of Sussex, to deliver to John Revell thirty timber trees out of the Forest of Rockingham for the repairs at Collyweston.

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good state of defence. The Duke marched by way of Caudebec, where he spoiled the town and turned out the Protestants. Others say he put a few men into the town, without doing any further harm. Another account is that the Duke turned the Protestants out of Fécamp, and gave to the Papists their houses and goods, whereupon those Protestants repaired to Newhaven, whom the governors received and turned the Papists out of the houses there, and gave them to the Protestants. Others say this is not so, but report only; for news comes from Fécamp that the abbey there holds strong for the Papists.

3. They say that upon the Duke D'Aumale going towards Dieppe, those of Rouen sent thither the men of Dieppe who came to their aid, with some more men, who arrived at Dieppe last Sunday, which place is well furnished with men (4,000), ordnance, and victuals.

4. These men know nothing of what passed at the conference betwixt the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and the Prince of Condé.

5. There is no certainty of truth in these mariners' reports, but they all agree that the passages between Rouen and Dieppe, Rouen and Newhaven, and all Protestants towns, are so kept that one cannot send to the other without great hazard.

6. Upon Peter Adryan's report he intends to form his further proceedings.—Rye, Tuesday, 15 June 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

June 15. 196. JOHN CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Has answered all Challoner's letters, and now sends his cloth, doublet, and two cheeses; in all there are four cheeses, two for the Countess De Feria and two for him. No butter is to be had here. The great cheeses came from Bristol and Shropshire. Here is news that on the 5th of August the King would come by this way, if he does he hopes to see Challoner with the Conte De Feria in his house. Sends his commendations to Master Cobham; "My woman hath her recommended to you both. I would I had Master Cobham here for eight days to go a hunting, to refresh him among the green trees."—Bilboa, 15 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 15. 197. The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

The prolongation of the debt due to Christopher Prewne on the 15th June 1562 until the 15th December 1562, will amount to 49,082 florins. *Signed:* Thomas Gresham.

Orig. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 16. 198. ARMIGIL WAADE to CECIL.

1. The wind has been so contrary that he has not been able to do so much as he wished in the matter committed to him,

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always being circumstanced that whatsoever he does he keeps secret. He always ministers such talk, be it with English or strangers, as may introduce some matter for his purpose which he converts into wax or honey.

2. This night he had a long conference with a mariner of Rye named Lochar, a right handsome and skilful man, of whom Cecil may be informed by the Lord Admiral, he being his man. He has learnt from Lockar that the shallop mentioned in his former letter was undoubtedly a spy, and favoured by the Papists to resort hither for some purpose. The non-arrival of Peter Adrian, notwithstanding the wind being in the south-west, engenders cause of suspicion that all is not well the other side. He also learnt from Lockar that every time he resorts to Dieppe the Captain there (M. De Fort) sends for him, and always makes mention of aid from hence. At one time he said that in case of necessity he had rather the town were the Queen's than the Papists should have it.

3. This the writer intends to make the groundwork of his business. He has commanded Lockar to depart this night at 11 o'clock to the sea, and see what he can do to attain to Dieppe, for since writing his last letters the wind has failed them again.

4. As soon as he comes into the road, and before proceeding farther, he is to ascertain the state Peter Adrian is in, if all is not well; and having sufficiently informed himself of the cause, and such other news as he can learn, he is to return immediately to Waade, without entering the haven. When he shall speak with the Captain (who always sends for him), he shall allure him into the wonted talk of aid, and shall so order the same that he may say that Waade being sent hither by the Queen for her affairs, Lockar (having conference with Waade) perceived in him great inclination to do the town good, especially as their case stands, and that he thought the Queen would not deny them aid, rather than the other party should prevail, if they would make her privy of their state and sue for the same, and that Waade if needful would travail therein. Waade having heard that the Duke D'Aumale bends his force that way, is very anxious about them, being of the same religion, and not hearing from them for certain days of their state; so having finished some certain business he had in hand here, he would make a step over and salute the Captain and know from him his state, so that he might at his return to Court inform the Queen thereof.

5. If this does not fall out through some circumstance in talk, then he has willed Lockar to say at all adventure to the Captain that he [Waade] being here has in manner half determined to take some passage to come and see how he does.

6. He told Lockar these things were without the compass of his commission, yet if he would use therein secrecy and diligence he would endeavour himself to perform the rest.

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7. If he has not done well he desires Cecil to advertise him thereof, so that he may the better order his doings. He despatches from hence one Knaplock, a skill mariner, to Horsey, with his letters to him in cipher, praying him to appoint some convenient place for their meeting, or to inform Cecil or him, by letters.

8. He, of this town, to whom Cecil wrote his letters, has failed Waade.—Rye, 16 June 1562. *Signed.*

9. P. S.—Desires Cecil to let the bearer, Mr. Yong, understand that he has recommended him to Cecil for his readiness to serve the Queen, and that he will solicit the Lord Admiral that Th. Maye and his brethren may be despatched to return home.

Orig. Hol. Add. Pp. 9.

June 16. 199. ARMIGIL WAADE to CECIL.

The wind being more favourable he departs this night for France. Knows of no other news than what he sent yesterday by Mr. Chute. Has despatched a special man to Horsey at Dieppe or Rouen to find him out, and learn of him some convenient time and place of their meeting.—Rye, 16 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. A few words in cipher. Add. Pp. 2.

June 16. 200. JOHN CUERTON to CHALLONER.

This day the coffer belonging to the Countess De Feria's gentlewoman, and Challoner's cloth were sent, and with the same four cheeses, two for the Countess De Feria and two for himself, which his wife sends from her dairy. He shall have some butter when it is to be had. He must also pay six rials for carriage of the same. He has written to the Countess and him, by the "molateyro." There is no remedy found for lading their ships as in times past. He thinks the King ought to understand that ships of fifty or sixty tons coming to this coast with goods and victuals should not be stopped. Sends his and his wife's commendations to him and Master Cobham, and desires Cobham may be partaker of the cheese.—Bilboa, 16 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

June 17. 201. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Has received Cecil's letters with the packet of Lethington to his Sovereign. Their long delay (eight days) makes him think that the posts do not their duties, and many times he has marked the like. These letters being delivered at Edinburgh at the end of his dinner, he delivered them himself to the Queen at her rising from supper at Dunfermline. In the packet there was a letter from the Queen of England, which she read, and after put it into her bosom

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next her skin. After she had read Lethington's letter (which contained the whole discourse of his negociation), she declared to the Earl of Mar and Randolph the effect of both letters. She seemed in all things well contented. Seeing that in her whole letter from Lethington there was no news of France, she desired to know what they had heard, whereupon they showed both their letters. After this she entered privately with the writer whether the interview were like to take effect this year; to which he said that he thought Lethington had written more than he could give judgment on. The chief impediments were the shortness of time and the troubles in France. With this she seemed somewhat satisfied, and said above anything she desired to see her good sister; and next, that they might live like good sisters together; and that she purposed to send La Croc with a ring, with a diamond fashioned like a heart; that her meaning should be expressed in a few verses which the writer should see, and whatsoever lacked therein should be reported in his writing, and she would witness the same with her own hand. She was as much rejoiced in this continuance of friendship as in anything. With these words she took out of her bosom the Queen's letter, and after she had read a line or two put it again in the same place, and said that if she could put it nearer her heart she would; and also, that she must either alter the letter she purposed sending by La Croc or write a new. Somewhat also she said that Lethington had written to her of the difficulty that was found by divers of the Queen's Council.

2. The next morning she delivered to him a letter from Lord Hume, advertising that the Queen of England had her ships in readiness with 8,000 men to the support of the Protestants, except that under that colour there was any other thing pretended. When she saw the writer laugh at that, she said that Lord Hume had a castle to keep, and that she would not be very hasty to believe such danger as he meant. There are many such tales as these, and no day but some news or other to put her in doubt either of the continuance of amity with England, tumults among themselves, or some other mischief. In all these things she is so well resolved that she promises never to give hasty credit to the like. She required him to stay his writings one day that La Croc might have the delivery of them, lest some news of her present might come to the Queen before his arrival. Having taken his leave towards Edinburgh, she removed next day towards Alloa, a place of Lord Erskine's, and thence to Stirling, where she required him to meet her in four or five days.

3. The Earl of Mar desires to be well esteemed by Cecil; he likes the resolution taken upon the meeting marvellously well; the one may be better deferred than the other; as he says *amicus Socrates, amicus Plato, magis amica veritas*. The hope of all godly men is that as the Queen of England

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was an instrument to replant the true Word in her own realm, so she will not see them destitute of aid who are in like danger. Though there can be nothing more agreeable to all honest men of this country than to have the two Queens see each other; yet the other so much surmounts the affections of men, that all other considerations ought to be set apart. This is the opinion of as many of the godly as he has spoken with, since the cause was first thought of. There is little appearance as yet that this Queen will easily alter her mind in religion. With the Earl of Mar and many others he laments it with his heart. Peradventure Lethington in his earnest desire to see his legation take good effect remembers little what is to be considered in this case. Assures him that a great many hope that the Queen of England will be a means to change her opinion.—Edinburgh, 17 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 5.

June 17. 202. THROCKMORTON to the KING OF NAVARRE.

The Queen has commanded him to inform the King of her great desire for the prosperity and tranquillity of France; and also to communicate to him certain matters tending to this effect. He therefore has given charge to the bearer to declare the same.—Paris, 17 June 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 17. 203. THROCKMORTON to the PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

Counterpart of that sent to the King of Navarre of the same date.—Paris, 17 June 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 17. 204. THROCKMORTON to the ADMIRAL OF FRANCE.

Counterpart of that sent to the King of Navarre of the same date.—Paris, 17 June 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 17. 205. THROCKMORTON to the DUKE OF GUISE.

As the Queen has given him charge to treat with him, the King of Navarre, and the Constable, for the purpose of endeavouring to pacify these troubles, he sends the bearer to communicate something tending to that end.—Paris, 17 June 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 17. 206. THROCKMORTON to the CONSTABLE.

Sends the bearer to communicate something tending to the pacification of the present troubles.—Paris, 17 June 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

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- June 18. 207. The QUEEN to the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.
Commands him to be ready to accompany the Earl of Rutland, to receive the Queen of Scots at the water of Tees.
Copy. Endd. : 18 June 1562. Pp. 2.
- June 18. 208. The QUEEN to the EARLS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND CUMBERLAND.
They shall be ready with the Bishop of Durham and the Sheriffs and gentlemen of Northumberland and the bishopric, to meet the Queen of Scots, either in Berwick or at the bridge thereof, and conduct her from thence to the Tees.
Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.
- June 18. 209. The QUEEN to the EARL OF NORFOLK and OTHERS.
1. Requires that he and his wife will put themselves in order to the number of at least twenty-four persons, for the interview with the Queen of Scots.
2. The like to the Earls of Salop, Oxon, Derby, Huntington and Viscount Montague. Adding that the train of the Earl of Derby shall number at least twenty-six persons.
Draft. Endd. : 18 June 1562. Pp. 2.
- June 18. 210. The QUEEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND.
As the meeting between her and the Queen of Scots shall take place about next Bartholomew Tide, either in the city of York or on the side near the River Trent, she has determined that he, being President of the Council of the North, with the Archbishop of York and the nobility and gentlemen of Yorkshire shall receive the Queen of Scots at the water of Tees, and conduct her to the place of meeting, wherefore she requires him to put himself and them in good order by the beginning of August.
Corrected draft. Endd. : 18 June 1562. Pp. 2.
- June 18. 211. The QUEEN to LORD DACRE and OTHERS.*
1. He shall attend with the Earls of Northumberland and Cumberland to receive the Queen of Scots, and conduct her either to Newcastle or to the Tees.
2. The like to Lord Ogle and Sir John Foster.
Draft.
- June 18. 212. The QUEEN to the BARONS OF YORKSHIRE.†
Requires the Lords Scrope, Evers, and Darcy, and the Ladies Evers and Darcy, to be in order to attend the Queen of Scots in August, of the day whereof they will be advertised before the middle of July.
Copy. Endd. : 18 June 1562.

* On the same sheet as the letter to the Earls of Northumberland and Cumberland.

† On the same sheet as the letter to the Archbishop of York.

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213. PROCLAMATION on the ARRIVAL of the QUEEN OF SCOTS.*

Form of an intended proclamation directing the nobleman addressed to be ready to form one of her train at the approaching meeting with the Queen of Scots.—Greenwich, [blank] June, 4 Eliz.

Copy. Endd.

June 18. **214.** PROCLAMATION on the ARRIVAL of the QUEEN OF SCOTS.†

As it is agreed that the Queen and the Queen of Scots shall meet at Nottingham Castle in the beginning of September next, she requires the person addressed to go to Nottingham before the 4th September with his wife and train.—Greenwich, 18 June 1562.

Draft. Corrected by Cecil.

June 18. **215.** The EARL OF RUTLAND to CECIL.

1. Received the Queen's letter and his, and has forwarded the enclosures. As the noblemen of these parts are preparing for the service appointed, he cannot hold the sitting at Newcastle on the 1st of July next as appointed. Requires him to procure the Queen's licence to keep it at York; and as the gaol delivery at Newcastle is very small, the Justices of Assize in their circuit may well deliver it for this time. Touching the enclosures of Northumberland, there shall be precepts made to the Surveyor thereof to proceed therein according to the book made last year.

2. Will speedily advertise him of the state of the lodgings here; thinks the Palace will not serve, and that the best lodgings will be in the Prebendaries' houses, about the Minster.—York, 18 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 18. **216.** The EARL OF RUTLAND to CECIL.

1. As he minds to go towards Newcastle on the 28th inst., would be glad to hear soon what determination the Queen has come to touching her progress, and whether she will come to Beavoyer or Nottingham.

2. Is anything more to be done about the inclosures of Northumberland?

3. Mr. Comptroller wrote to know what preparation might be made here of certain things, and at what prices. Whereupon the writer caused the Mayor and Aldermen of this city to declare the same in notes, which he sent to Mr. Comptroller, a copy whereof is herewith sent that he may understand the dearth of these parts, and the charges of such as serve here.

* On the same sheet as the letter to the Archbishop of York.

† On the same sheet as the letter to the Earls of Northumberland and Cumberland.

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4. Thanks for French news, which gives much pleasure here. His wife desires to be remembered to him.—York, 18 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp. 3.*

[June 18.] 217. PROVISION for the QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

1. Certificate by the Mayor and Aldermen of York of what provision may be had upon twenty days' warning to serve the Queen's household for twenty days.

2. 100 dozen of bread per day, at 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, the quarter of wheat; the market price is now 1*l.* 4*s.* Seven tun of ale and beer, by the day; ale at four marks and beer at 2*l.* the tun. Thirty tuns of Gascoigne and French wines; there is none in the city fit for the service. Four butts of sack, at 4*l.* the butt. Hops may be had at 1*l.* 8*s.* the 100, if thirty sacks be occupied. Twelve load of tallwood per day, and 1,000 of fagots per day, to be had and delivered at the water side for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the 1,000. 100 quarters of charcoal per day; none to be had in the city. Fifty tons or thereabout of empty casks may be had for 5*s.* 8*d.* per ton.

Endd. Pp. 2.

June 19. 218. The EARL OF RUTLAND to CECIL.

Has according to request viewed the best houses here, and found the merchants' houses not meet for either of the Queens, nor could they be made so, as they differed in height and are not together; but they may serve for the train. The palace is not meet for them, as it has been so defaced that only one large chamber remains, and certain new works are begun there, as will appear by the plat thereof sent by the bearer. Thinks the Prebendaries' houses about the Minster are the meetest to serve the purpose required. Viewed and made a note of the best of them, which is herewith sent.—York, 19 June, at seven in the afternoon, 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

June 19. 219. MARGARET, COUNTESS OF LENNOX, to CECIL.

Complains of being kept here as a prisoner, and put off with delaying answers, that so long as her husband uses himself as he does and will not confess things manifestly known he shall have no more liberty than he has, nor shall she come to the Queen's presence. Will again humbly beseech the Queen to release them out of their miserable trouble, and suffer her husband and her to come together; or at least let the Earl have the liberty of the Tower for his health.—Shene, 19 June. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 19 June 1562. Pp. 3.

June 19. 220. [The DUKE OF WURTEMBERG] to MUNDT.

According to his promise informs Mundt of the intended meeting of the Protestant Princes at Fulda for the purpose

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of finishing and publishing an answer to the Council of Trent. The meeting will be held on the 19th July. Hopes he will inform the Queen of England of this, in order that she may send her delegates thither.—Stuttgart, 19 June 1562. *Signed.* *Orig.*, with armorial seal. *Add. Germ.* Pp. 2.

June 19.. 221. CHAMBERLAIN to CHALLONER.

According to Challoner's letters received by King, late servant with Doctor Wotton, he requested of his servant Farnham such stuffs as Challoner said he should deliver to him, who says he has received no order from Challoner. Has more cause to think of Challoner's forgetfulness since these ships have come from Biscay. Desires Challoner to let him have his things according to his promise, which was to send the same at his cost and adventure. "Of occurrences here you want not better advertisements than I can make you, being rather a countryman than a courtier." Sends his commendation to my Lord and Lady of Feria, and Don Lorenzo.—London, 19 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received 15 Aug. Pp. 2.

June 19. 222. SECOND REPLICATION of the PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR.

1. As the Ambassador has already given his master's titles at full, he does not think it necessary to name every single place over which he has dominion. The Crown of Portugal will never consent to share with others the discoveries and conquest which have been so dearly purchased. It has converted to Christianity more countries during the last hundred years than all the Princes of Christendom together. The King's right to and possession over his dominions are notorious to all Christendom.

2. He joins the name of the King Catholic to that of his master, because in this matter the rights of one cannot be violated without prejudice to the rights of the other. As the Queen has admitted that it is lawful for Princes to forbid strangers from going to places where their presence may be prejudicial, the King of Portugal permits all to have access to Portugal, Algarve, and the Azores; and therefore they should be obedient to his laws, which forbid any person (even Portuguese) from going to these newly discovered lands without express leave.

3. The Queen declares that she will allow her subjects to trade to places not under the authority of the King; the Ambassador says that his master has absolute dominion, not only over those lands already discovered, but over all those which may hereafter be discovered within the limits of demarcation made between the Crowns of Portugal and Castile, and solemnly approved of by the Holy Apostolic See; in defending which rights the King does no injury to any other Christian Prince. The compensation granted to

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the merchants in Queen Mary's time has been paid by one who was sent over expressly for that purpose. The Queen says that the words of the grant were rightly interpreted by her subjects; he thought it would have been agreeable to her to have the cause of the wrong attributed to her subjects. He will also inform his master that she desires not to be pressed any more on that matter, but hopes that when she has heard other reasons she will accede to his request. In the meanwhile he places her grant of last year in the hands of the Secretary, together with this writing. The prohibition of Francis II. was the second or third which he had provided for the punishment of those who had transgressed his former proclamations. The reason why none were punished in their bodies was the same as that why no pirates are hanged in the same kingdom, although many of all nations complain of them. The Portuguese vessels never commit spoil or piracy, because they are not allowed to go armed in fashion of war. The people that go on these voyages are hired by the merchants of London. The Ambassador has not come here to prosecute those who sell arms, etc. to the infidels, nor to dispute whether it is right for Christians to sell Bibles to Jews, but merely to present the remonstrance he has done, and then to return to his embassy in France. The twenty-six chests of bibles and books were brought from Flanders. The King of Portugal can do no wrong to her subjects by prohibiting them from the same thing that he forbids his own subjects. Is glad to hear that the word "monopoly" was not intended to be used in connexion with his master. He again affirms his master's absolute superiority over the whole of Ethiopia; and therefore his right to make such regulations with respect to it as may seem most to his advantage.

4. Excuses the expression "*deguisements par arguments sophistiques*," in his former answer, and assures her of the goodwill of his master.—19 June 1562.

Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 12.

June 20. 223. The EARL OF LENNOX to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

Has been oftentimes before them, and cannot declare more than he has already done, which he intends to rest upon during his life. Hears that there is more matter against him, which may very well be true, so long as he remains in captivity, his enemies in favour and at liberty, and their "exploritors, hired men, and other fantastical persons" allowed as his accusers. Desires to know what the new matter is. Although his offer of service is not received, yet heretofore it has been somewhat regarded, when he did such service as his enemies will never do the like. Wishes that the Queen would consider that he came not hither as a vagabond, or for lack of living, as some of his accusers did, but to serve her father. As his living here was granted only

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for the marriage of his wife and for what he had lost in France, and not in recompence of his inheritance in Scotland, he wishes that the Queen would receive it again, and license him to depart her realm quietly, as he came into it, and not to receive this wrong and undeserved punishment.—The Tower, 20 June. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

June 20. 224. W. PATTEN to CHALLONER.

Sued the Queen to forego his office to his deputy, Arthur Dakyns, and to Harry Alford. She answered she knew him well enough, but not his deputy. She goes towards the north, where she will be about the 20th of August, and stay there eighteen days. The journey will cost her above 40,000*l.* The Queen of Scots will meet her; at this present there is great amity between them. Challoner probably hears frequently and certainly of the matters in France. Our friend Anthony Stringer is sick. Meeting Dr. Cotton the last day, he said, "By God's Body, my nephew Smith," (meaning the footman that had St. Diego's disease,) "and Mistress Colly would needs be laid for their pleasure in Southwark; and by the Mass the 'morbe' had so soon measured them that one died one day, the other the next; and by God's Body I fear me my nephew Anthony be not well within. I fear me the morb fret him inwardly, but he must have a potion of me; he must have my quintessence." All this Ferrers and he told Anthony. "By God's soul," quoth Anthony, "[he is] a very knave."—Mincing Lane, Saturday, 20 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. (apparently the concluding sheet only). Add. Endd. by Challoner: 16 [sic] June, received 15 Aug., by the post of Flanders. Pp. 4.

June 20. 225. The DUKE OF GUISE to THROCKMORTON.

Has received his letter, and heard from the bearer of the Queen's good disposition towards them with respect to pacifying the present troubles. He is very thankful for the same, and declares that the troubles are not his doing, as the Prince of Condé has declared; but are solely on account of the disobedience of the King's subjects. Hopes that a pacification may be brought about by the intervention of the Queen Mother. Thanks him for the news that he has sent about the Queen of Scots.—The camp at Vernon, near Beaugency, 20 June 1562. *Signed: François De Lorraine.*

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 20. 226. GUIDO JANNETTI to CECIL.

Wrote eight days ago about the Council of Trent. Thanks him for sending the Queen's diploma, which will be for the honour and security of the writer. Sent with his letter a speech made at Trent by one of the three French Envoys.

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Grimani, the Patriarch of Aquileia, a man of great virtue, withdrew from Rome without the Pope's knowledge, who was about to hand him over to the Inquisition, because sixteen years previously he had written a letter, in which he affirmed it to be sound doctrine, that those whom God predestines to eternal life cannot fall from it, and those who are foredoomed cannot be saved. He has sent letters to the Presidents of the Council, asking leave to go thither and stand his trial. They have consulted the Pope, who has ordered the Patriarch to come to Rome by a certain day. There has been a discussion respecting the residence of Bishops. Pius tries to make a league for the extirpation of the heretics, and has engaged the King of Spain and the Dukes of Savoy and Florence. He complains that he is deserted by all the Princes of Christendom. "Truly these Lords of Venice have until this day answered wisely unto him, that the arms and battles of a Pope must needs be the holy learning and good General Council."* The Ambassadors of the Emperor and the French King at Venice speak of some intercepted despatches, in which one of the chief Cardinals at the Council of Trent tells the Pope of the state of the Council, and warns him of the dangers that threaten it, and also that the adversaries are going to send a fleet into France. A Greek Bishop was burnt at Rome a few days ago for heresy, together with the effigies of three other accused, who were absent. By the last letters from the Emperor's Court it is reported that he has complained of the manner in which the Council of Trent has been conducted, so that the Pope fears lest more trouble come of it. The Turkish Ambassador has left the said Court, a year's truce having been made.—Venice, 20 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

June 20. 227. N. STOPIO to SIR JOHN MASON.

Wrote last Saturday as usual. Yesterday, happening to go to the shop of Henrico Rizzo, he was informed that thirty ducats sent from Mason was there awaiting him, which he has this day received. Had no previous advice of it from Mason. Sends this week's news. Account of disturbances at Florence, Bologna, Parma, etc. Several vessels have been taken.—Venice, 20 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd.: Advertisements. Ital. Pp. 7.†

June 21. 228. The EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to the EARL OF PEMBROKE.

Received the Queen's letters of the 16th inst., wherein it appears he is appointed to meet the Queen of Scotland at

* This passage is in English.

† On the same paper as the Advertisements given under 20 May.

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Berwick, or at the bridge thereof, and conduct her to the Tees. He is unable to furnish himself at such a time. Was lately in the north, which as yet is far from being recovered. Doubts whether it is meant he should receive the Queen of Scots at his house at Alnwick, which is utterly unfurnished; there is not even a bed there, nor can the household stuff be conveniently had, as his wife hopes for "a good hour" in August. Has not 40*l.*, which has forced him to ask to be excepted from this journey. If the Queen will not excuse him, then he must needs request that she will disburse 1,000*l.* or more unto him, and he will give a bond for the payment of one-half thereof at next Whitsuntide, and the remainder that day twelvemonths, otherwise he knows not what shift to make.—From Sir Edward Dymmock's, in his journey home from Norwich, 21 June 1562. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

June 21. 229. LORD GREY TO CECIL.

1. Received his letters of the 13th inst., and delivered his letter to Mr. Treasurer, who has sent an answer thereto. Could not write so shortly to him, as he has been at Ridingburne, at a day of march, where he received justice. Has answered the letters from the Lords of the Council touching the preachers, and has also received his letter of the 16th inst., wherein he requests him to send his opinion about receiving the Queen of Scots through his charge. Cannot agree with him in thinking it would be meet for a part of her train to pass through Norham, as they would then understand how decayed and weak it is. Besides, there is no lodging there nor near it fit for such a company, and thieves would be able to enter by colour thereof; and about that time begins the chief stealing, the nights being long, and the cattle in best lust and easiest to be driven, the country being open, and the English thieves ready to help them.

2. Thinks it would be well to have her train divided into three parts, one part to consist of all her carriages, which should pass on one day before her; another part to lie at Coldingham, Eyemouth, and Blacketer the same night that she lies here; and after she leaves, they should pass through the town and remain that night at Belford. In this manner there shall be no danger to them.

3. Begg that he will procure him a licence, if but for four days, to go up and speak with the Queen about receiving the Queen of Scots, as he is not able to write his full mind therein.

4. If he should not receive the Queen of Scots in such order as would be an honour to his mistress, he should die three days after; but if the Queen will give him wherewith to do it, then he will receive her as she has never been received before, either in France or in any other town of war.

—Berwick, 21 June 1562. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

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ARMIGIL WAADE to CECIL.

1. This morning, about 3 o'clock, the bearer, Peter Adrian, arrived here, whom he now sends, that he may declare to Cecil the state of things in France. Perceives by him that no good has come of the conference between the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and the Prince of Condé.

2. His man that he sent to Horsey* has not yet returned. He hears from a man that came from Rouen that it is thought he is made prisoner by M. Aleyne.

3. It may appear to Cecil what hope there is of the business he came hither for by the communication that passed between M. De Lantost, the Captain of Dieppe, and Horsey, in presence of the bearer at the Captain's table in Dieppe, whereby it seems they will not admit any stranger's aid, (that being the Prince of Condé's order,) unless the adversary calls strangers to their aid. An Englishman that came over with Adrian, named Thomas Jackson, who lately went over to serve in the wars, and offered his service at Dieppe, could not be accepted. His opinion of the business he was sent upon is, that it resembles an apothume gathering to a head, but not ready to break.

4. These men are not yet in terms to be talked with; first, for the cause alleged. Again, they are in the flower of this war, and have not tasted adversity yet, but the contrary; for at Newhaven they took from the Duke D'Aumale certain pieces of ordnance, which makes them insolent, and think themselves strong, without need of foreign help. The Vidame is Captain in Newhaven, and M. De Fort in Dieppe. They both standing upon their reputations, it is not well to assay them but by indirect means; for when money begins to fail them, and they have suffered some disgrace of fortune, then a person meet for the purpose, and one who has cause to go to those parts, may give some indirect cause of talk serving for the purpose, and nourishing the same with discreet entertainment with whom he has to treat, and creep gradually into the matter without discovering his intent until the thing of itself breaks out; such a person would best serve the turn for the preparation of the matter; and that done, some one of a better sort may proceed further. If any person unacquainted, and not having cause to go there, were to attempt the same, he thinks it would not be so well.

5. For this purpose, he thinks the bearer the best that can be chosen, he having a good acquaintance in those parts, speaks the language, prompt to execute, and wise to conceive and follow instructions, and has often been used in similar service, wherein he has had good issue.

6. Wonders he hears nothing from Rockard, (the Lord Admiral's man,) whom he sent to Dieppe. They do not

* This name is always expressed in cipher.

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favour the message he sent there by him, which is the cause of his tarrying there and sending no news; for he promised to return the next day. The bearer informed him [the writer] that he would not be at Rye for two or three days.

7. As soon as the wind serves he intends to go over, unless Cecil sends commandment to the contrary in the meantime. For other things which may have happened on the other side, he refers him to the bearer, whom he wishes to be despatched hither again; for if the wind serves he would pass over with him, who might help to serve the turn many ways.—Rye, 21 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 8.

June 21 **231.** DEPOSITIONS respecting the AGGRESSIONS of the FRENCH.

“The depositions of Thomas Lower, of St. Winnowe, in Cornwall, touching the great disorder of the French upon certain English merchants about twenty-five or twenty-six days past.”

1. One John Trester, of Fowey, merchant, and seven other Englishmen, being at Conquet, and returning to their boat, which was lying near St. Mathew's point, were violently set upon and beaten by fourteen Bretons of the said town. They also robbed them of all their money, apparel, and twenty French crowns. They complained to a justice of the county, who promised to satisfy them, so that the merchant continued this suit four days, and spent five crowns in it, but could neither get his goods restored or the Bretons punished, although they had like in the presence of the justice to have murdered him. The said merchant says that long before this there was an English ship spoiled at Conquet, and also that the master of the English ship in which he was transported reported that he and his mariners had been used by the French in like manner.—21 June 1562.

Endd. Pp. 3.

June 22. **232.** ADVERTISEMENTS from the PRINCE OF CONDÉ'S CAMP.

The Queen dined on Wednesday at Montlhery, and slept at Etampes. On Thursday she dined at Angerville and slept at Artenai, where she stayed all Friday, and where the Princess of Condé and Madame De Cursolles came to her. On Saturday morning the Princess returned, but Madame De Cursolles remained with her. On Friday the Prince encamped in a place named Vau-sous-Dun, two leagues from Orleans, on this side of the Loire. The enemy are two leagues from him. There is no river to hinder the two armies from engaging, but there are many vineyards between them, which is an advantage to the Prince's party, who have more infantry than cavalry. On Friday afternoon the King of Navarre and the Prince were to have held a parley, but the King having left the appointed place, the Prince not finding

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him there, returned. The next day they held a parley early in the morning. On the same day the Queen Mother came from Artenai to the abbey of St. Simon, which is two leagues from each camp, where yesterday the King of Navarre and the Prince had a conference. There is almost certain expectation of peace. The writer thinks that affairs are so embroiled that a settlement will be difficult. Every day people come in from the enemy's camp. Fears lest so much conference entrap their side.—Monday, 22 June 1562.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 22. 233. FRANCIS PEYTO to THROCKMORTON.

1. Being uncertain whether his former letters have arrived, now writes a fourth. Continues still in his melancholy humour, devising upon the case which so lately he mentioned. Mr. Secretary, as he formerly wrote, was made the author thereof, and from talk before come out of his mouth it is now turned to the cause of his company, with the plain words that but for his coming hither Mr. Englefield had not been sent for home. It is unlikely that such evil matter would come out of the mouth of one who is so wise. Prays to understand plainly if he has heard anything. Forbears to trouble any of his friends in England until he hears what will be resolved about Mr. Englefield, who the last of May despatched his letters, and has answer that they have been delivered to Mr. Secretary to be presented to the Queen. Besides to the Queen and Cecil, he has also written to the Lord Robert, Lady Knollys, and the Lord Keeper.

2. Two only have suffered death for the garboils of Valentiana; the rest are still in durance, to the number of forty, and shall purge their fault in the new galleys of Spain. A certain new hope is conceived of some that King Philip will be in these parts by the end of October. His presence were more than necessary. There was a bruit in Antwerp that the Prince was dead, but within five days the news of his recovery followed. France is in a marvellous pickle at present. Sends a copy of Englefield's letters from the Queen and Cecil of the 10th and 11th May, and his answer of May 31. If the Queen be pleased to seize on his lands, (in which respect partly, and also to avoid her displeasure, he left Italy for this country,) he would gladly know Throckmorton's opinion what were further to be done, and whether it can be so evil construed that he should again repair into Italy, there to enjoy his former commodity. If for any respect Throckmorton does not answer this letter, he prays him to let him know if it and his former letters came to hand.—Louvain, 22 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add.: To Throckmorton, nella casa di M. Di Verbery, nelli Fauburghi di San Marcello, vicina alla Porta. Endd. Pp. 4.

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June 22. **234.** CHALLONER to JOHN CUERTON.

1. Received by the negro Cuerton's letter of the 10th inst., and he wishes his cloth had been here long since. Has received for him of Simon Leccarii (Genevois) 300 ducats in rials of plate, for which he now sends a bill of exchange addressed from Meliadus Spinola, here resident, to whom he consigned the same to one Sancho De Agurto, a merchant of Burgos. Will send the 2,400 rials as soon as he receives his bills of exchange. Has been here almost three months without any letters from England. The King and Queen, after St. John's Day, go a hunting to the Bosco De Segobia; after this the King will visit the frontiers. Is sick of a tertian ague.—Madrid, 22 June 1562.

2. P. S.—Reminds Cuerton of the three little glasses like juggler's cups, (one within the other,) to be made by the workmen at Bilboa. He would have them thick, of metal, and graven.

Draft, in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him. Pp. 4.

June 23. **235.** The QUEEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

In answer to his letter of the 18th inst. to Cecil, she permits him to forbear going to Newcastle. He and the rest of the nobility shall prepare to attend upon the coming of the Queen of Scots.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. : 23 June 1562. Pp. 2.

June 23. **236.** The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

Having received no letters from him since the 10th inst., she thinks lack in him, specially when a messenger, named De Plessie, came here to the French Ambassador from the King, upon whose arrival the Ambassador came to report the state of things there. It is reported by passengers at Rye that his servant is taken, with his packet of letters to the Queen, and carried to the Duke D'Aumale, who opened the same, and detains his servant. If it be true that the Duke has done so, she has just cause to reprehend him therein, and for that purpose sends expressly her courier to him [Throckmorton] to know the truth thereof. Whatever quarrel may be devised against his man, there can be no reason to detain her letters. Therefore the Queen's pleasure is (if true) to let the King, the Queen Mother, and the Council understand that she hearing of the same, and not being certain thereof, has commanded that if either his servant or her letters be taken, she does not allow of being so used, nor thinks her friendship acquitted. He is to request them in her name to deal plainly with her, and inform her on what terms they intend to keep amity, so that she may be answerable thereunto. Besides, she has daily complaints made to her that in Bretagne and some parts of Normandy, and upon the seas, her merchants are spoiled by the French King's subjects making quarrel in the name of religion. She wishes remedy to be made thereof, otherwise she must

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procure redress for them. Mention of this matter is made to the French Ambassador, since which time two or three other complaints are brought to her. Her intention is to keep peace with the King, but if this dealing is used to her and her subjects, she will think it is not so meant on their part. She requests him to return a speedy answer hereof, and if he cannot obtain the same as soon as he would, he is in the meantime to inform her of the proceedings there.

Draft, the first page in Cecil's hol. Endd. : 23 June 1562. Pp. 4.

June 23. 237. Original of the above. *Signed and sealed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 23. 238. HENRY MIDDLEMORE to THROCKMORTON.

1. Last Thursday night he arrived at M. De Guise's camp, and the next morning he spoke with the King of Navarre, who seemed thankful for what Throckmorton had sent by him, and allowed of the Queen's messages tending for pacification, and had in payment praises in the Queen's behalf. The King said he had done and did all he could to appease these troubles, and had now sent again for the Queen Mother to see whether they could accord, but if in the end it cannot be, he will seek it by the extremity of the sword, if it costs him all he has. He said it was a pity to see brother thus against brother. From him the writer went to M. De Guise, who thanked the Queen for having such consideration of his honour and his house; but concerning these troubles, they were not his, nor do they otherwise touch him than that he is there for the King, who seeks the obedience due to him, and that lately the Prince of Condé said he demanded nothing at his hands for any private quarrel betwixt them. The King of Navarre and the Queen Mother would work all they could for an accord to end these matters, and that it was thought now all things would be agreed upon and accorded, whereof none would be more glad than he. He took much better the news sent him of the Queen of Scots than the others, although he made much of them, and said there was nothing he desired so much as the interview between the two Queens, whereby he trusted an assured amity would ensue, and he desired Throckmorton to advance the same from time to time by his advice and letters.

2. The Constable thanked the Queen for her remembrance of him, of whom he saith she had (after his King) most power to command, with more fair words than good meanings, so far as the writer could see. He not only found him to dislike the Queen's meddling in this matter, but also against his going to the Prince, for when he came to speak of some accord, and how the Queen desired the same, the Constable said the King was beholden to her for her desire herein, but that she did not know so well, being stranger to the realm, how matters stood, and that the way and best

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remedies were known to him and such others as were in that camp with him, and he thought it not meet he should go to the Prince at this time.

3. On Friday afternoon he spoke to the King of Navarre, the Duke of Guise, and the Constable in the King's chamber, and desired of the King a passport to go and declare what he had said to them to the Prince on the Queen's behalf, whereupon they told him they thought it not good that he should go. He said Throckmorton's commission from the Queen was to seek to bring the troubles to some accord at the Prince's hands, and that oftentimes before he had assayed to send to the Prince, but was not allowed, as though the Queen had some secret intelligence with the Prince and favour to his doings, which she thought very strange, the more so that her meanings had at their hands so suspicious an interpretation. They answered the Queen must think nothing therein, because all other Princes and their ministers were dealt with the same way, and being the King's subjects none had to do with them but the King; and in the end they would not allow him to pass, but said he must return to Throckmorton with their thanks for his good offices, and desire him to return their thanks to the Queen. M. De Guise said he would write two or three words to Throckmorton, and so kept him there till Saturday afternoon. As soon as he had the letter he took his way homewards, but took Orleans in his way that night, and how he came the bearer can show him. At his coming the Prince had gone into the field with his forces, and was camped two leagues from Orleans towards Beaugency on the side of the water towards Paris, and within four leagues of M. De Guise's camp, wherein there are twenty-seven ensigns of footmen, whereof most are arquebusiers armed "à la legiere" with morions only. The greatest force in Guise's camp are horsemen, which muster 7,000. M. D'Aumale lies on the other side of the water at Clerie, midway betwixt Orleans and Beaugency. They have the town and the bridge in their hands, and so send and take in whom they will. Beaugency stands this side the river next Paris. Nothing has been done on either side since his coming, because of the truce, yet they take daily straggling prisoners.

4. Blois is summoned to yield to M. De Cypierre, who was sent thither on Friday. If they refuse they are threatened to be besieged. The Duke D'Aumale hastens hitherwards to join the Duke of Guise. The Duke De Montpensier is in Anjou with 700 horse, and exercises great extremity. The King of Navarre's camp lies at a village called Vernon, a league from Beaugency. They have thirty pieces of artillery and a great store of munition. The footmen are divided in two camps, half a league off each other.

5. The Queen Mother is three leagues from the camp, and will not come nearer. On Saturday afternoon the King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé spoke together, but how they parted few can tell. The King, the Queen Mother, and

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the Prince met on Sunday; for the writer went to speak with him that day, and he had gone to speak with them, where he remained till 6 o'clock that night, and then returned to his lodgings without speaking to the Prince, he not having returned. In the Prince's absence he spoke to the Admiral, and declared what Throckmorton had given him in charge, which he liked very well, and said he had cause to thank the Queen, and for the rest he should first speak with the Prince, and they would afterwards give an answer.

6. The Prince has here thirty-four ensigns of footmen in the field, which he saw last in order of battle, but they were weakly armed. He has not yet seen their cavalry, but they are reckoned at 5,000 horse, whereof he sees many brave and lusty young gentlemen. They all wear long white coats of serge, kersey, or stamell, after the old manner, with long sleeves upon their armour. The Prince, the Admiral, and the rest are apparelled after the same sort, excepting the Cardinal, who wears black. The other side are dressed in all sorts of liveries and colours, whereof many are rich. He hopes within three or four days to bring Throckmorton word which way these things go, and to what they will turn.

7. The Prince has got into his hands great riches of the churches of this town, Bourges, and other places.

8. M. D'Aumale marches as fast as he can towards M. De Guise, and M. De Morviller follows his tail with 4,000 men, which come from Rouen, and so means to bring them to the Prince. He can learn nothing of these parleys, but it is said that peace will follow. Victuals here is good and cheap enough, considering the number of people in this town. Bread is plentiful. Last Sunday the truce expired, but two days more are granted. He is lodged at the Barillet, in Orleans.

9. The Prince and the Admiral look to have some help of money from the Queen, and he secretly perceives it is time that her credit be by some deeds conserved in these men's estimations; for some of Throckmorton's friends in the Prince's camp have delared to him that hitherto they hoped words would have turned to effect, but as yet they have nothing but fair speech at his hands. It is also told him that not long since the Prince sent to him [Throckmorton] to solicit the loan and speedy delivery of 100,000 crowns from the Queen, whereof no answer is made, and for assurance of repayment has offered his bonds and those of most of the principal in his camp, or else the bonds of the most notable reformed churches, as Rouen, Lyons, and others.—Orleans, 23 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

June 23. 239. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

The bearer, Mr. Barnsbie, having brought him a few words from Cecil, he sends a few in return. The bearer can tell him many of the particularities of the troubles here, having paid

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somewhat lately for his learning. In his coming hither he had his letters broken up. He does not write by him now of matters of any consequence, fearing he might find in returning as little favour as he did in coming. He thinks shortly to send a courier of his own, who will arrive there before the bearer. He delays the despatch thereof to see how the Queen Mother's last voyage may turn out, who went towards the camp on the 17th inst., and he hears fell sick by the way before she could arrive. She was not in a fit state to travel, having had a fall from her horse at her last return from the treaty. Cecil has heard already by the French Ambassador there of the success of her last journey. He hopes this will succeed better than the other, of which she had good hope at departing hence, for he spoke to her by the way.—Paris, 23 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

— June 23. 240. CECIL to the LORD KEEPER.

1. Last Wednesday a skirmish took place between the Prince of Condé's men and those of M. De Guise, whom they met coming to Orleans to besiege the town, and also met the Constable's army, and took three or four of his. The Constable was shot through the arm, and his head hurt, so the spy who came to Dieppe thinks he is dead. This done, the Queen Mother went straight to Orleans to entreat for peace between them, (but they could not agree,) and in returning from the town her horse fell, and she broke her leg, and so remains at Orleans with the Prince.

2. The spies this afternoon brought word that D'Aumale is at Darnetal, and that M. Senarpont has arrived here because he could not pass to Rouen by Darnetal.—Dieppe, 20 June 1562.

3. Cecil* has just received this news, whereof part he had yesterday. His Lordship may impart them to the Earl of Bedford. The Queen, in conversation with him, seems to expect his Lordship being here to-morrow.—Greenwich, Tuesday, 23 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

[June 23.] 241. A LETTER sent from ORLEANS to DIEPPE.

1. The attack lately made on the enemy by the Prince near Orleans succeeded so well that they put to flight his cavalry and infantry with the loss of 700 or 800 horses. The Duke of Guise was wounded, the Marshal St. André slain, and M. D'Anville taken. On the Prince's side M. De Grammont was badly wounded. The enemy only brought off about 400 horse out of 1,200. The enemy only seek to abuse the Prince under colour of negotiating with him through the Queen Mother.

2. List of thirty-one towns which held for the Prince.
Fr. Pp. 3.

* From this point to the end the letter is in Cecil's writing.

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June 23. 242. ARMIGIL WAADE to CECIL.

1. There is a boat of Dieppe come into this haven that two days since left Calais. The master reports that about five weeks since there was a division in the town between the Papists and Protestants. The Protestants having recourse to a captain of their faction, the other captains accused him, alleging that he went about to betray the town to the English. Not long after the Papist captains gave a false alarm to the town, intending to have slain all the Protestants, which was stayed by M. Senarpont, who at that time thought to have taken the town for the behoof of the Prince of Condé. This done, the Governor sent all the Protestants out of the town to Becque, from whence they went to Dieppe, where they remain. After this the Duke of Guise sent for three ensigns of the best soldiers, and in lieu of the Protestants sent away he has sent a number of "rascalls" to supply their place, so it is thought now Calais is slenderly furnished. It is said there are Protestants in the town who wish it to be under the English again, amongst whom is one Jaques Mouple, who dwelt formerly at Dieppe and Rouen, from whence he went to Calais through religion.

2. If Cecil would know the truth hereof, and any practise attempted, there is one Briskie, dwelling at "Batersey," who was Alderman of Calais, a fit man for the purpose. He might lie in some convenient place in "Brede Ward," and some of his old acquaintances, (merchants of Calais,) would inform him of the whole state of the town, and enter into such practise as Cecil should think meet to be attempted. He is an honest man, and one who would not refuse to travail in this behalf. Is still detained by contrary winds.—Rye, 23 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

June 23. 243. BORGHESE VENTURINI to CECIL.

Continues to vindicate himself against the persecutions of the Spanish Ambassador, whose whole design is to place this realm in the hands of the Papists. Asks for execution against him in respect to certain sums in which he is indebted to the writer, and for which he holds vouchers.—Lambeth, 23 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 3.

June 23. 244. MUNDT to CECIL.

1. Wrote in his last on the general condition of Germany. The Papists seem much more united and earnest for their superstition than the Protestants are for their faith. The Protestant Princes have not yet assembled to publish the refusal, but ere long the Prince of Condé and his party will ask the Elector Palatine, the Duke of Wurtemberg, and their neighbours for assistance. They hesitate to spare their troops and money in so doubtful a contest, although the equity of

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the cause and the common peril calls for the assistance of all. The Envoys of the Elector Palatine, the Dukes of Deux-pont and Wurtemberg, the Landgrave of Hesse, and the Marquis of Baden are here, waiting for letters of safe-conduct from France, for which they sent twenty-four days ago. They are perhaps delayed through the craft of the Guises until they can get assistance from Germany. Fifteen days ago Rogendorf led 1,200 cavalry across the Rhine and through Treves into France for the Guises. The Protestant Princes have done all that they could to hinder the passage of troops into France, and have expostulated with the Bishops of Treves and Cologne for allowing them to be levied in their territories; but as France is so near to the territories of the Bishops and Ferdinand they cannot hinder them. It has also been declared that these levies are not to be used against the religion, but only to defend the King from Condé, who seeks to deprive him of his throne. The Rhinegrave is collecting twenty ensigns of foot, which he says are for the same purpose. It is to be hoped that this may turn out to be a true excuse, but good faith is rare in those who follow the profession of arms. Some of the Swiss Papists have also wished to set out, but the Bernese have refused them a passage through their state.

2. Lodgings were lately provided for the Emperor and Maximilian at Frankfort, but the Diet has been deferred until October. It is likely that the Emperor will move the Electors in order to create Maximilian King of the Romans. Many doubt whether Maximilian will relax somewhat in his zeal for religion in order to please his father; but although the Emperor was somewhat offended, still he is his father, and would prefer that this dignity should remain in the family.—Strasburg, 23 May 1562.

3. P. S.—Since writing the above he has received a letter from the Duke of Wurtemberg, which he forwards for the Queen. If she is minded to send anyone, she must make haste, as he does not think that the envoys will tarry more than ten days. Fulda is in Hesse, six days journey from here. The Princes have not arrived but their orators have
Signed.

*Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary
Lat. Pp. 3.*

June 24. 245. The EARL OF PEMBROKE and CECIL to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

It appears by his letter to Pembroke that he thought his charges therein would be more than he should be able to bear; whereas he is only to attend the Queen of Scots from place to place, without any charge for her diets or any of her train, as they will be provided and discharged by the Queen's officers at every place; and the Queen of Scots will bring with her all manner of stuff, as plate, bedding, hangings, vessels, and such like things of her own, to occupy by the

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way; and her train will not accompany but follow her; and as they think that she will always have him at her table, so his charge will consist in the furniture of his servants' horses, which, they think, would be best to show for his honour, at two or three distinct places, without having others continually following him, but with a convenient number. Assures him that if the meeting shall take place it lies not with them to alter the Queen's command to him, but he must needs receive the Queen of Scots, because of the estate he holds as Earl of Northumberland.

Corrected Draft. Endd. Pp 2.

June 24. 246. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Informed her by his last despatch of the 9th inst. that the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre should confer with the Prince of Condé, for an accord twenty miles on this side of Orleans, in a champagne country, named La Beauce.

2. On the 9th inst. the treaty took place in a field, where the Queen Mother was accompanied with the King of Navarre, Madame la Mareschal, De Montmorency, and two dames of honour, three knights of the order, viz., MM. De Randan, Descars, and De l'Osse; with 100 armed lances on horseback. The Prince of Condé came accompanied with MM. De Grandmont, De Janlis, and De Pyenne, Knights of the Order, and 100 armed lances on horseback.

3. The armed troops were 1,000 paces apart. The Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and the Prince conferred together on horseback, and the ladies and knights on both sides retired. The conference lasted two hours, and the Prince remained in his former determination. The King of Navarre proposed new articles, which the Prince thought very hard, namely:—

4. The edict of January to be annulled. The ministers and preachers to be banished from France. Such forces as are gathered on both sides to be rendered into the King of Navarre's hands, and he to retain or cass as many as he liked. All towns surprised by the Prince's party to be rendered to their ordinary governors, or such as the King appointed. All Knights of the Order to be of the Privy Council, and they to judge the acts of any of their fellows who have offended the King or his laws.

5. To these articles the Prince answered, that as the King of Navarre had answered him, that he would not accept, refuse, nor conclude anything upon the articles which he [the Prince] last proposed to the Queen Mother and him, without the consent of the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and Marshal St. André, so the Prince will do the like upon the King of Navarre's articles, and have the advice of the Admiral and M. D'Andelot. This seemed to put the King

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in a choler, and the Prince did not spare him more than was meet, being his eldest brother. The Queen Mother then desired them both to have consideration of the King's youth, and France. The Prince said all his doings tended to the surety of the King and his realm, and he desired to have it in the same quiet estate as it was before the House of Guise last left Lorraine; and he desired the Queen Mother and King of Navarre to remember how their actions had often put the state in danger.

6. In conclusion, the Prince told the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre that he would declare their matter to the Admiral and M. D'Andelot, and to-morrow would send word how they would accord, and whether it may be brought to pass, as here moved, that the Cardinal of Lorraine, the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and Marshal St. André, may be brought to confer with the Cardinal of Châtillon, the Admiral, and M. D'Andelot. Upon this the conference finished, and the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre returned to Etampes the same day, and the Prince with his company, to Orleans.

7. On the 10th, 12th, and 13th inst., (which days the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and the camp on this side remained at Etampes), nothing was accorded. Thereupon on the 14th inst. the Queen Mother left Etampes, and arrived next day at Bois de Vincennes, where she left the King. On her journey she fell from her horse, and hurt her arm and thigh, so that she was compelled to keep her bed two days after.

8. The King of Navarre, the Duke of Guise, and the Constable, perceiving no towardness for an accord, caused their camp to march towards Orleans, but left the highway to carry out some of their designs, which were to take a town upon the Loire, above Orleans, named Jargeau, eight English miles from thence, which when taken might impeach the provisions brought down the river to Orleans.

9. The Admiral and M. D'Andelot prevented this enterprise, for they destroyed the bridge of Jargeau, whereof these men (being informed, and within six leagues of the place) changed their intentions, and traversed the Beauce and Marches, so as to surprise a town named Beaugency, fourteen English miles from Orleans, upon the Loire, midway betwixt Orleans and Blois, where there is a bridge to cross the river.

10. The Prince of Condé, the Admiral, and M. D'Andelot, having intelligence of the change of march, and that they took their way along the Loire to surprise Beaugency, caused their camp to march on the other side of the river, to impeach the passage to these men at the said town.

11. On the 15th inst. the camps arrived as it were together at the passage, whereby each party might view the other's force, and a fight seeming to be so imminent, there was a motion offered by the King of Navarre, that a surcease

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from arms might be made for six days, and in the mean time matter might be proposed to accord them, which the Prince accepted. Immediately the King of Navarre sent M. De Fresne, on the 16th inst., to Bois de Vincennes, to the Queen Mother, requesting her to make another journey to the camp to compound these differences. She left Bois de Vincennes again on the 17th inst. for the camp, but through her illness was compelled to be carried in a litter.

12. The same day the writer met her on her way to Etampes, and spoke to her in crossing the Seine, two leagues from Paris. As soon as she heard of his attendance of her arrival on the other side of the water, she requested him to enter her boat and speak with her. He said that since her return from the camp he did not perfectly understand the success of her journey, and also perceiving now (although ill) she was content to make another journey to the camp, he on the Queen's behalf desired to know in what terms these matters stood, and whether there was any likelihood of agreement. He also said that the Queen had lately commanded him to offer to her his services, and that he continued in the same disposition to be employed to bring these troubles to an end. Further, that although the King of Navarre, the Duke of Guise, and the Constable, had hitherto made difficulties to allow any of his folks to pass to either camp beyond Etampes, yet he trusted that she conceived so well of the Queen's amity, that she would allow some one of his to pass to the camp, and from thence to the Prince of Condé.

13. She answered that she so trusted the Queen, that she would that he should send some gentleman with her, because he might pass more safely, but on drawing nigh the King of Navarre's camp she had rather the messenger was there before her for avoiding suspicion. Concerning the success of her last journey, she informed the Queen thereof by an express messenger she sent from Etampes. The cause of her present journey was that the King of Navarre had sent for her yesternight in post.

14. She told him that their camps were so near each other that they could hardly part without fighting, and they would have fought before this had it not been for the river keeping them asunder. She would do her best to compound this matter without fighting, but if they cannot persuade the Prince to come to reason, she trusted the Queen would help the King to compel them to do their duties.

15. He answered that hitherto the Queen had judged the Prince and his party as innocent as the other side, and therefore no less meet to be favoured; and when it shall appear that he is faulty, then the Queen Mother may be sure she will act like a friend to the King and her. The Queen answered that she always esteemed all as good servants to the King, and was as careful of their safety

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as they of hers. All their difficulty is about the edict of January, how it shall take place at Paris, the people being unwilling to consent to it.

16. He said the Queen Mother could see what it was to put arms into obstinate people's hands. And for the edict she saw it quietly observed for two months when the Prince of Rochesuryon and Marshal Montmorency had the governance of the town. The Queen said it behoved the King to abate the pride of these Parisians, and she did not doubt (if accord was made) but that they would together take order to make them know themselves. She desired him to send one of his folks to the King of Navarre, the Duke of Guise, and the Constable, to move them on the Queen's behalf to embrace peace in such manner as the King's state may not be put in jeopardy. He promised to do so and then took his leave.

17. The Queen lodged that night (17th inst.) at Etampes, twenty-eight English miles from Paris, and the same day he sent Henry Middlemore to the King of Navarre, the Duke of Guise, and to the Constable, with letters of credence addressed to each, and gave him instructions according to the Queen Mother's desire, using the Queen's name in that behalf; copies of which letters he sends to the Queen herewith. In his instructions to Middlemore he willed him to set forth the Queen's desire to have these matters amicably compounded. The success of his negotiation, and how the Queen Mother has employed her time since the 17th inst., until the despatch hereof, with the state of both camps until this present, the Queen may be informed by a letter which Middlemore sent him from Orleans on the 23rd inst., and also by another letter sent to him by a friend, both of which he sends herewith.

18. He also charged Middlemore to tell the Duke of Guise particularly from him, that the amity between the Queens of England and Scotland was as well as could be wished, and that there was mutual affection on both parts to have an interview this summer, which was likely to take place if an accord was made amongst them here this season. This not coming to pass might hinder the meeting, a matter so desired by the Queen of Scotland's uncles.

19. The Conte Rocquendolph has assembled 1,200 pistoliers in Westphalia, Geldres, Cleves, and the Bishoprics of Cologne and Treves. The Conte has not yet come on this side of Metz. The captains of the pistoliers have some difficulty to make their musters, and to take an oath absolutely to serve without a provision for the matters of religion, whereupon an Almain gentleman named Buno was despatched on the 22nd inst. from this camp to the Conte to satisfy the pistoliers and their captains in their difficulties.

20. The Duke of Lorraine has refused the musters of the said pistoliers to be made in his country, which matter is not well taken on this side.

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the Queen.

21. M. De Favanes, Lieutenant to the Duke d'Aumale in Burgundy, has recovered Chalons, and besieged Maçon, but is too weak to prosecute his enterprise.

22. The Bishop of Rome has offered these men who favour his quarrel 400,000 crowns, and to make payment forthwith to their use in Antwerp.

23. The Duke of Saxe, the Conte Palatin, the Landgrave, the Duke of Wurtemberg, and the Duke of Deuxponts, have lately sent hither an ambassador to negotiate an accord betwixt these parties. He has spoken to both parties, and sped as others have done. Throckmorton has intelligence that the said Princes have secretly solicited the Prince of Condé, the Admiral, and M. d'Andelot to accord with them in the Confession of Augsburg, and he hears the Prince and others do in words show themselves very conformable to the desire of the Almain Princes. Whereupon it is thought the Protestant princes will support the Prince of Condé and his cause.

24. The Duke d'Aumale has returned from Havre de Grace to Rouen, and has taken Harfleur and another town not far from thence by the side of the river. In his passing too and fro in the country of Caux, he has done much harm, and allowed his soldiers to make great spoils. It is said he has razed M. De Bangaville's house.

25. On the 22nd inst., eight battery pieces were sent from Paris to M. d'Aumale which seems it is meant he should assail Rouen. Notwithstanding, the Queen can see by Middlemore's letter that the Duke of Guise and the Constable attend with good devotion, that the Duke d'Aumale and his force should repair to their camp with all possible speed.

26. The Rhinegrave is ready to make his musters about the end of this month, not far from Chalons in the skirts of Champagne. He has assembled two regiments of footmen and 300 pistoliers. The Protestants hope that he will do no harm when he comes.

27. Since his last despatch the Prince of Condé, the Admiral, and M. D'Andelot sent a gentleman to him to renew again to the Queen their suit, and request to borrow 100,000 crowns, for the repayment of which they offered not only their own bonds, but also the obligation of any other noblemen in their fellowship, or else the bonds of as many churches reformed in this country, or the best of them, as Rouen, Lyons. The said gentleman told him that M. De Sechelless was charged from them to open this request to the Queen at his being there. They desire to know her resolute answer in this matter.

28. He forebore to inform the Queen of the issue of the first conference betwixt the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and the Prince of Condé, on the 9th inst., in the Beauce, betwixt Thury and Jenville, until this time, for the Queen Mother informed the Queen by M. De Foix of the

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sequel of the same, unto whom she despatched a groom of the King's chamber for that purpose, about the 14th inst., from Etampes. Judged it to be of more importance now to send a courier, the rather for it appeared by her letters of the 8th inst. (which he received, by Middlemore, on the 13th inst.) that she had suspended her resolution for her interview with the Queen of Scots this summer until she saw some end of these matters here, or at least to where they would tend. It seeming to him that they will not end within two or three days, he will defer no longer his sending to the Queen; nevertheless, considering how close each army is to the other, and that the Queen Mother has spoken twice with the Prince of Condé in an abbey, an equal distance from both camps, it cannot be long before the Queen hears from him of some issue one way or another.

29. The Swiss, numbering 4,000, have marched almost to Dijon hitherward. Little fruit has ensued of the three sessions past held at Trent, where they made a long dispute about the clergy residing on their benefices; and being ready to conclude in that matter, the Bishop of Rome commanded them not to proceed further, saying it was a cause reserved to his prerogative to define and dispose. The Queen may hereby perceive what reformation will be had in matters wherein is great controversy at the Pope's hands, and the Council by him assembled.

30. Desires her to let the French Ambassador know in what good part she takes the favours which he [Throckmorton] and his, receive here from time to time for her service at the hands of Marshal Brisac, Governor of Paris.—Paris, 24th June 1562. *Signed.*

31. P.S.—He sends herewith the request presented by the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and Marshal St André, entitled "le Triumvirate," with the answer thereunto by the Prince of Condé, which he mentioned in his last sent to M. De Foix.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 12.

June 24. 247. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. Cecil may perceive by his letter to the Queen that the Prince of Condé has need of more help now, as at present he is weakest in force, and so in other circumstances, except their cause. By the enclosed Cecil may see how the Cardinal of Lorraine has since his last despatch played his pageant in Paris, where daily the cruelties and insolencies of the people increase. Here is a bruit that the Queen goes northward. It were good that an issue were seen in these matters before Cecil sets forth, for fear of after claps. Lately the Queen Mother sent one thither to do more than bring news of the first conference with the Prince of Conde; for the writer knows he was charged to discover from the Queen, or otherwise, her meaning in this matter; for the King of Navarre and the Constable told the Queen Mother that he set a better

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face on the matter in the Protestants' favour than the Queen meant, and all that he said was but his own devices. He trusts the Queen does consider how near the matter concerns her, and how much more it will if the Prince and his friends are overthrown here. Besides the cause of religion, the Prince, the Admiral, and those with them are hated by the King of Spain, and therefore to be sustained by the Queen. He remembers into what opinion he was brought, and what was conceived of him for his discourses of Scotland, and there may be as much more said in this.

2. If the last messenger sent from hence has not departed before the arrival of this, he desires Cecil so to order the matter to the French Ambassador, that he may perceive the Queen is a good friend to the Queen Mother, and that she would be sorry to see the Prince and Admiral overthrown. Desires Cecil also to think of his revocation, and not let him abide here when he is so far off as York; also that his diet money may be paid him according to his warrants. He trusts Cecil will not leave him long here if these matters are compounded. He attends his resolution for his son's further travelling, and to what place he thinks best for him to go to.—Paris, 24 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

June 24. 248. CHALLONER to the QUEEN.

1. Wrote last by Henry King. These men are desirous that the Prince of Condé should be repressed, and they endeavour with an aid of 10,000 footmen and 3,000 horsemen to reinforce the Guisians. Sundry consultations with captains for that purpose have been held lately by the Council for the wars here, and soldiers have been levied in Biscay and other frontier places. There is some jealousy lest the Queen should give aid to the Condians, which is the rather augmented by the sending of her ships to sea, for which purpose the Bishop of Aquila had instructions to persuade her to the contrary. Has written lately sundry letters to Cecil and Throckmorton; the passages being stopped, and letters being intercepted, he has sent doubles by other messengers. A rumour was spread here the Queen was sick, which he knows came from England. Reports from Italy state that the Pope prepares 4,000 footmen to serve the French King, besides the loan of money, for the suppression of the Condians. He hears little rumour and less hope now conceived of the Protestant Princes repairing to the Council at Trent.

2. The Prince of Sienna, the Duke of Florence's eldest son, has arrived in Spain with a great train of gentlemen. The Prince of Spain is recovered, but the wound, where the bone was bare, is not covered yet, nor will be this month. The King's finances are increased. The Moors have spoilt many merchant ships about Seville and Cadiz, and amongst them three English ships, with a booty of more than 100,000

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ducats. The King, Queen and ladies intend to remove fifteen leagues hence to a hunting house called Bosco de Segobia, from whence the King will visit his frontiers of Biscay, and so to the Cortes of Montzon where the Prince shall meet him.

Draft. Portions underlined to be expressed in cipher. Endd. by Challoner: Sent by Stephen Becon by way of Bilboa, 24 June 1562. Pp. 3.

June 24. **249.** JOHN CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Yesternight he received a letter from Challoner of the 4th inst., brought by one Balderama, who goes to England. There is still much trouble in France amongst them concerning religion. Two days since he received a letter from "Rosel" [Rochelle] written the 15th inst., that within two days a battle was appointed between both parties. Trusts Challoner has ere this received his letter and cloth. It is said the King comes this way when he goes to Arragon, desires to be informed thereof.—Biboa. 24th June 1562.

Signed.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner Pp. 3.

June 25. **250.** EXAMINATION of JOHN MORING and OTHERS.

1. First, John Moring, master gunner, says that Thomas Burlazon, late gunner there, procured letters from the said Governor to Rowland Foster, Constable of Wark Castle, for admittance into his room again, or to declare a sufficient cause to the contrary; that, upon the delivery of the said letter, Foster not only smote Burlazon with his fist, but would have smitten him with his dagger, if Raph Thompson and Augustin Lawther, of Leirmouth, had not letted him, as Burlayzon, Thompson, and Lawther declared to him.

2. That the Sunday after Easter certain of the company of the Lord of the May Game of Wark went to Cornewall [Cornhill] in the night, and took the Lord of the May Game of Cornewall, and brought him in sport as a prisoner to Wark Castle before day, whereupon certain men of Cornewall and Tylmouth assembled, and three of them suddenly entered the breach in the said Castle wall before the watch was discharged, and so would the rest, if he and his mate, Richard Husellwood, had not letted them; and so they went through the Castle gate into the town by their tolerance, where they made merry until nine or ten o'clock, then both they and the prisoner returned to Cornewall, accompanied thither by those of Wark.

3. In his further examination touching Burlazon he said that he was not present when he delivered the said letter.

4. And also touching the Lord of the May Game of Cornewall, he says that they were young men of Wark who took the said Lord prisoner to the Castle, and three of the men of Cornewall and Tylmouth who had thereupon assembled,

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entered the house at the breach in the wall of the said Castle at the break of day and took the said Lord, and the deponent, his fellow. The porter resisted the rest with force, and finding fault with their usage, and being at first afraid of some inconvenience, caused them who entered to depart with the said Lord. And there were none ready in the house beside himself, his mate, the porter, and the watchman who ran off the wall. Among other of Foster's servants in the Castle is one John Ramsey, a Scotsman.

5. Edmond Ewerd says that he was at rest in the slate house in the said Castle, and hearing a noise upon the entry of the Cornwall men, ran forth in his shirt and saw that Jerrold Hudspeth, of Cornwall, had entered the Castle, and further confessed that the watch was not discharged. Upon noise and cry being made, the horseman of Lermouthe prepared to answer the call, and come to Warke. Taken at Berwick before the Governor, John Selby and Thos. Jenyson, 25 June 1562.

Endd. Pp. 3.

June 25. 251. LORD ROBERT DUDLEY to CECIL.

The meeting of the two Queens is like to take place, if the let come not from France. The place is Nottingham, and the time the end of August. Lady Throckmorton has made him her gossip; he named her son Nicholas, because he would not have him Robert. All things are well here. They marvel much that they have not heard from him for twelve days, as this journey wholly depends upon the proceedings there. M. Dampville has not a little relieved him with his present of horses; they excel all he ever saw since he was born.

2. They have news that his letters were intercepted near Rouen by M. D'Aumale.—25 June. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 25. 252. ARMIGIL WAADE to CECIL.

1. The captain of Dieppe having received by Rickard (of whose sending there he wrote of on the 19th inst.) the commendations he sent, has by the said Rickard sent word that on the 17th inst. M. De Guise issued from his camp towards Orleans with 1,000 horsemen and 3,000 footmen. The Prince of Condé having intelligence thereof, left Orleans, met him, and slew 800 horsemen and 1,100 footmen. Amongst the slain was Marshal St. André; and the Grand Prior and M. Danville were taken prisoners. The Duke of Guise received three or four coups of the arquebus upon his breast which did not pierce his harness, but he was shot through the thigh with a pellet, whereupon he retired to his camp and immediately sent for D'Aumale at Rouen, who marches towards him. This Rickard received in writing from the

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captain. He also said the Constable's son was taken at this conflict, who was secretly enlarged, whereby it is supposed the Prince should have some secret intelligence with him.

2. The Dieppians intend to-morrow to give the assay again to Arques, for which purpose they will take with them seven pieces of battery. They have fortified St. Nicholas Hill wonderfully in so short a time, so it is now thought to be tenable. The same with the hill that stands west from the town towards Newhaven. Pollet Hill, standing on the other side, they "mell" not with. In Paris only the Papists reign, they having expelled the Protestants.

3. Considering the present state of things, his being here is to little purpose, so he intends to return to-morrow towards the Court unless Peter Adrian returns this night, or he receives word to the contrary from Cecil. What report soever [Horsey] made, Cecil shall perceive at his coming that there was no such meaning in those parts, especially at [Dieppe] and [Newhaven]. As for [Rouen] there is no account to be made of it for the Queen's purpose, for that it stands so far within the country as it cannot be succoured in time of need. [Dieppe] and [Newhaven] are so stout as they for the present will hear of no aid. The best way to work with them for the beginning will be that same that he mentioned in his letters sent by Peter Adrian; and it must be time and further adversity than they have yet suffered to bring them to it, the which must be watched by some acquaintance with the [Captain of Dieppe] that may from time to time stir up some talk meet for the purpose. In which behalf he judges none more fit than Peter Adrian.

4. He hears no news from [Horsey] or from his man that he sent to him, which causes him to fear all is not well.—Rye, 25 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 5.

June 25. 253. M. DE GUISE to the CARDINAL OF LORRAINE.

Sends the bearer in haste to inform him that all was yesterday settled, and that the foundation (of the accord) was the honour of God, the King's service, and the tranquillity of the realm. The bearer is trustworthy. "Our dear Cardinals" should only know part of this letter, as also the Marshal De Brissac, who will know that there are points in it very contrary to their wishes. Their mother and her brother only swear by the faith they owe, and that they will only take council of those who go in the right path. The reformed religion is not prospering. All their force continues entire, whilst their enemy's break away from their billets and surrender without speaking of edicts, preachings, or the administration of the Sacrament according to their rites. "Ces bon seigneurs" may believe if they like what the bearer shall

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tell them, on the part of three of their best friends.—Beaugency, 25 June 1562.

Copy. : Headed. : Extract de la lettre de Guyse, escripte de sa main, au Cardinal. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 25. 254. The ADMIRAL OF FRANCE to THROCKMORTON.

Has received his letter, and is very glad to hear of the Queen's resolution of favouring the [Protestant] religion, Desires him to give credence to the bearer.—The Camp at Nausoudun, 25 June 1562. *Signed. : Chastillon.*

Modern transcript. P. 1.

June 25. 255. CONDITIONS of the PEACE taken in FRANCE.

1. That the Catholic religion be restored throughout France.

2. That all heretical ministers leave the kingdom.

3. That the rebellious yield themselves to the King without any conditions, except the Prince of Condé, who is promised pardon.

4. That those of the house of Châtillon leave France and remain absent during the King's minority.

5. That all cities possessed by the heretics be out of hand restored to the King.

6. That the King shall receive their army which was at Orleans, that he may use both armies to subdue those provinces which were not obedient to him.

7. That restitution be made of all goods taken from the churches.

8. That M. Tenolyn be captain general of the King's army at Orleans.

9. That the Duke D'Aumale subdue Rouen, which he would have done before if he had not wanted cannon.

10. That no suspected person remain at Paris except he have given a confession of his faith, written with his own hand.

11. That the Presidents, Councillors, and officers have openly protested to the King that they will live and die after the laws and faith of the King of France.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 26. 256. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. On the 18th inst. there arrived at Dundee a Legate from the Pope to this Queen, conveyed into the country by a Scotch friar of Louvain. For a time he was secretly kept in a house of "the Sheriff of Arrele," a fit host for such a guest. The Queen at the first hearing hereof (not considering so far as after she did with some conference had with the Earl of Mar), was purposed to have sent unto him Lord Seton, to convey him to her, and lodge him in some place in this town near her. This purpose soon altered, although for the time there was some contradiction, insomuch that the Earl of Mar

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noted how loath he would be to remain in any place where any such person should be received, who might be occasion of the subjection of the whole state, and further danger to the Queen's person than all the forces she had were able to withstand. Somewhat more was said unto her, as well of the Queen of England's liking, as also somewhat else that she might know in what present case she stood, both with her subjects at home and her neighbours abroad. The resolution is taken, that he shall remain where he is until the Lords be assembled, which will be the 15th of next month, and then he shall either be sent for to the Court, or else returned back from whence he came. Though the Queen has never spoken to the writer of this matter, yet she knows by the Earl of Mar, Lord Erskine, and Justice Clerk his misliking that any such man should come into her country and be received gratefully, who is brought in by some Papists to practise mischief or hinder some good purposes intended for the weal of both countries; and if that should be, he [the writer] could do no less but retire himself until his mistress's pleasure was further known.

2. Desires to know the Queen's pleasure, if this Queen against the advice of her Council will speak with him herself, though little matter follow, as he knows it can be of no consequence what she can do with him. Knows not whether his coming is to confirm her in her opinion, to move her not hastily to embrace the amity of England, or sue in any man's particular favour for marriage.

3. It has often times been inquired of the writer what he has heard of the Duke De Nemours. It is suspected that there are some privy devices and conferences more secret between this Queen and him than the world knows. In Lent there arrived a gentleman who had served the Duke at the West Seas, with message that Martigues' wife was brought a bed of a daughter. He was honourably received, shortly dismissed, and well rewarded.

4. Within this month there was sent away a son of the Cardinal, named by his father Beton, but also called M. Mildrome, to baptise in the Queen's name the said Martigues' daughter, who told a friend of his that he would see Piedmont before he came again.

5. The bruit is great of the King of Sweden's arrival this year. It is reported that his preparation is great and his ships ready. Believes that he will find favour enough, as much peradventure for his substance as for himself. About four months past two gentlemen came to Berwick, who alleged themselves to be Almains, and because they had no passports were sent to the Court; they have been often inquired about, and he desires to know what answer to give. Mr. Colwich has been here from Lord Grey about matters upon the Borders, and in special upon a cause against Mr. Nevile.

6. It is almost a year since the writer has had Alexander Douglas, a Scotchman, in prison at the suit of Mr. Renold

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Lee, of Yorkshire, who had taken from him 400*l.* sterling, who yet has proved nothing effectually against Douglas. Has often times written to him and his servant in York, but has not heard from them since fourteen days before Christmas. The prisoner is like shortly to be absolved, and Randolph as pursuer cast in damage and interest. Had not waded so far herein if he had not had express commandment from the Lords of the Council, and the Queen's letters in Lee's favour. Has written herein to the Lord President at York.—Stirling, 26 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

June 26. 257. CHALLONER to the MARCHIONESS OF NORTHAMPTON.

1. Is blameworthy for not writing before. Is now sick of an ague tertian. By letters from his brother Francis Challoner he perceives her opinion of him, for which he thanks her. He also perceives upon a little scope he gave his brother to feel the inclination of a certain gentlewoman (not unknown to her), he went further than was needed, or what he meant, at which he is offended with him for his rash handling of it, unless perchance there is no cause for him to think but the revealing of it came to pass as commonly all secrets do that fall into woman's custody, so he does not doubt but that his suit has been well scanned. Is sorry that in this treeless country he can get no green willows to make a garland of, but instead thereof he had a dream on the 12th of May, as her brother Henry Cobham can inform her of at his return, for he [Challoner] told him of it and wrote it in a book immediately; he did almost divine before the letters came what the event should be.

2. "For methought I saw the party going from the privy chamber towards the chapel very fair trimmed, with a great number of ladies following her; and that I also was very trim apparelled, but all in tawny, and that Sir Jacques Branado and one or two more of my friends, now dead, told me that they never saw garments better become me; whereat I rejoiced, and thought no more of her that went to church. This dream I write for that it was so notable; and write it to you, Madam, to the end ye may see how well my tawny garments pleased me. And now to tell you my fantasy; in all such wooing cases perchance I have more often refused than been refused; and being refused, I count my halfpenny none the worse silver, for women's likings (as men's also), are but private to themselves, where twenty to one perchance would not choose the like. So God speed the plough and send the likers liking seven years hence."

3. Thinks her brother will make homewards about the end of September. Wishes the Queen would set some churchman to this office, so that the writer were to woo for himself ere ever his beard wax grey, for these fair women that are young will bid have away the old man; as

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belike the last I sued to did think of me, though there was no cause but that I also might think she was no girl." Sends his commendations to her, the Lord Marquis, and Lord and Lady Cobham.—Madrid, 26 June 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: M. to my Lady Marques N. 28 June, "sent by Becon, by Bilboa." Pp. 3.

June 27. 258. The EARL OF LENNOX to the COUNCIL.

Hoped to have received some comfort from the Queen. The Lieutenant of the Tower has signified to him that they greatly mislike two points in his letter; the one, that he should offer to deliver again his living into the Queen's hands; the other, that he wrote that he sustained wrong in his imprisonment. Their answer to the first is that if he will take order that his lands and livings in England be assured to the Queen and expressly signify the same to them, they will give him further answer therein; to the second they say that he shall be judged by the laws of the realm. This answer is very grievous to him, which he supposes happened by some negligence in his writing. To the first he meant that rather than remain thus in the Queen's high displeasure he would willingly yield up all such lands and livings as he has received, so that he trusts to recover her favour and to enjoy the lands quietly. To the second, if anything passed more than was seemly, it came from the pen and not the heart.—From the Tower, 27 June.

Signed.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

June 27. 259. M. LE CROC to CECIL.

The governor of the town assures him that there has been no action, but that the Queen Mother and the Prince of Condé have met. Has desired Lethington to thank the Queen for the present which she has sent him.—Boulogne, 27 June. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 27. 260. MARSILIO DELLA CROCE to —

The Emperor has granted a truce to the Turks for ten years. The city of Brema [Bremen] has expelled the Lutherans and has become Calvinist. The Duke of Saxony is alarmed by the raising of 3,000 cavalry in Weimar for the King of France. Letters from Milan of the 17th inst. announce the arrival of Don Cæsar and of Don Gio. D'Avalos, brothers of the Marquis of Pescara, in that city. The Duke of Lissa is daily expected in Genoa. Large military stores are being provided in Milan for Spain, for the Dukes of Savoy and Florence, and for Naples. The Duke of Savoy is not secure at Rivoli, in consequence of the state of France. The Pope has had two slight attacks of fever, but will

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speedily go to St. Marks; he has given the command of two troops of cavalry to Gabrio Emps, and has made other provisions against the incursions of the Turks. M. De Lansac, Ambassador from France to Trent, has asked for the prorogation of the Council upon the plea that the Cardinal of Lorraine will come with forty prelates. A Te Deum and a Mass have been sung for the recovery of the Prince of Spain. There has been another action with the Turks. Has been informed by Battista Petri [*Six lines are here entirely defaced*].—Venice, 27 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd.: Advertisements. Ital. Pp. 4.

June 27. 261. ADVICES from VARIOUS PLACES.

1. Prague, 15 June. The Diet of Hungary, which should have been in June, is postponed until the return of the Emperor from Frankfort. The King of Spain is about to send to the Emperor respecting the affairs of Genoa. The confinement of the Queen of Bohemia is daily expected; the King has left Linz for Vienna.

2. Cracow, 20 June. The Muscovite horse, 40,000 strong, have invaded Poland; the Poles and Tartars have gone to meet them.

3. Rome, 27 June. The Pope will reside at St. Peters until the Feast of St. Peter, when he will return to St. Marks. The Cardinal of Cueva is in a dangerous state of health; Puteo is recovering. The Pope has sent troops to check the incursions of the corsairs. A courier has arrived from France with intelligence of the discovery of a plot to extirpate the King and the royal family, and to place Condé on the throne; several executions have taken place at Toulouse in consequence. The Huguenots are dispirited and many have returned to their allegiance.

4. Cieneva, near Corfu, 20 June. On the 15th a naval action took place between the fleet of the proveditor, M. Christofero De Caval, and the corsairs, in which he and his son were killed, and were buried at Corfu.

Orig. Ital. Pp. 4.

June 27. 262. CHALLONER to SIR JOHN MASON.

1. Received Mason's letters of the 10th May on the 20th inst, friendly though chidingly written. At his coming here he found it strange his coffers were so used; he will not speak of the ancient privilege of ambassadors but of the present usage of them in this Court, to whom except himself (as he knows) no such discourtesy hath been offered. They accounted the usage barbarous, and so termed it. Mason calls it a search of his coffers. "A pretty search indeed, to break open all the locks violently, notwithstanding request made to tarry till I or he should arrive there that had the keys." In Gresham's son-in-law's chest a few English books were found, of little consequence. Concerning

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the eating of flesh ; he is sure he and his folks in his house keep more strait diet on prohibited days (fasting the Fridays and vigils), than the Spaniards themselves here do. Fish is not to be had here, because he will not ask licence thereof to whom they sue. Mason writes it is not unknown to the Bishop of Aquila, which reminds him that one sorry Saturday three or four of his folks coming with his horses to Madrid, being led by Sir Thomas Chamberlain's secretary, one of them went to a victualler's house, and finding no other meat, he ate of a cold piece of mutton, which was no sooner done than it was blamed, and has not occurred since. If Mason was here for judge of what has been reported to him he would soon perceive that, without offence of laws at home, he lives here like no law breaker, nor accounted so here of King or Court, which is a piece of mastery here. Mason conceives of Spain not otherwise than when he left it. It has been extremely hot, during which time he has had a tertian, whereof some fits have held him from twelve to eighteen hours, but now they have left him ; add thereto the lodgings so ill accommodated to the defence of the heat, with the stinking airs, and other "annoyes" of sick men, which in Madrid he cannot amend nor avoid, but tolerate.

2. Concerning occurrences here, they are in great expectation what will be the sequel of these stirs in France, yet it is taken for certain that the Condeans shall eventually be driven to the wall, with large expectation of aid from hence to the Guisians. The Prince of Spain is well amended, he takes it for certain he will go to Flanders next spring. The King and Queen a few days since removed to the Bosco De Segobia to hunt ; from thence the King will visit his frontiers anempst France and so to the Cortes of Montzon. The Moors have passed the straits and have taken divers ships, amongst which are three English ships, with a booty valued at more than a hundred thousand ducats.—Madrid, 27 June 1562.

Hol. Draft. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 13.

June 28. **263.** CHALLONER to SIR RICHARD SACKVILLE.*

. It pulls away the courage of a well-willed horse to see his provender pinched at, and more miles by the day put to his task. If Sackville were here as he is, in the extreme heat, sick of an ague, and in a house void of all fresh air, he would rather give a hundred pounds a week than continue here. Hopes he give order that his diets be paid at his pay day, without which he cannot abide here.—Madrid, 28 June 1562.

Hol. Draft. Endd. by Challoner: M. to Sir R. Sackville.

* The concluding portion only of a letter.

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June 29. 264. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Received the Queen's letters (dated at Greenwich the 23d inst.) on the 25th inst. by her courier. Concerning that part relating to the interception of his courier, and his letters by the Duke D'Aumale, despatched since the 9th inst., he trusts that by his despatch of the 24th inst. she is satisfied, that there was no such thing. By his last he declared two or three causes of his not sending for fourteen days, and thinks it of more importance for her to have the true knowledge of things than to have advertisements of rumours as they are suddenly spread.

2. Whereas it is her pleasure that he should declare to the King, the Queen mother, and the King of Navarre her instructions concerning the ill usage of her subjects by land and sea trading into Normandy and Bretagne, he cannot now in that behalf accomplish her commandments, for the King has left Bois de Vincennes for Fontainebleau, and the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre are at Beaugency betwixt Orleans and Blois, unto which place no Ambassador can have access, and scarcely any of their Ministers.

3. On the 25th inst. peace was concluded betwixt these parties (who were ready the same day to give battle betwixt Orleans and Beaugency), the prince of Condé's army being ready to march for that purpose, at which instant Marshal Montmorency brought satisfactory articles to the Prince and his army, whereupon peace was published. The particularities he cannot yet understand, but of the capitulations following the Prince of Conde and the Admiral sent him word by Henry Middlemore on the 26th inst., namely:—

4. The Duke of Guise, the Constable, and Marshal St. André are to retire to their houses, and abide there until the King sends for them.

5. The Prince of Condé to commit himself to the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre, whom he shall assist as councillor to the King, being second Prince of the blood.

6. Both the armies to serve the King, under the King of Navarre, being the King's Lieutenant General.

7. The edicts of January and April (both being provisional) to stand in force, both of which he sent the Queen. The latter edict retrenches in some part that of January.

8. All the towns taken by the Prince of Condé to be surrendered again to their ordinary governors within the space of one month.

9. The Admiral and M. D'Andelot to have the command of the Prince's army until such times as the articles are accomplished, and some order taken and established for matters of religion.

10. It is thought that the two said edicts are not meet to quiet all things in France at this time, therefore the King will provide new order in the matter of religion.

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11. And to the intent that order may be to the reformation of the Church, the Prince and Admiral have requested him by Middlemore to pray the Queen to write with speed to the King, the Queen Mother, and the King of Navarre to recommend the advancement of the true religion, and some godly order for the same to be established in France. They think the Queen to be the chief pillar of the true religion, to whom is not unknown the great adversaries the same has, especially the King of Spain and the Bishop of Rome.

12. He sends herewith copies of the letters of credence, sent to him by the Prince and Admiral. The Cardinal of Lorraine on the 28th inst. told Middlemore that the conditions of the peace were nothing so advantageous to the Prince as given out. The Cardinal said that the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and Marshal St. André shall retire to their houses for a short time, and then repair to the Court, where they shall abide as the principal Councillors of the realm. That there shall be no preachings or ministrations of the Sacrament within the realm other than is retained in the Catholic Church. That all damages done by the Huguenots in any Church or place in France shall be repaired at the expense of the offenders. That all who have committed sacrilege shall be punished according to justice. That the Châtillons shall retire to their houses, and there remain till the King otherwise commands them. That the Prince of Condé's force be cassed, and the force assembled by the other party be retained for the service of the King.

13. It will therefore be good for the Queen to suspend her credit in these matters for a time. He does not think the Prince or the Admiral would disguise with her, or him, or use any ostentation in this matter.

14. The Cardinal of Lorraine is at his Abbey of St. Denis, where he had the previous conversation with Middlemore, whom he sent with a letter addressed to the Duke of Guise, sent from the Lord of St. Colme, enclosed in one addressed to him from the said Lord.

15. The Duke D'Aumale is before Rouen, to which he has made such near approach, that he was ready to batter part thereof. He does not think the Duke's force to be strong enough to range so great a town, it being also so well manned.

16. Lately the Papists used great cruelty in the town of Orange and thereabouts, having slain man, woman, and child. For revenge of these, the Baron Des Adrets, accompanied with 10,000 men, has marched towards Avignon, who will not be diverted from his enterprise, notwithstanding the peace making.

17. The day peace was made, the inhabitants of Meaux (accompanied with certain Parisians banished for religion), hearing how their houses and goods were treated at Paris, put themselves in arms, drove the Papists from the town,

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defaced all the images in the Churches, and then marched from the town and burned two or three images thereabouts bestowed in sundry abbeyes.

18. He is informed that the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and Marshal St. André, were (according to the condition of peace) retired from the camp, and were at Beaugency on their way to Paris, to go to their houses. The Duke might tarry here, because the Duchess is in Paris, great with child. He does not hear yet that the Admiral or his brethren have retired from their camp, or gone to their houses, but remains with the Prince of Condé's force betwixt Orleans and Beaugency ready to be called and joined with the other camp, the whole to be under the command of the King of Navarre.

19, Now the Queen sees to what end these things have come, it may please her to send Sir Thomas Smith as Ambassador hither in his place.—Paris, 29 June 1562.

Signed.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 8.

June 29. 265. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. How and when peace was made, and to whose advantage, Cecil may perceive by his letter to the Queen. The foreign forces are not yet countermanded. The King of Spain has need to look about him, according to discourses here, but the writer sees no such cause, for Cecil may perceive by the Cardinal of Lorraine's message to him that there is nothing meant here towards him but amity. He does not believe that there will be this year such kindness betwixt the Queen Mother and the King of Spain as to have an interview, which the Cardinal affirms will be at Perpignan. Cecil shall perceive how the Queen is pressed to send to the King, the Queen Mother, and the King of Navarre with speed to move their favours by letters that order may be taken here in the matter of religion, which in his opinion she cannot well refuse. Trusts that Sir Thomas Smith may come to do this good office in post, his train following, and that he may present him as resident Ambassador. Whereas Smith coming now may do so many good things, he prays Cecil that no one may devise to disappoint it; the sooner he comes, the more good he will do in this cause, as the Prince of Condé, and the Admiral has informed him.

2. Concerning himself, he will tarry after as long as the Queen and Cecil shall give him orders.

3. He would rather that the letters to be written were of Cecil's framing, and the cause gently recommended, which Mr. Somers can afterwards translate aptly into French. "The King is a child, his mother a woman, the King of Navarre noted in affection's womanish;" so now Cecil can use his judgment and enchantments. Prays that his kinsman Henry Middlemore, may be accepted as the Queen's servant, and

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as such recommended to Mr. Smith.—Paris, 29 June 1562.
Signed.

4. P. S. (*Partly destroyed.*)—Cecil could not show his son more favour than to allow him to come home to see the interview, which he requests to see upon judgment and reason. Desires to know Cecil's pleasure in this matter with speed.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4

June 30. 266. [CHALLONER] to THROCKMORTON.

1. Being with M. De St. Sulpice [*sic*] (French Ambassador in Spain), he understood from him that this night he despatched a courier to France, wherefore in requital of Throckmorton's two letters of 2nd and 6th inst. (which came to hand by one Gamboa a Spanish courier, who received them at the post-master's house at Paris) he gives him notice of their receipt.

2. He wrote two letters to Throckmorton twenty-four days since by this means, the receipt whereof he would gladly be informed. Occurrences are about the same here as when he wrote previously. Concerning the aid from hence, he sees no forwardness thereof. The opinion here is that the Prince of Condé is the weakest. The King Catholic, with the Queen and ladies with them, repairs for a few days to a house of pleasure called el Bosco de Segovia to hunt. He hears no more of the repair to Montzon, for the business in France works the same effect here that it does with the Queen's progress in England. He will send his gloves by the next convenient messenger. Concerning Mrs. Sands, as Throckmorton wrote, he is too far off. It should appear she loves ancient ware, with a house full of other folks' children. God send her well to brook her choice hereafter, and him to consider better what match he makes hereafter.—Madrid, 30 June 1562.

3. P. S.—He is sorry the troubles in France should be any impeachment to the interview.

Copy. Portions underlined. Endd by Challoner: Sent in the French Ambassador's packet. Pp. 3.

June 30. 267. MUNDT to CECIL.

1. Sent on the 23rd inst. a letter from the Duke of Wurtemberg about the convention to be held on the 19th July at Fulda for the purpose of publishing the protest against the Papal Council at Trent. It will then be determined whether the protest shall be sent to the said Council by a messenger, or by the envoys of the Protestant Princes of the Confession of Augsburg. If all the Protestant Princes sign the writing, it will be well that the Queen should cause her name to be added to it, which cannot be done except by her express commands. Is in doubt about going to this convention. If he had a general authority for attending these meetings, it would be of great service. The present proceedings how-

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ever are of such importance that without special instructions nothing useful could be accomplished. Fulda is six days journey from hence, and the envoys of the Princes will not remain there more than ten days. Has not been able to write concerning this Council, as the letter of the Duke of Wurtemberg was only brought to him just as he had to give his own to the ordinary post.

2. The Dukes of Wurtemberg and Deuxponts and the Marquis Charles of Baden passed through here on the 25th inst., whom he saluted in the Queen's name. Asked the Duke of Wurtemberg whether he and the Elector Palatine would send envoys with a copy of the protest to the Queen, who replied that there was not time to do so. As soon as the matter could be decided, they would present a copy of the protest to the Emperor, whom they expect will not accept it, and will be unwilling that it should be presented to the Council.

3. The Protestant Princes are very anxious about this French war; and not without cause, as their own safety is concerned in it.

4. The Landgrave is not only quite ready to send assistance into France, but also urges the other Princes to do the same; they however hesitate longer than the urgency of the danger allows. The Rhinegrave is enlisting twenty ensigns of foot. The Swiss Papists have sent fifteen ensigns of foot to the Guises. The messenger who was sent by the Protestant Princes into France for a safe conduct for their envoys, has returned. The Queen has sent back word that she has good hopes of a speedy reconciliation between the contending parties; and so the envoys who have remained here fifteen days doing nothing will return home to-morrow.—Strasburg, 30 June 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp. 3.

[July.] 268. MEMORANDA by CECIL.

1. To borrow in London 20,000*l*.
2. To send a skilful man-of-war to Newhaven to see the strength thereof, and to name a general for the army.
3. To make exchange of 20,000*l*. to Strasburg, to be there by the last of September.
4. To send to the ports for ships to transport soldiers, and to Portsmouth to prepare victuals for 6,000 men for two months.
5. To accord upon a day for the embarking of the army, principal officers, etc.
6. To appoint skilful persons at Portsmouth to see to the speedy transportation of the men.
7. To cause the band at Portsmouth to pass over, and 100 Hampshire men to remain.
8. To name three hostages to remain at Dieppe.

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9. Three bands of old soldiers to come from Berwick by sea to Newhaven.

10. To accord how many ships shall remain upon the narrow seas.

11. To put in readiness 4,000 more soldiers in the counties this side of Trent, and 600 or 1,000 horsemen.

12. The writings must be first made, and then all things provided meet for the journey, victuals, soldiers, armour, and weapons sent to the ships.

13. Lord Treasurer made privy. The Duke of Norfolk sent for. Letters to the Earl of Derby. Sir T. Smith to be sent away.

14. Letters to the King of Spain and to the Queen Mother.

15. The declaration to be published after the taking of Newhaven.

16. Parliament summoned against All Hallowtide.

17. Money to be borrowed before Christmas.

18. First offer. Upon receipt of Newhaven to deliver three hostages, for delivery of the compact to the Palsgrave to pay in Strasburg 70,000 crowns.

19. To deliver at Dieppe 40,000 crowns within twenty days after the receipt of Newhaven.

20. To deliver at the same place 30,000 crowns within twenty days following, to be employed by the Prince upon the defence of Rouen and Dieppe and the rest of Normandy. Newhaven to be redelivered upon the restoration of [Calais] and the repayment of 140,000 crowns.

21. Second offer. Upon receipt of Newhaven to deliver three hostages and in Almaine 70,000 crowns.

22. To send a power of 6,000 men into Normandy, whereof 3,000 to serve Rouen and Dieppe, and if 2,000 may serve Newhaven then one other 1,000 to serve Rouen and Dieppe.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd. : First Memorial. Pp. 3.

[July.] 269. MANIFESTO of the PROTESTANT PRINCES.

They warn the Germans who have entered into the service of the Duke of Guise that he and the Cardinal of Lorraine only seek to destroy those who profess the Gospel. Their Captain Rockendolf has been declared by all the States of the Empire guilty of lese-majesty, a perjurer and traitor to his country, and one who has intelligence with the Turks, for which he has been put under the ban of the empire. If they serve him they have not a spark of religion or honour. None who neglect this warning will escape condign punishment in this life, and the vengeance of God hereafter.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

[July.] 270. Another copy of the above.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

July 1. 271. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN MOTHER.

As he cannot have access to her himself he sends the bearer to declare the commission with which the Queen has

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charged him. He begs that she will have consideration to the same, and not only redress the past evils but also take care that her subjects should not be injured in future.—Paris, 1 July 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 1.

272. POPE PIUS IV. to the COUNCIL OF TRENT.

1. Is sure that those brethren who wished to enforce the residence of clergy were moved by pious zeal.

2. Desires that the Council should be free, and that discord and disputes may be removed. They must see that the heretics are carefully watching all that passes. Every one should say what he thinks on the matter, and then without disputing a decision should be arrived at.—Rome, 1 July 1562.

*Copy. Lat.**

July 2.

273. CHALLONER to RICHARD CLOUGH.

Has received two packets from Clough on the 30th ult. by Gamboa, before the receipt of which it is nigh three months since he had letters. Farnham (Challoner's servant) wrote to him that he had made over 400*l.*, and a 100 more coming after. Desires Clough that Francisco Bravo make more speedy payment than he did the last. Wishes he was in Flanders, for he does not like this hot country of Spain, both for its unpleasantness and dearth; hopes to be there next year if the Prince goes thither. Wishes the matters in France had been taken up by composition. There is little talk of the King going to the Cortes of Aragon until these rumours of France be blown over.—Madrid, 2 July 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Sent by M. De Esquy and M. De Towtrej. Pp. 2.

July 3.

274. LORD GREY to CECIL.

Has received news from Scotland of the Earl of Marre, Lord Hume, and the Laird of Cesforth having with 3,000 horsemen of the Marshe, Lothian, and Tividale, ridden upon the thieves of Liddesdale and taken twenty-four and drowned in a loghe twelve or thirteen of them. Will send their names in his next. These thieves have always been out of order, and the worst given to thieving of any in England or Scotland.—Berwick, 3 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

July 3.

275. LORD GREY to CECIL.

Sends herewith the examination of certain men touching the late abuses at Wark, and of the evil usage of Rowland Forster, whom he had before the Council here, and charged him with the lewd offers of the Lord of the May games. Forster answered that he did not know thereof. Had the

* On the same paper as the Council's letter to Pius IV. of 8 June.

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piece been within the Queen's charge he would ere this have sent some harquebusiers to guard it, as it is very weak, and very evilly kept. In what order shall he guard it, for the better safeguard of the Queen's ordnance there? The house is used more like a farm than a house of strength. Desires the Lords of the Council to direct him what punishment he should require for Forster's cruel handling of the poor man. As Wark stands upon the uttermost frontiers and is in disorder, has sent his servant herewith for the better opening of the state thereof and that he may return with an answer speedily. Begs that he will give him commission to send his servants post, as he finds great deceit and slackness amongst the posts.—Berwick, 3 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

July 3. 276. The CAPTAINS OF BERWICK to CECIL.

Enclose their supplication, which they will not exhibit to Her Highness unless it meets with his favour. Have sundry times moved the Governor and Mr. Treasurer to be a means for them herein.—Berwick, 3 July 1562. *Signed by Thomas Browne and eight others.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 3. 277. SIR JOHN MASON to CHALLONER.

Has received several letters, to which he has made answer. At present they are all preparing northward to see the Scottish Queen, who has made such request to have a meeting that the Queen has yielded thereunto, without any great number giving her counsel so to do. The meeting will be at Southwell, and from thence they will repair to Nottingham and remain there seven or eight days. They will set forward about the eighth or ninth of August. It will be a costly journey. Challoner knows what the opinion of Philip De Comines is concerning the interview of Princes. It is useless to write touching the agreement betwixt the two factions in France, wherein the Prince of Condé seems to have the best bargain. This being concluded, Sir Thomas Smith will depart to fetch home Throckmorton. Sir Henry Sidney has been there lately to treat of the compounding of the matter on the Queen's behalf. Desires to be commended to his [Mason's] man Charles.—London, 3 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received by a post from Flanders, 15 Aug. Pp. 2.

July 3. 278. CHAMBERLAIN to CHALLONER.

1. Has received from John Cuerton at Bilboa certain coffers; but the stuff Challoner sent him remains there for want of passport, which he prays him to provide, so at the return of this ship he may receive the same and as much more as he left, having need thereof.

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2. A progress is intended northward, as by other means he may understand.

3. All his friends and himself send their commendations to him, and he also sends them to the Count and Countess De Feria. "I do send by this ship a rundlet of raisans corrants, which is my wife's token."—London, 3 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received 17 Aug., by sea from Bilboa. Pp. 4.

July 4. 279. HUGH TIPTON to CHALLONER.

1. With Emery Lake he wrote to Challoner and sent by Humphrey White, and with them both he sent a portion of spice. He does not send the butter, because the weather is so hot.

2. Mr. Chantes is here, who has a letter from Antwerp of the 14th ult., in which they write that the Queen arms twelve ships, for what purpose they cannot tell; and another writes from Burgos of the 26th ult., that there is an English ship in the Flanders channel, which has taken a hulk that came out of Flanders for Lisbon, and another that went out of Bordeaux. Twenty sails of Turks and Moors are before the haven.—Seville, 4 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

July 4. 280. COUNCIL OF TRENT.

A writing was this day read in the General Congregation by the orators of the King of France in four canons respecting the mode of administration in the Sacrament of the Eucharist, (which canons are not yet sanctioned) to the effect that the orators requested some modifications in the same. They mention that it has been customary with the Kings of France for the last thousand years upon the day of their consecration to receive the Eucharist in both kinds, and that upon stated occasions certain monks do the like. These canons appear also to be opposed to certain general principles contained in the instructions of the said orators. They suggest that concession upon this point will tend to allay the dissensions now so prevalent.

Copy in Giannetti's hol. and appended to his letter of July 11. Lat. P. 1.

July 4. 281. ADVICES from CONSTANTINOPLE and ROME.

1. Constantinople, 7 June 1562. The death of the Sultan is reported. The Bassa Pertuen has gone to Scutari to meet the ambassador of the Sofi, against whom war will be proclaimed, since he will not surrender Bajazet.

2. Rome, 4 July. The Archbishop of Lauzano has set out for Trent with three despatches. The Cardinal De Cuensa is dead. A messenger has arrived here from the Duke of Florence, bringing great presents to the wife of

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Cesar Gonzaga. The twenty-seven galleys of Naples have not yet found the Turkish fleet. The King of Spain has told the Pope that he will help the King of France.

Copy, with Stopio's letter of July 11. Ital. Pp. 2.

July 5. **282.** The QUEEN to LORD GREY.

Understands by his letters to his servant Hedley, that Margaret Hume, a Scotchwoman, having committed a notorious offence in Scotland, has fled into this realm, and was received and maintained for fourteen days by Henry Orde of Horkeley in the East Marches, and it is thought that he has conveyed her further. If it can be proved that Orde has received her, Grey shall order him to be apprehended and delivered to the Warden of the opposite March in Scotland, to answer his doings according to the laws of the Borders.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 5. **283.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Perceives by his letter of the 26th ult. (received at Sterling on the 3rd), how uncertain it is whether the interview shall take place this year. Thinks this Queen's desire is equal with any others. The furniture for such a voyage, so shortly intended, will hardly be found, not for lack of anything fit for her own person and household, but for many others who are commanded to find themselves in readiness. Thinks that for the people of this realm it were as good for it to take place next year, when they may do things with good deliberation at their more commodity. Nothing is so grievous to this Queen as to mistrust that it should be out of hand, though she should take her journey within ten days, or not have forty persons to attend upon her. Knows not what moves her ladies, who so stir her continually up to hasten this voyage. Has this day spoken at good length with her; she resolves that whatever becomes of the interview for this year, that there shall be no change of goodwill towards the Queen of England. Finds her as grieved with the discourtesy of M. D'Aumale as though like spite had been wrought unto herself. Before he disclosed this matter to her (having not yet conferred thereupon with the Earl of Mar) she (being advertised thereof by Lethington) told the writer of it.

2. The news which Cecil sent him are not so well believed of this Queen as he trusts they are true. Thought, after communicating them to the Earl of Mar, to have been the first reporter of them to the Queen in as good words as he could, but in the meantime there came a packet from Lethington, who seems to make such doubt of the verity thereof that he made it almost nothing at all. Was well content for the time to let her believe as she pleased. Either she dissimulates trimly what she has heard of her uncle's hurt and the death of St. André, or else she has heard nothing of it at all in Lethington's letters.

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3. The Earl of Mar is absent, but is looked for in a day or twp. He made a quiet raid upon the thieves of Teviotdale and Liddesdale, who have a common resort upon certain market days in certain towns near the Borders. He thought to set upon them so suddenly that he should take many, as once his father did 120 at one time. He took horse well accompanied on Wednesday night, and appointed to be at Selkirk the next day at the chief time of their market.

4. The news that comes unto the French brings them almost to their wits' ends. The Ambassador from the Pope is a Jesuit, sent from the Cardinal of Ferrara, to make an entry for some more honourable personage. The men of Edinburgh have no will of him. He landed first at Leith, conveyed by a Scotchman for a friar who had lost his frock in Louvain. There was lately a quarrel between Lord Ogilvy and a son of the Earl of Huntley, named the Laird of Finlie; Lord Ogilvy is sore hurt on his right arm. M. De Croc has made very honest report by his letters of his good treatment, and of the Queen's present to him. This Queen has shown the writer certain verses in Italian sent from the Queen, marvellously fair written, which she requites with a few more.—Stirling, 5 July 1562.

5. P.S.—The Earl of Eglinton is divorced from the Duke's daughter for adultery; he has married the old Sheriff of Ayr's wife not above fourteen days, and now she begins to repent her bargain.

6. M. De Varrance wrote lately that the King of Sweden was fully purposed to be here before winter. Saw a letter which he wrote to a gentlewoman in this court desiring to have his suit preferred to the Queen. Thinks he means rather his master's suit. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Pp. 4.

July 5. 284. THROCKMORTON to the DUKE D'AUMALE.

Has received letters from the Queen Mother for redress of certain injuries committed on English subjects at the coast, especially by the Baron De Clere. Begs that he will help to punish these disorders.—Paris, 5 June* 1562.

Copy. Endd.: 5 July. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 6. 285. The QUEEN MOTHER to the DUKE D'AUMALE.

The English Ambassador having informed her that some of his people have captured certain English merchants who were going to Rouen on business, and make some difficulty about releasing them, she desires that he will inquire into the matter.—Melun, 6 July 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

* An error for July.

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July 7. 286. The QUEEN to SIR JOHN FOSTER.

Authorizes him to permit Lord Gray of Scotland to repair for a season to his native country, under a bond by sureties, in 1,000*l.* [?], which Sir Thomas Gray of Horton [?], is one.

Draft, nearly defaced by damp. Endd. : 7 July 1562. Pp. 2.

July 7. 287. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Requests passports for certain officers of the household of the Queen of Scots to go into France.—Stirling, 7 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

July 8. 288. LORD GREY to CECIL.

1. Received his letters of the 3rd inst., and advertised Mr. Randolph of the matter whereof he required him.

2. Begg that he will let him know soon about the meeting of the Queens, as he is ill provided, all his things being in London; but he trusts that the Queen will help him, considering his poverty, or else he is likely to receive the Queen of Scots to the dishonour of his mistress, and his own shame.

3. A complaint having been exhibited against him to the Lords of the Council for cessing certain townships under the rule of Sir John Foster for spoiling the Scottish ship at Rosse Bank; he answers that having commission from the Lord Admiral for the answering of the said spoil to the merchants of Scotland, and letters from the Lords of the Council to the same effect, and the spoil amounting to more than 680*l.* (which had it been levied the country would have been much impoverished), he practised with the merchants for the relief so well that they were pleased with 200*l.* Thereupon, with the advice of the Council here, he (finding Sir Ralph Grey's servants in fault), cessed him at 66*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, George Muscyance of Berwick at 20*l.*, Lyall Humble at 20*l.*, and for the rest of the 200*l.* he cessed such townships wherein dwelt any of those who had been at the spoil. The three townships under the rule of Sir John Foster were only cessed at 9*l.* He paid the money to the merchants of Scotland last Michaelmas. Is driven to send for Richard Foster, under officer to the said Sir John Foster, and to detain him until he has answered him for the said 9*l.*, which he should have levied and paid long since.—Berwick, 8 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

[July 8.] 289. MISDEMEANOURS of ROWLAND FOSTER.

1. For a long time he secretly supported John Cowper of Norham, a notable offender of Marche laws, whom Lord Grey lately attached in his (Rowland's) house.

2. He concealed the Laird of Paston in his house, who having grievously offended the laws fled from authority.

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3. He has openly maintained that it is lawful to convey the corn of England to the people of Scotland.

4. He is the principal maintainer of thieves, and detains horses stolen from Lord John of Coldingham, having received them from the stealers; and will neither render them according to the order of Marche, nor yet declare the stealers.

5. He has supported Gybby Selbie, a notable thief (who has committed a robbery of horses in Scotland), so that no recovery can be had of the thief, to the great grief of Mr. Randolph.

6. He is an encourager of contention, as appears by his practices with the Lord of Northumberland and Sir Henry Percy, and his partaking with Swinow in the controversy with George Muschampe, and also in the unlawful assembly of Howborne, with whom he and his tenants were in company, armed against the Laird of Barmoor.

7. He is also the principal cause of separation between Sir Thomas Gray and his wife, and the occasion of the disfriendship between him and Sir John Foster.

8. It should also be demanded of Mr. Secretary whether Lord Grey may execute upon William Selby of Preston in forfeiture of a recognizance of 100*l.* to the Queen.

Endd.: Rowland Forster's misdemeanours. Pp. 3.

July 8. 290. RANDOLPH to CECIL

1. Wrote last upon the 6th. The Earl of Mar arrived at Hawick on Thursday about ten o'clock; and having compassed the town round about, being himself in the market place, he made proclamation that no man on pain of death should receive a thief into his house, whereupon fifty-three were taken, of whom twenty were acquitted by the assize and the rest condemned. Twenty-two were presently drowned there for lack of trees and halters; six hanged at Edinburgh yesterday; four by the Master of Maxwell's own men sent unto him to be executed; and the rest presently in the castle of Edinburgh at the Queen's will. The example hereof is very good. There is another journey proposed, in which there is no less hope of good success, except that the thieves assure themselves to be received in England. It will shortly be written to the Council that order may be given to the Wardens to the contrary. The thieves of Teviotdale and Liddesdale are enemies to all virtue, and in them the Earl Bothwell most trusts.

2. Has grown to full accord with James Macconnel, and the money is in the Justice Clerk's hands. Looks for Butshede shortly. He is marvellous poor and owes 20*l.*, which the writer has paid to two merchants of Ayr and Irving, trusting therein to Sir Ralph Bagnall. Thinks Butshede may do his country service. This day four officers of this Queen departed for France, who have his letters in favour of their passports. The Queen does not yet understand of her uncle's

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hurt or the overthrow of the rest. No one is so hardy as to tell her. They attend Lethington's return and despair of the interview for this year.—Stirling, 8 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

July 9. **291.** The DUKE D'AUMALE to the QUEEN MOTHER.

Has received her letter touching certain English merchants said to have been taken by his soldiers. The only English he knows of as being taken, were certain soldiers who were stopped some time ago by the Sieur D'Allegre as they were trying to enter Rouen, and whom he sent away, with the exception of those who enlisted in his bands. Thinks that those of Rouen, Dieppe, or Havre must be to blame for this, as they plunder all parties indifferently.—Mesnil, devant St. Catherine, 9 July 1562. *Signed:* Claude De Lorayne.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 9. **292.** The DUKE D'AUMALE to THROCKMORTON.

Has received a letter from the Queen Mother. Repeats the information contained in his answer to her of this date.—Mesnil, 9 July 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 9. **293.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

This gentleman (his brother) has been with him a twelve-month here by the Queen's licence. He returns to attend upon the Queen in her progress, and the writer hopes to be there before the ending of it. Thomas Shakerley has returned hither, not so willing to do service here as when he departed from hence. He thought to have had there better consideration than fair words; it would not have been much to have bestowed upon him 100 crowns. Cecil in his last of the 23rd ult. desired to know whether he could provide goldsmith's work of such sort mentioned therein for the Queen to the value of 1,000 crowns of the sun; he informs Cecil that having the money he can provide the same, and for all he knows the same may be safely sent by Boulogne and Picardy, and the money sent the same way. It will be better to send money in gold by some courier than to take it up here upon Mr. Gresham's bill of credit, whereby in 1,000 crowns, 100 would be lost. Cecil may safely send the money by Mr. Smith. His brother can inform Cecil what great reason he has to return home.—Paris, 9 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

July 9. **294.** CHARGES to BILBOA.

A bill of charges incurred on a journey to Bilboa, 22 Feb. "Paid to Tempest, 9 July 1562."

Orig. Add. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

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July 10. **295.** MARGARET, COUNTESS OF LENNOX, to CECIL.

Has received no answer to her last petition to the Queen to suffer her and her husband to come together, or at least that he might have the liberty of the Tower. She renews her suit, and begs that he may be suffered to come to Shene and be kept there as she is, as he cannot continue without danger of his life.—Shene, Friday. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

July 10. **296.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Is required by the Earl of Mar and Lord Erskine to procure licence for the following persons to pass into France; viz., John Arskin, Thomas Douglas, Harry Balfour, John Nesbit, William Levistoun, William Shaw, Robert Creightown, and John Lyvystone.—Stirling, 10 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

July 10. **297.** EXAMINATION of FRANCIS and BRIAN OGLE.

Francis Ogle examined upon conspiracy lately devised against the Lord Warden, Sir John Foster, Mr. Lawson, Sheriff of Northumberland, Mr. Wetherington, and others, taken at Alnwick, before Sir John Foster, Lord Warden of the Middle Marches in England, says, that when he was lately with Roger Heron at a place near his house of Stanton, he said to him, "Our friend Gregory Ogle is gone, and Robert Wetherington was one of the procurers of his death; but, for that we cannot now mend ourselves, we shall take time hereafter as we may get it, and as it will serve that matter." Brian Ogle, brother to Francis and servant to Mistress Ogle of Chappington, examined about the taking down of Gregory Ogle from the gallows on Easter eve last, admits that he was at Cause Park on that Saturday night, but does not know in whose company he was at that time, nor where and with whom he was from the Tuesday to the Friday before.

Copy. P. 1.

July 10. **298.** EXAMINATION of ROGER HERON.

Roger Heron, examined at Alnwick before Sir John Foster, states that all the friends of Gregory Ogle whom he has talked with since his death are minded to revenge it. It was thought that Sir John Foster and the Sheriff did not show themselves to be his friends.

Copy. P. 1.

July 11. **299.** SIR JOHN FOSTER to [the EARL OF RUTLAND].

1. Cannot learn otherwise than that Lord Ogle's men began the riot with which Robert Wetherington charges them. The tales about the taking down of Gregory Ogle are likely to prove untrue.

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2. Sent into Scotland to ascertain with what state and train the Queen of Scots travelled. Received two letters from thence, which he sends by the bearer. And as Cecil is desirous of knowing if there were any who did undutifully countenance the execution of Gregory Ogle, was secretly informed that there are certain who conspire to be revenged therein against the writer, the Sheriff, and Robert Wetherington. Has had before him Roger Heron, one of the supposed conspirators, and the sayings of the said Francis and Bryan, which he sends. The bearer, with Wetherington, will inform him of all the discourses had in this matter, and the cause of his allowing Heron to be at large rather than the others, and of his having Bryan in ward.

3 Desires that the matter between Edward Bednell, Rachel Rodam, and himself for the title of Long Houghton, may be tried at this sitting.

4. Is a suitor for the liberty of his brother Rowland, who is still in ward, notwithstanding a sufficient bond has been offered for his appearance.—11 July 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Rutland. Pp. 4.

July 11. 300. GUIDO GIANNETTI to the QUEEN.

1. Sends the copy of four canons respecting the Eucharist proposed (but not yet determined) in the Council of Trent, together with a paper thereupon presented by the French Ambassadors. For some years past Austria and the other states of the Emperor Ferdinand have wished to have licence to receive in both kinds; but the answer has always been that the decision of the question belonged to a General Council. If it is to be obtained, France and the Emperor must be urgent. These two powers have demanded the discontinuance of the present Council and the appointment of a new; to which the Pope has answered that either is the same to him, but that the other Princes wish it to continue. He has also sent three important despatches to the Council by the Archbishop of Lanciano. The writer hopes that there will be a new Council, in which the votes will be free and equal.

2. Dragut's galleys are making sad havoc with the realms of Naples and the Pope, but the Venetians have gained some advantages over the corsairs.—Venice, 11 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 3.

July 11. 301. N. STOPIO to SIR JOHN MASON.

Wrote as usual last Saturday, and has nothing of consequence to tell. There are various reports afloat about the agreement in France of 24 June. The Council will now advance more expeditiously. It is reported from Rome that the Pope will not live long. The College is in confusion and a schism may possibly take place at his death.—Venice, 11 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

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July 11. 302. M. DE COURTALLAIN to CECIL.

Repeats his application for a passport for his property to go into France. Hears that his successor is at Boulogne, waiting for a favourable wind. Some plate which had been mislaid has been discovered in the house of John Tournay, a constable, who refuses to give it up, although his arms are thereon.—
11 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 12. 303. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. On the 29th ult. informed her of the accord betwixt these parties at a place between Beaugency and Orleans, with such capitulations as he could learn from the Prince of Condé, the Admiral, and the Cardinal of Lorraine.

2. Since then the accord is frustrated, and matters have grown more dangerous than ever. Some say there was never but a hollow peace meant by the King of Navarre, who served his turn by the Queen Mother, she having credit with the Prince of Condé. Peace was concluded to avoid the danger they were then in, the Prince being resolute to give battle, and the others not minding to hazard it. Others say they eschewed the fight that day to win time; others, that the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre showed themselves greatly dedicate to the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and Marshal St. André, inasmuch as they would accord no other order in the matters of religion than was proposed in their articles.

3. The Queen Mother and the King of Navarre, having entertained the Prince of Condé with sundry conferences for seven or eight days after the peace, the Admiral, M. D'Andelot, the Conté Rochefocault, and others were appointed to speak with the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre beside Beaugency for order to be taken in the cause of religion, at which time they offered such hard conditions to the Prince as they could not accept. Amongst other matters, this was added, that all preachers should be banished from France, together with the Prince, the house of Châtillon, and the chiefest of that side, until the King was of age, and they to enjoy their livelihoods abroad. Some say that the Prince offered to retire where it should please them.

4. Whilst these conferences were being made, the Prince lost the advantage he had of fighting his enemy. The Duke, the Constable, and Marshal St. André returned from Chartres to the camp again, which was between Beaugency and Blois, and then caused the same to march to Blois, which they battered for a day and a night, gave assault, and entered. They used great cruelties there, although the inhabitants offered to let them in at the gates; for when the principal men offered the keys, they were showed the cannon, saying they were the keys they would enter by.

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Throckmorton to
the Queen.

5. The Prince's camp (remaining all this while three leagues from Orleans towards Beaugency), being informed of the Duke's proceedings at Blois, marched to Beaugency, which having battered, they entered, and killed the most part who were left to guard the same.

6. The Prince, seeing his own forces diminish daily, left Beaugency, and retired to Orleans, where he now remains with scarcely 3,000 horsemen and 6,000 footmen. They are in doubt what is best for them to do, but he hears one of the three following things they intend to take in hand:—Either to retire to Lyons and join with the Baron Des Adrets (who has in good order 4,000 or 5,000 men), or to retire to Gascony, where the Queen of Navarre is, or else to retire to Rouen, and thereby keep Normandy.

7. Concerning Normandy, understands the Duke D'Aumale with his force approached Rouen on the 29th ult., and planted his battery before St. Catherine Mount. M. De Morvilliers, chief in the town, has well defended his charge, and the people (who number 4,000 fighting men), are resolved to keep it. The Duke De Bouillon keeps Caen and the castle, and lately sent 500 arquebusiers to succour those in Rouen. M. De Maligny (now Vidame of Chartres), passes to and fro betwixt Newhaven and Rouen. He lately heard that he could be content to have some aid from the Queen into this place. Cannot answer for the truth hereof, but the matter is worth listening to. The Duke has left Blois, and marches towards Tours, where he expects to meet the Duke of Montpensier with his force. At Blois they put to death all the officers of the town, only because they behaved themselves according to the Edict of January. The Queen Mother stayed with the King at Melun until the 10th inst., when they went to Bois de Vincennes, where, by the Cardinal of Lorraine's solicitation, she will consent that the Prince, the Admiral, and their accomplices will be proclaimed rebels, and their goods confiscated.

8. The Duke De Nemours has left for the camp. Some think he will march to Meaux-sur-Marne, which holds for the Prince. MM. De Vielleville and De la Chappele have summoned it to surrender. They answered that they would remain the King's subjects, with the same devotion as the Prince has.

9. The Parliament of Paris, by the persuasion of the Cardinal of Lorraine, has published the most rigorous edict that was ever heard of, which he sends to her herewith; upon the publication whereof the Parisian people committed the most horrible murders.

10. The Papists charge the Protestants with having offended the charity of the Gospel by putting themselves in force to defend their religion; but the Papists' violence exceeds all bounds of charity, and ought to be termed Turkish.

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11. Marshal Brisac, Governor of Paris, has caused a qualification of the edict to be made by publication, which the Court of Parliament would not allow to be printed. In the edict the Queen may perceive that they have condemned the Prince and all those with him as rebels, and have committed them to the mercy of the people irritated by the same edict.

12. The Abbot of St. Salute has arrived at the Court, sent by the Bishop of Rome to take order how the 400,000 crowns which he gives the Papists here may be paid. It is also said that the Abbot shall remain in this Court as Ambassador resident for the Pope, and the Bishop of Santa Croce be revoked.

13. The Queen Mother being at Beaugency, he sent John Barnaby to complain of the injuries which her subjects have sustained upon the seas, in remedy whereof she wrote a letter to the Duke D'Aumale, the copy of which he sends herewith. Sent one of his servants to the Duke with it, and with another letter from himself.

14. The Duke has done little for taking Rouen, in spite of his long battery at St. Catherine. He intends to recover Newhaven after he has recovered the towns upon the Loire, which it is likely he will do, for none is defensible against battery, nor are they furnished with men of war. They fear much lest Newhaven should fall into the Queen's hands, and they will do all they can to amuse and divert her therefrom.

15. The edict before mentioned has been the cause of M. De Harecourt, Governor of Abbeville, his eldest son, and others being slain in Abbeville by the papistical inhabitants thereof.

16. The Conté of Rokendorf, with 1,200 pistoliers, is now at La Ferte-sur-Oye. It is thought they will be employed against Meaux.

17. Here is great working on both sides to impeach the interview between the Queen and the Queen of Scots, and the Cardinal of Lorraine would have the same protracted. The Queen Mother and the French Councillors do all they can to withstand it.

18. On the 9th inst. M. D'Ozell was made Knight of the King's Order.

19. M. De Pyenne has retired from the Prince, and will make his submission to the King. Many more retire daily, having lived a long time upon their own charges, and the Prince will not serve himself with the King's treasure, which he might have easily from sundry provinces.

20. The Baron Des Adrets prospers, for he has recovered Grenoble, Valence, and all Dauphiné from the hands of M. De Maugiron, and is now ready to march into Burgundy to fight M. De Tavannes, who keeps the field with his force.

21. The Cardinal of Lorraine sent La Croc to the writer (who lately passed from the Queen of Scots), to know whether he understood lately that the interview betwixt the Queens should take place. He answered that the same was likely to take place. Then La Croc delivered him

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a packet addressed to the Queen of Scots, and desired him to send it by his next despatch, which is enclosed.—Paris, 12 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., portions in cipher. Add. Endd. Pp. 10.

July 12. **304.** Decipher of the ciphered portions of the above.
P. 1.

July 12. **305.** Draft of the above.
Endd. Pp. 10.

July 12. **306.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. Refers to his despatch to the Queen. Matters are of sufficient importance for her to consider what may ensue. The Prince of Condé is very weak. Recites a dialogue between two gentlemen concerning matters of religion in France. Lately a "very great personage, and of no small authority in this Court and elsewhere, said (being demanded what was the best remedy to quiet the world in the matter of religion), that the same remedy must be used as was practised after Arius had troubled the world. The other answered, "I know you mean a General Council." "Yea," said he, "but there must be a preparative before that." "What is that medicine?" said the other. "All such," said the great man, wheresoever they be, and of what quality soever, as concern the See Apostolic and the authority thereof, must be destroyed by hook or by crook, and then there will be order and quietness." It was answered that there were some who did not recognize that authority, and yet held not such absurd opinions as the Calvinists, and therefore it were too sore to punish them all alike. The great man answered, "I make the same difference between the heretics of this age as between the Arians, Nestorians, and Eutycheans; for though they did not accord in all points, yet there was amongst them an affinity against Christ and the Christians. So the Lutherans, the Calvinists, and the others have a consent in many things against the Catholic Church and the Catholics, and so after the same manner the world must be rid of these sects in this age by the sword, as their predecessors did the elder heretics in their time."

2. Has informed the Queen already that the Duke of Guise and the Constable would besiege Newhaven as soon as they have recovered Tours, which will not be long. Word should be sent thereof to Newhaven. These men's great fear of the Queen is for the surprising of Dieppe, and especially Newhaven. If she is disposed to lend the Prince any money, he wishes she had Newhaven in pledge rather than the bonds. If she has any credit with the Protestant Princes in Germany, it is time it were employed to aid their friends and their cause in France.

3. Sends herewith the last letter he received from Challoner. He does not think the Spanish aid will come,

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but he hears they are upon the frontier of Navarre, to the number of 3,000 footmen and 1,500 horse. Sends two of these charitable ordinances lately set forth, whereof Cecil may send one into Scotland.—Paris, 12 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

[July 12.] 307. THE CONFERENCE between the QUEEN MOTHER and the PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

1. The Guisians, seeing the Prince of Condé come from Orleans to give them battle, offered conditions of peace, and requested also truce for six days. Having communication with the Queen, the Prince said that he submitted to her will even to be banished, upon condition that the followers of the true religion might live safely in their houses, with quietness of their conscience, in hearing of prayer and communicating the Sacraments according to the Gospel. The Queen Mother wrote to the King and Court of Parliament that she had made peace. When the truce had expired, she declared to the Prince that there must be no more preaching in France, and that the ministers should leave the realm, with such others as followed their doctrine; whereunto the Prince answered that charity would not allow him to obey such commandment before the King and she were at liberty, and the Gospel had such course as they had decreed by the consent of all those assembled.

2. Concerning the discourse sent by the Queen Mother to the Court of Parliament, it is certain M. De Guise caused her to sign the same, she being ignorant of the contents; and since it was printed by Vascasan, the sale was prohibited.

Draft. Corrected and endd. by Cecil: July 1562. Pp. 4.

July 12. 308. THE PRINCE OF CONDÉ and the DUKE OF GUISE.

1. About the 25th of June the King of Navarre sent for the Queen Mother to come to a place near Beaugency, where both the armies were very close together, giving hope to her that both parties would accord.

2. At her coming the Prince offered that, two things granted, he and his party would commit themselves to be ordered.

Unfinished draft in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 12 July 1562. Advertisements from France. Pp. 2.

July 12. 309. HENRY KILLEGREW to LORD ———

1. Has been absent from London as far as St. Michael's Mount.

2. The news is altogether of the meeting at Nottingham on the 3rd of Sept. betwixt both Queens, for which great preparation is made on both sides; tilts set up and warning given to all lusty knights that mean or may show feats of arms; the statute of apparel dispensed with. The Laird of Lethington departed yesterday towards his mistress with full resolution hereof from the Queen under the Great Seal. Sends a few verses in French which were sent to Queen Elizabeth

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in Latin by her good sister and neighbour, with a token, which was a heart of diamonds well wrought.—London, 12 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 13. 310. SOMERS to THROCKMORTON.

1. Upon Francisco's return with advertisement of the agreement, the Queen resolved to send thither Sir Thomas Smith to congratulate, and also after some abode to remain there as his successor, who was quite ready to start when advertisement came that the parties were fallen off again. This staggered that hasty determination for the present; yet all remains ready to go forward upon the first good news. The bruit to the contrary of Throckmorton's advertisement does wonderfully appal everybody. The Ambassador of Spain has bruited abroad in sundry places of the agreement in such sort as the Cardinal of Lorraine uttered to Mr. Middlemore. This bruit does also balance the Queen's determination for the interview, yet has Lethington gone away with full determination, and articles of the manner of meeting; preparations making ready at Nottingham, and all things appointing for triumphs, &c. to great charges.

2. Has communed with Smith about Middlemore's matter, who hopes to have some good conclusion before his departure. As for Mr. Danet he is not in London, but upon the first occasion he shall know all touching his [Danet's] son. Advertisements come from Flanders that the King of Spain has commanded the Estates of the Low Countries to aid the French King with 6,000 foot and 2,000 horse, which they have utterly refused to do. All things here are in very good quiet. The year is unseasonable through rains these six weeks, and the goods of the earth are in danger. Is sorry of that Throckmorton writes of his harness; he must fight with a pen, and make a corslet of a sheet of paper. Has ordered Stephen Davy to make away that which Throckmorton gave him, seeing the armourer with whom he bargained for another cannot help him.

3. The Irish Lords are not yet gone home, for the Earl of Ormond fell sick of the small-pox as they were ready to depart. Shane plays the honest subject since being at home. The Earl of Desmond has made his submission, wherein was found more stiffneckedness (for all his civil education) than in Shane. Good orders are devised for that realm to place justices of the peace and quorum in places needful, and to bring the people to demand reason of wrong of the justice. The Queen sends over shortly learned lawyers to devise with the deputy and Council how the same may be done, and to appoint a special place like the Star Chamber at Westminster. Francisco will deliver a copy of the Queen's "jests" yet accounted upon.—Greenwich, 13 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Throckmorton's secretary. Pp. 4.

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July 13. 311. JOHN CUERTON to CHALLONER.

As the Nuncio has no faculty, they must have patience. Perceives that he has received the two chests; trusts the Countess has the other two. Would be glad to hear that he was quit of his tertian. The Judge that came thither does all the ill he can to Martin Debergoa, a scrivener of this town, a great friend of Cuerton, so he has appealed to the High Council. For the bill of 300 ducats sent to Burgos he has no answer.—Bilboa, 13 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

July 13. 312. INTELLIGENCES.

1. Wilna, 13 July. The Duke of Wilna has arrived at Dantzic, and the Duke of Ostrogothia is expected; both on their way to Wilna.

2. Milan, 28 July. Two couriers have arrived from Spain; they bring tidings respecting the state of the hostile parties in France. Avignon has been taken by the Huguenots, and 800 Catholics have been slain. Count Gio. Angorescioli does not know when he will start.

3. Rome, August 1. The Neapolitan galleys sailed on the 26th ult. The Pope is much annoyed with the pasquils circulated in Rome. The Ambassador Vargas, who was at the point of death, is recovering.

4. Ferrara, August 4. There have been considerable disturbances in Bologna.

5. Cracow, July 25.* The Muscovites have retreated, after burning up the country for a circuit of sixty leagues. It is doubtful whether the marriage between the son of the King of Sweden and the Princess [of Poland] will take place.

Copy. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

July 14. 313. SIR HENRY PERCY to CECIL.

In the Duke of Norfolk's time he obtained a commission by Cecil's means for the reparation of this house, and although since then the Commissioners appointed for the same have sent in their certificate to the Duke (as appears by the copy of their proceedings which the writer sent to Cecil), he has not received any allowance for what he disbursed. He therefore prays that he will help him to the money. Also prays a licence for Lady Latimer not to repair into Yorkshire at the coming of the Queen of Scotland there, as his wife will be presently brought to bed in a rude country, which is unfurnished with skilful persons in such matters. Thanks for gentleness showed to his man, Thomas Claveringe. Will perceive that his [Percy's] sister-in-law remains with him here, and has done so since his return from London.—Tynemouth Castle, 14 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

* This concluding paragraph is in Stopio's hand.

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314. LORD DACRES to SIR JOHN FOSTER.

The writer's son met the Master of Maxwell on the 6th inst., and there delivered four bills of attemptates of other party. The Master called earnestly for redress of the other bills of attemptates, because he would have the Grames in his bondage.—Kirkoswald, 14 July 1562. *Signed*: William Dacres.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

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315. ROBERT DE LA MARCHE to the QUEEN MOTHER.

Sends the bearer, Captain Bertheville, to inform her and the King of the state of affairs in this country, and assures her of his great devotion to her service.—Argenton, 14 July 1562. *Signed*.

Copy. Add. Fr. P. 1.

July 14.

316. LOUIS DE RABOURDIN to the KING OF NAVARRE.

Having conferred with the Duke of Bouillon and M. De Martigny about the King's service, they write to him to ask for instructions as to what they are to do with respect to the seditious assemblies; and also that order may be taken to preserve the towns of Argenton, Essay, Alençon, Verneuil, and Domfront from secret attacks. Fontevrault, 14 July 1562. *Signed*.

Copy. Add. Fr. P. 1.

July 14.

317. LOUIS DE RABOURDIN to the CONSTABLE.

To the same effect as the previous letter to the King of Navarre.—Fontevrault, 14 July 1562. *Signed*.

Copy. Add. Fr. P. 1.

July 14.

318. PASSPORT for GLANDY PETIT and others.

Passport for Glandy Petit, Lewes Vincent, John Gilbert, and Nicholas Provinchere, servants of the Queen of Scots, to go into France. *Signed*: Valentine Browne.

Orig., with seal. P. 1.

July 15.

319. The EARL OF RUTLAND to CECIL.

Perceives that a practice had gone about for revenging the death of Gregory Ogle, and sends a copy of a letter from Sir John Foster touching that matter. Has directed that Roger Heron should be secretly sent to him [the writer], as he thinks the matter should be well looked into. Has therefore made Sir Thomas Gargrave only privy to these matters. Asks him to open this matter to the Queen. It is reported amongst the Papists here that the Catholics are waxing strong in France, and that the Huguenots decay.—York, 15 July 1562. *Signed*.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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July 15. 320. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Has received no letter by Lethington. The Queen makes all diligent preparation for the interview. This present day she directed her letters again to all the noblemen of the realm to be with her at Edinburgh, and departs thitherwards herself to-morrow. Immediately after she had conferred with Lethington and received the Queen's picture, she sent for the writer. After she had rehearsed many such purposes as by Lethington's report had been spoken of her by the Queen of England, she showed him the picture, and asked "how like this was to her lively face." The writer answered that he trusted she would shortly be judge thereof herself. She said that was the thing she most desired, and trusted that their hearts should be so eased that the greatest grief that ever after should be between them would be when they took leave of each other. Next day at dinner she said that Lethington had told her that the Queen had been some space evil disposed, and asked him what he had heard thereof; and further, of the ability of her body in the time of her health, of her exercise, diet, and many more questions. She trusted that neither of them would be sick, and wished rather to bear half the pain than that it should stay their journey. Since the return of Lethington, and the assured knowledge that the interview should take place, he has communed with divers to know their judgments thereof. As there were divers opinions in England, so he finds here many more persuade against it, rather for private commodities than they can show reason. They are not unknown to the Queen, and he trusts provision will be so well taken that what evil will soever they have, their power shall be evil able to answer. Because also many doubt that their inordinate desire to live at liberty shall now be bridled to a reasonable rule of life, they shift by all means to continue themselves in their accustomed manner to live, which is without fear of God or due obedience to their Sovereign. Hears that the Duke and the Earl of Huntly, for all their free offers before, trust now to put off this journey, the one with a diseased arm, the other with a sore leg, whereof he can believe neither. Finds in this Queen as much good will as possible, in many of her subjects no less desire than in herself, the rest not such as any such account is to be made of.

2. There are divers offenders in Liddesdale; more than 200 bills to be redressed. There is strait commandment to the Laird of Cessford, opposite Warden to Sir John Foster, that redress be made for the whole number, and two of the Eliots (the chief of the clan), to be delivered in fault thereof to Sir John Foster. These two have been long time in the castle of Edinburgh. They remain prisoners for all attemptats that shall be done by any of their surname hereafter, and to satisfy for all that is past; or else suffer according to the law of the Borders. The Earl of Mar is become so terrible unto these thieves that before twenty days there will come many

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of them with withies about their necks to put themselves into the Queen's will.

3. Has received by Lethington the Council's letters, with a copy of that sent by them to Lord Dacres for due redress to be made to the Master of Maxwell, the effect whereof he has declared to the Queen, who willed him to assure his Sovereign that she would not spare any disturber of the amity that is between them. There came advertisement within these two days from the Earl of Argyll that there was apprehended in the Isles an English pirate with certain Scotchmen. Commandment was given by the Queen to hang the Scots, and to advertise what English there are. They are of the company of the Fettiplaces, Johnston, and Whitehead, with divers of Ireland, to the number of three great vessels in good equipage; so that much mischief must ensue if their devilish purposes be not staid. Is required by the Queen to send this packet to Cecil to be sent to Throckmorton to be delivered to a servant of her's. The Queen purposes to make her train as short as she may, though divers desire to see the Queen of England, and also to show herself very liberal.—Stirling, 15 July 1562, "rath in the morning." *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 7.

[July 15.] 321. ARTICLES for the POSTPONEMENT of the INTERVIEW.*

1. Certain articles have been indented between Lord William Howard of Effingham and William Maitland to the following effect:

2. That the Queens shall meet at the city of York, or between the said city and the river Trent, betwixt the 20th August and the 20th September.

3. That although neither of them shall motion anything that may be prejudicial to the other, the Queen of England may require the ratification of the treaty made at Edinburgh 3 July 1560.

4. That the Queen of Scots shall not be pressed with anything which she shall show herself to mislike before she be freely returned to her own realm.

5. If any of her train commit any offence in England, no other shall be troubled but the person offending.

6. That the Queen of Scots may come into this realm with 1,000 persons of all estates, with their horses, mules, money coined or uncoined, etc.

7. That a certificate be made of such persons as shall come into England.

8. She may enter England by Berwick, so her train within that town does not exceed 200 persons at one time.

9. That they shall be permitted to use the rites and ceremonies of their religion as they use in Scotland.

* See also Domestic Correspondence, Elizabeth, vol. xxix., under 4 Aug. 1563, and Treaty Book, i. 232.

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10. That Scotch money not being current in this realm, the Treasurer of Berwick, on receiving 10,000 pounds of gold or silver of Scotland, or under, shall deliver in exchange so much current money of England as the same is worth, or, the monies of Scotland being of gold, (not under twenty-one carats,) and being of silver, (of ten ounces in the pound weight,) shall be made current in this realm from the time of the entry of the Queen of Scots for six months after the entry.

11. That the Queens shall ratify these said articles interchangeably.

12. The Queen having, (since the conclusion of the accord,) certain knowledge that she cannot see the Queen of Scots this summer, yet she confirms the articles of accord, and agrees to meet her [Mary] at the city of York, or at the castles of Pomfret or Nottingham, at any time between the 20th of May next and the last of August following, the time and place to be chosen by Mary, and signified to the Queen before the last of August next, who will accept the same before the last of October.

Copy, by a Scottish scribe. Endd. by Randolph. Pp. 7.

[July 15.] **322.** Another copy of the above, by a Scottish scribe.
Pp. 4.

July 15. **323.** WILLIAM HAWES to THROCKMORTON.

1. Wrote in the packet sent by the French Ambassador's servant on the 13th inst. Has spoken with the Earl of Pembroke as Throckmorton gave him charge touching the ring and the chains, who seemed very sorry that he had not got the ring before these persecutions chanced; and required him to write to Throckmorton earnestly to help him with one and the other; and also touching his servant who died there lately, who had sundry writings, money, and other things of his, to inform himself in what state he left all things. Afterwards he told Cavalcanti privately of what he had said to the Earl of Pembroke from Throckmorton; he seems very loath to deal with the Earl for credit of money, having been illused at his hands heretofore. The writer and he made search amongst all Throckmorton's books as to what year the edicts extend, and have found one book of ordinances from St. Louis to King Henry the Second, with sundry edicts passed in King Henry's time to the year 1551. They found another book from 1551 to 1556, and one containing an edict of 1556, and two other little books.

2. Lady Throckmorton has given him leave to go down into the country. Sir Harry Sidney is this day despatched towards Scotland, to stay the progress as it is said.

3. "Here are daily bruits given forth by the Spanish Ambassador (as it is thought) far discrepant from such as I learn are sent from your Lordship, and the Papists have so great a voice here as that they have almost as much credit,

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the more it is to be lamented. I have not since I came last over come in any company where almost the greater part have not in reasoning defended Papistry, allowed the Guisians' proceedings, and seemed to deface the Princes quarrel and design. How dangerous this is your Lordship doth see."—
From the Court, 15 July 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

[July 16.] 324. The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

Upon receipt of his letters of the 12th inst., the Queen by the advice of the Council has deferred her journey to the North, and has sent Sir Henry Sidney in post to the Queen of Scots to inform her thereof, and that the Queen will meet her next year at York at any time she may appoint betwixt the 30th of May and the 31st of August. Has sent two of her Privy Council to the King to see whether the troubles in France might not be ended by treaty instead of the sword, but before sending them Throckmorton is to find out the Queen Mother's disposition therein, either directly or indirectly. He is to use all possible haste herein to obtain the said knowledge and return an answer without delay. The French Ambassador has informed her that the breach of the accord at Beaugency was through the Prince of Condé in this sort, namely, the Admiral and M. D'Andelot, coming to speak with the Queen Mother, were content to leave France and to remain until the King was of age, having licence to receive the profits of their lands for their sustentation. Returning to their camp they found the multitude so offended herewith, that the Prince sent word they could not perform that which had been yielded unto; whereupon the Queen Mother informed the Duke of Guise and his party, and so they proceeded with the army towards Blois. The Ambassador also said that the Queen Mother offered the Prince and his party to use their religion in their private houses, so that the same were not used in open assemblies or congregations, and in churches, whereunto the Prince would not assent; therefore the Queen Mother willed the Ambassador to inform the Queen that upon this she was compelled to bring in force of strangers, as Swiss and others. The truth of this the Queen would gladly know, and he is to inquire therein and inform her thereof as soon as he can. "Our meaning is that ye should secretly advertise the Prince of this our purpose, and to let him understand that we mean not to neglect his estate in anything that conveniently we may do."*

Draft. Broadside. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 16. 325. Corrected draft in Cecil's hol.
Endd. : 16 July 1562. Pp. 4.

* This passage is an addition in Cecil's hand, and is partly in cipher. It does not occur in the draft.

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July 16. **327.** The QUEEN'S DEBTS in ANTWERP.

A charge given to Sir Thomas Gresham, being sent to Antwerp, [blank] July 1562.

She being indebted in Antwerp to certain merchant adventurers in several sums, amounting to 64,523*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Flemish, payable in August, Gresham shall pass over and (showing an appearance that he comes to pay the same) he shall try and prolong the same for six months upon the like interest. Before he concludes for the prolongation, he is to treat with some other merchants to take up a sum of [blank] thousand pounds above the present debt, and to have it answerable to her by the 10th or 15th August. He shall use great circumspection and speed.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 17. **328.** M. D'ANDELOT to the QUEEN.

The Guises (not content with misusing the forces and name of the King for accomplishing their evil designs) have brought into the realm a number of Swiss and Germans, both cavalry and foot soldiers. The Prince of Condé has sent him to the German Princes in order to implore their help. Mundt has promised to send her copies of letters, whereby she may perceive the designs of the Guises, which extend further than depriving France of the Gospel and extirpating its professors there; for they intend afterwards to attack all nations following the same religion as the writer and his party. Condé has doubtless informed her of this, as it so nearly concerns her. Bags that she will assist them to defeat the machinations and conspiracies of the Guises.—Strasburg, 17 July 1562.

Signed.

Orig., with seal of arms. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 17. **329.** The QUEEN MOTHER'S PROCEEDINGS in FRANCE.

1. The Queen Mother, being anxious that the world should know the truth as to her proceedings and the efforts which she has made to keep the realm in tranquillity during the minority of her son, reports that she caused the Estates to assemble at Paris. They there passed an edict last July to restrain disorders, but were obliged to have another assembly last January at St. Germain-en-Laye, where a counter edict was passed. The diversity of opinions is so bitter that the two parties have taken up arms, and those of the new religion have seized Orleans under the Prince of Condé, who has collected a large number of the nobles of France. Various others of the chief towns have followed their example, so that the King of Navarre has been compelled to assemble a force to repress them. They have also appropriated the taxes. They have refused to lay down their arms and retire to their homes, although promised every security.

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In a private interview with the Prince he stated that he could not be secure unless the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and the Marshal St. André retired from the Court. On their part they represented that it was not right during the King's minority to remove from him such important personages; that the Catholics in Paris had taken up arms to oppose the edict of January, and that if his party would retire to their homes they might live there as they liked, whilst a council (of which he should be a member) might devise some better means of contenting both parties. The Prince appeared willing to do this, but is constrained by others to insist on the two points. When the Queen promised that if they laid down their arms and gave up the towns which they had seized, then the said three Lords should retire, he would not agree to this.

2. After the army had approached Orleans, the King of Navarre twice exhorted the Prince to accept the conditions offered by the King. But he remaining obstinate, they said that all that they could do was to let them dwell peaceably in their houses until a council settled the matters in dispute. Afterwards fifteen or twenty of the principal persons with the Prince sent a writing to the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre, offering to obey them if the said three Lords would withdraw; to which the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and the Prince agreed. The Lords having promised to depart, the Queen Mother went to a place about two leagues from the camp, accompanied by ten or twelve knights of the order unarmed, in order to meet the Prince of Condé, who had promised that he would return to the camp with her. There met her the Admiral, D'Andelot, La Rochefoucault, Grammont, Soubise, and others, who demanded that the edict of Paris should be observed. She informed them of the departure of the three Lords, and prayed them to lay down their arms, promising that they should live there with liberty of conscience. They replied that they could not live without the edict in any security. She said that they might live peaceably in their houses if they chose. They however persisted in either being allowed to go away, or in having the edict enforced even in Paris; she replied that she could never consent to their terms.

3. As these gentlemen were followed by about 1,000 arquebusiers and 500 or 600 horsemen, they took the Prince back with them against his will, and so he was not able to perform his promise of returning to the camp with the Queen Mother. Also instead of dispersing, as they had engaged to do, they marched their forces nearer to those of the King, contrary to the wishes of the Prince. She repeats the assurance that all people may reside at home in peace and safety, following the dictates of their own conscience, provided they do so without occasioning scandal.

Dated and endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 9.

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July 17. 330. ROBERT POYNTZ to THROCKMORTON.

Thanks him for kindness. At Amiens they heard that the Governor of Abbeville had been slain, but do not know whether by the Papists or Protestants. Has spoken to Francis Peyto on the three points that Throckmorton wrote about: Peyto desired to have time to answer on so grave a matter, and said that the letters which he had lately written to Throckmorton would partly satisfy him. The two Whites profess devotion to Throckmorton.—Antwerp, 16 Sextil. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., injured by damp. Add.: To Throckmorton, Hors la porte de S. Marceau, à Paris. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

July 17. 331. MEMORANDA by CECIL.

1. To give order to the justices of peace to see to the statutes of rebellion and seditious tale bearers, and to understand of the commission for ecclesiastical causes of persons abroad that be seditious.

2. To give orders for musters in certain counties, and to stay ships meet for transportation in others.

3. To provide victuals for the seas, and to put in order ten of the Queen's ships.

4. To consider of a general for the voyage, and of a convenient number of captains for conducting 10,000 soldiers.

5. To send Mr. Wroth into Almaine. M. de Vielleville.—17 July 1562.

In Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 18. 332. CECIL to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1. The Queen is informed that Lacy, servant to Lord Lennox, who absented himself beyond the seas for a good while, has now returned to those parts; and as he departed secretly she directs the Earl to examine him as to the cause of his absence, and his dealings whilst he was abroad; and of such other things as the bearer will declare. If there shall appear any good matter against him, then he shall detain him in ward, or take bond for his appearance. The Queen would also that he and the Archbishop there should cause a priest usually named Little Sir William, beside Malton, appertaining to Lord Lennox, to be well examined for his massing secretly at divers times, as this bearer can also give him intelligence.

Draft, corrected by Cecil and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 2.

July 18. 333. CHALLONER to CECIL.

1. On the 24th ult. he sent a packet to Cecil, with other letters of the same date, and one of the 8th ult. by Stephen Becon, merchant of London, who was passing this way going to Bilboa, there to embark with the first for England.

2. Fifteen days since he received by the Courier Gamboa

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a packet from Throckmorton with a letter from Cecil enclosed of the 8th ult., containing large advertisements to his satisfaction. He rejoices at the state of England and at the clemency shown by the Queen to those great personages whose offences might justly have irritated her to further chastisement. It is her felicity that hitherto she has not been forced to make any capital punishments for treasons or religion. Is sorry the broils in France should impeach the interview between the two Princesses.

3. Cecil has always known his opinion (since his being in Flanders,) concerning the Bishop of Aquila; he is not the meekest man there, or reporter hither; yet having respect for the long time of his abode there and suit of himself to depart, Challoner thinks it would not be much as Cecil has borne with him so long to bear with him longer. He will not repeat the evil conditions of his dealings in Spain proposed to men of contrary profession. The writer behaves himself as uprightly as he can, yet pique may be offered to him by such as set their authority from a power above King and all.

4. Wrote in his previous letters of the Prince's repair into the Low Countries next spring, which is accounted more likely. Not long since he rode to Alcalá to visit the Prince, where using congratulations he was answered by him briefly. The Prince is well amended,* and to-morrow is expected here at Madrid to be present at the accustomed triumph on St. James' day next; after which the King, Queen, and Prince depart to el Bosque, beside Segobia, where they will spend a month in hunting. Thence they will visit the frontiers and in the winter go for the keeping of the Cortes at Montzon. If the Prince's voyage to Flanders comes to pass, desires to know whether he may return from hence into Flanders, to accompany the Prince.

5. It seems that the Conde party is not so weak as supposed here. The aid to be sent from hence does not now proceed so earnestly. Has spoken for Cecil's leather hangings to be done with diligence, of which if he likes he may command more for his great chamber. In the summer they use no other, and reserve the tapestry for the winter. None know better what a blessed climate England is, than those who have been parched in these ovens of Spain. He would not forsake his living at home to be the greatest Duke here, and (were it not to serve the Queen) he would rather choose a good chamber in the Fleet than all Spain for a large prison.—Madrid, 18 July 1562.

6. P. S.—There lately arrived here from Rome one Odescalco, whose message concerns explication of the Pope's reasons why he repeals the power of faculties from his Nuncio here and reserves all dispensations as before to Rome. It proceeds from the fathers now at Trent. "Touching the young Prince

* Here three lines are effectually obliterated.

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and how I like him (in this letter, knowing through whose hands as the hazard of the trustynes (?) of this bearer serveth) I will not much enlarge, but only refer you to my former letters sent by Henry King. *Quod audivi verum esse ex visu comperi. Quare nihil amplius addo.**

Orig. Draft, in Challoner's hol. and add. by him: 1562, M. to Mr. Secretary, 18 July, sent by a courier that went by sea for Flanders. The double by Withypol. Pp. 19.

July 20. **334.** The QUEEN to the DUCHESS OF PARMA.

Requests that the Duchess will deliver to Gresham a subject of hers named — Brown, who being under one of the Receivers-General fled to the Low Countries with large sums of money.

Endd. and dated by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 20. **335.** Draft of the above in English.
Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 20. **336.** CHALLONER to the QUEEN.

1. This morning the Duke of Alva requested him to come to his lodging, who when he came said that the King was informed that one Borghese (employed by the Bishop of Aquila as secretary), had lately left him, and defamed him with false reports. The King requested that the said secretary might be delivered to the Ambassador. The writer answered that he would inform the Queen thereof. The Duke thanked him for his promptness in writing, and said a courier would be despatched that night to Bilboa, thence by sea to Flanders. The writer said that the passages are stopped by the Prince of Condé, and that it was piteous to see so noble a realm travailed by the members thereof. The Duke said that this rebellion tends to this end, that denying obedience to their Prince they would endure a communalty. The writer said he heard that the King armed to aid his brother-in-law; and that according to the ancient discipline of England the Queen has put in readiness certain ships. He assured the Duke that she had not intended any such aid, at which the Duke seemed satisfied.—Madrid, 20 July 1562.

2. P. S.† Wrote his opinion of the Bishop of Aquila in his letter to Cecil, before this conference with the Duke. Although he has understood that Borghese is not a natural Spaniard, but an Italian, Bolognese, born in the Pope's dominion, yet he would wish the Queen had some other answer for these men's better satisfaction.

Orig. Draft in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him: Despatched by a courier for Flanders, which went by sea. By Withypoll. The double. Pp. 18.

* The passages enclosed in parentheses are cancelled in the draft.

† This P.S. is marked as to be put into cipher.

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July 20. 337.

PERILS upon the OVERTHROW of the PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

Forbes, vol. ii. p. 2.

1. The crown of France would be in the hands of the Guisians, who would please the King of Spain in all they may. The King of Spain (to disable the house of Navarre for ever from claiming Navarre), and the house of Guise (to promote the Queen of Scots to the Crown of England), would attempt the marriage of the Prince of Spain to the said Queen, and in this compact Ireland would be given as a prey to the King of Spain. The general Council shall then condemn the Protestants, and give their dominions to any Prince that shall invade them.

2. In the mean time the Papists in England will be solicited not to stir, but to gather money, and be ready to move when some foreign force shall be ready to assail England or Ireland. It will be too late when the Papists have the upper hand to seek to withstand it, and whosoever thinks that relenting in religion will assuage the aspirations of the Guisians are deceived.

Draft in Cecil's hol., dated and endd. by him: A memorial of the perils of France. Pp. 3.

July 20. 338.

ADVICES from ITALY.

1. Milan, 12 August. The vessel which sailed from Genoa having been attacked by two galiots of the corsairs blew up (it contained 500 barrels of powder), and 300 soldiers perished.

2. Rome, 15 August. The Pope lately summoned the Governor of Rome, immediately after which light cavalry were posted at the gate of the city, an insurrection being apprehended. Reports were circulated of the Pope's dislike to the Romans. Several arrests have been made.

3. Constantinople, 20 July. The Venetain ambassador has had an interview with the Signior. The Sofi of Persia has asked the Turk to supply him with 50,000 or 60,000 cavalry to be employed against his enemies. The plague has broken out with great violence.

Orig. Ital. Pp. 3.

July 21. 339.

The DUCHESS OF PARMA to the QUEEN.

Has charged the Bishop De la Quadra, the Spanish Ambassador, to declare to her [Elizabeth] certain matters, to whom she desires that credence may be given.—Brussels, 21 July 1562. *Signed: Margareta.*

Orig., with seal. Broadside. Add. Endd. Fr.

July 21. 340.

JOHN CLARKE to KILLIGREW.

1. The Prince of Condé is in Orleans with 10,000 footmen and 2,000 horsemen. M. D'Andelot has gone to Almaine to bring in the "Restres and Lasquetts," which should arrive at Orleans the 4th of August, they numbering 14,000 footmen and 6,000 horsemen; 6,000 Swiss have come to Lyons to aid

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the Prince, who are sent by those of Berne and Lucerne. M. De Mombron and the Baron des Adrets have taken Châlon in Burgundy these ten days. He has 8,000 footmen and 1,500 horsemen, and has proclaimed all Papists in Lyonnois, Languedoc, Dauphiny and Limousin, rebels to the King. M. De Guise is still at Blois. M. D'Aumale gave an assault to Mount St. Katherine, and lost 300 men, and has since retired to the low parts of Normandy, where he does great harm. He was sent from Orleans to this town by the Prince the [10] day of July. Desires Killigrew to send him some news; gives his commendations to Mr. Cecil. He is commanded to remain in Dieppe, and if there is anything he can do in these parts, he asks him to inform him.—Dieppe, 21 July. *Signed** Joanne Clarke, guard of the King's corps.:

2. P. S. He has written this at the request of William Helyous, Killigrew's servant. If Killigrew will send his writings, he is to direct them to Robert Aykmann's house at Dieppe.

3. Captain Jehan Rybaute [?] is coming to Dieppe from his voyage, who has found a new land called anciently La Floryda, which he says was never mentioned before. The inhabitants thereof worship the sun and moon. There are lemon woods, cedar trees, &c., with plenty of fowls, and a great abundance of vines, that compared to it France is a barren country. They have a King of their own, and the people are very obedient, who were glad of his coming. The Captain left thirty Frenchmen there in a fort that he made, and he received money and rich presents.

4. This day word came to Dieppe that M. D'Aumale has taken Honfleur.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

July 21. 341. MUNDT to CECIL.

Wrote on the last of June by Gresham. On the 17th of July D'Andelot passed on his way to the Protestant Princes, whom Mundt saluted. D'Andelot gave him a letter and two copies, which he desired him to send to the Queen. Wishes that the Protestant powers, (moved not only by the justice of the cause, but also by the thought of their own danger,) would assist their allies, for from several intercepted Papist letters it is most evident that this flame has been kindled not only against France, but against the reformed religion everywhere. That "holy spirit," who is the author of the Council at Trent, delays doing anything until he may see which way the fortune of war will incline; and if it turns out according to the opinion of the adversaries, he will launch his thunder against the Protestants, the executioners

* Over this signature is written, apparently for the purpose of concealment, Franc Ormsby of Ryddesdale forest. The spelling and handwriting show that the writer was a Scotchman.

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of whom the Pope has already in his own mind appointed. Five thousand volunteers have gone from Berne to protect Lyons, which is threatened from Italy. The Elector Palatine, the Duke of Wurtemberg, Wolfgang Duke of Neuburg, the Landgrave, and Charles Marquis of Baden have become sureties for 100,000 gold crowns for the Prince of Condé. This has, however, been delayed too long. The Rhinegrave has enlisted twenty ensigns of foot, and more than double that number have been left behind not engaged. The convention at Fulda, which was to have been on the 19th inst., has been put off till the 12th September. The Palatine's Chancellor has written to him that in October there will be a meeting at Frankford of all the secular Electors and many other Princes for religion. It will be very advantageous if the Queen sends some person of reputation to attend it. Has been lately asked by the Chancellors of two of the Princes to send them a little book published in England, called "Apologia ecclesie Anglicanæ." Asks Cecil to give some copies of the said work to Richard Hill, a London merchant, that he may forward them.—Strasburg, 21 July 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary.
Lat. Pp. 3.

July 21. 342. JOHN CUERTON to CHALLONER.

1. Five days since he received Challoner's last. The 300 ducats that a bill was given for to Sancho de Gorto is received, but he would not pay it, and one of Diego De Barnar's factors paid it to his servant Petro, who was there, else nothing would have been done.

2. Letters have come from Mr. Swetyng, who is still in new inventions. God send him good speed.

3. In France there is still one against another.

4. The first good butter that arrives Challoner shall have it. It is still said here the King will shortly visit these parts. At St. Sebastian they daily make provision for his coming.—Bilboa, 21 July 1562. *Signed.*

5. P. S.—His wife and children send their commendations to him and Mr. Cobham. By the first he shall have his three glasses in one. He refers himself to his former letters concerning Martin De Borgea.

Orig., with seal. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner :
 Received 29 July. *Pp. 2.*

[July 22.] 343. MARGARET, COUNTESS OF LENNOX, to CECIL.

It is great grief to her to have always such deferring answers, as that her husband shall know his offence and have no more liberty as yet. Neither she nor her husband have willingly offended the Queen. Asks the Queen to have some consideration for her poor kinswoman being in prison, and (as she knows) not very healthful, having a disease which solitariness is most against. She beseeches Her Highness in

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the honour of God and for nature's sake to mollify and appease her indignation against them.—Shene, Wednesday.
Signed.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

July 22. 344. F. GOLDBORNE to MR. HARVEY.

1. Supposes he is so busy in beholding the fair ladies of "Swethland" that he has forgotten his friends in England. The King's coming is on the one side so looked for, and on the other so feared, that the matter is thought wholly his if he come. The affairs of France are miserable. "But for to show you what envy happeneth here among these Swethians, I mean such as outwardly so confess themselves, although privily they are known to practise with my Lord Robert; as, for example, good Mr. Aleyne, who because he could not be made privy [to] what passed between Mr. Keale and those with whom he had to do touching the service of the King, procured him to be arrested of a debt which he had never entered in but for his journey to Swethland."* *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Asks him to inform Mr. Secretary that Mrs. Smith has tarried widow for him as long as she could. He also sends his commendations to Mr. Geoffres. Harvey's brother and sister are now at the Court. They know nothing of the present letter.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

July 22. 345. KATHERINE ASHLEY and DOROTHY BROADBELT to GUILDERSTIERN.

Think the time very long till they see the King his master, for they supposed at Guilderstein's departure that his coming would have been ere this. Wish that the King knew part of their minds, whereby they doubt not but that he would shorten the time of his coming, for they understand somewhat more than the common report is, "and do also know His Highness's nature by continuance of time." Therefore they doubt not but that he shall be welcome if it would please him to see England. Would have written ere this if they had sooner known that he had left any of his servitors behind, "for we understand somewhat more since your departure than we did before, and therefore we desire you to use this letter as you shall be advertised by the bringer hereof, for we hope in God that all things will turn to the best."—The Court at Greenwich, 22 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

July 22. 346. The KING OF NAVARRE to M. DE MARTIGNON.

Has entrusted the Duke De Bouillon with the command of two companies of arquebusiers à cheval, the charge of which he has given to Bertheville to take them to him, together with

* Cecil had directed attention to this sentence by a mark placed opposite it in the margin,

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other forces, amounting to three companies of horse and four of foot soldiers.—Blois, 22 July 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. Fr. P. 1.

July 22. **347.** The DUKE OF MONTPENSIER to the DUKE OF BOUILLON.

Has been so pressing since his arrival at Blois that this bearer will bring him replies to all his articles. Through his representations the opinion that they had of Bouillon touching religion is much changed. Hopes that he will not cause him to seem to have spoken falsely.—Blois, 22 July. *Signed:* Loys De Bouillon [?].

Copy. Add. Fr. P. 1.

July 22. **348.** A. DE CHIVET [?] to the DUKE DE BOUILLON.

Is happy for the news received. Hopes that he will long continue to content his friends, amongst whom he is not the least.—Blois, 22 July 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. Add. Fr. P. 1.

July 23. **349.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Received her letters of the 16th inst. on the 19th inst., and immediately sent to the Court to have an audience, which was granted for the next day. Thereupon he went to Bois de Vincennes in the afternoon of the 20th inst. Found the King accompanied by the Queen Mother, the Duke of Orleans, Madame Marguerite, his sister, the Cardinals of Lorraine, Ferrara, Bourbon, Guise, and Armignac, the Prince of Rochesuryon, the Duke De Nemours, and Marshal Brisac.

2. Declared how unpleasant it was to her [Elizabeth] that the Queen Mother had not succeeded in quieting the troubles. She thanked the Queen for her amity since the commencement of the troubles, and further declared that it was not her desire that the Prince and the house of Châtillon should leave France, but that they and those who professed their religion should retire to their houses, and avoid all public assemblies and preachings until she could take some order for the quieting of France and their sureties, which conditions they would not accept. Since then she had been advised by the King's Council to bring them to reason by force.

3. He answered that the last time he spoke with her in going to the camp, she was content that the edict of January should take place throughout France except Paris. She answered that she made offer according to the same, which the Prince would not accept. She informed him that there were gentlemen who would be content to live according to their consciences in their own houses, amongst whom are MM. De Pienne, Knight of the Order, De Santefoy (brother to M. De Jarnac), De Vigean, and divers others, who have retired from the Prince. She said she had sent to the Prince M. De Santefoy to desire him to conform to reason, where-

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upon the Prince desires a passport for some one to come to her, which is granted. That was all she knew of any new conference.

4. He repeated to the Queen Mother that she [Elizabeth] would send some persons of authority hither; whereupon she said that the Queen [Elizabeth] had showed herself a good friend to them since these troubles began.

5. He said before departing that it would seem very hard that the Prince and so many thousands in France who profess his religion should live privately in their houses without exercising divine service, and be deprived of teaching, preaching, the administration of sacraments and baptism, and of Christ's Body; for how could they be married or buried if they have no ministers appointed them for this matter? To this she made no answer, but said the King's Council thus advised her. He then took his leave.

6. After taking his leave of the King and Queen Mother he went to the Secretary Laubespine's chamber, and there desired him to remind the Queen Mother that he might have, according to her promise, a resolute answer to such matter as he had proposed with expedition. Laubespine said he would remind her when she was at the Council.

7. On the 21st inst. Marshal Brisac sent a gentleman to him about 8 o'clock at night to declare to him that the Queen Mother as yet could not resolve in the matter, but within two days he should hear from her. As in her last letters she [Elizabeth] commanded him to send answer without delay, he sent again on the 22nd inst., whereupon the Queen Mother said that she had so much to do that she could not give a direct answer.

8. That same night M. De Bouchevanes, lieutenant to the Prince of Condé, arrived at Bois de Vincennes to treat for a composition, who was the person the safe conduct was requested for.

9. Having waited until this day until 6 o'clock for the Queen Mother's answer, and not hearing from her he sent away the courier with this despatch, because he understands it is meant that the Queen should be entertained with good words until they may convey the greatest part of their new forces, namely, the Swiss and Almaines, to conjoin with the Duke D'Aumale, and thereby environ Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen, so that the Queen can neither aid them by those parts, nor the Prince of Condé, nor take those places to her own use. When they have brought Normandy into this perplexity, especially the places aforesaid, then the Queen's offer of sending Ambassadors to compound these differences will be accepted. If the Queen will aid the Prince's party, or defend the said towns, or take them to her use, then it is time that those matters be intended without delay, for the case will admit of none. A despatch will be sent to fashion the Queen of Scots and the country there in such manner that if the Queen should trouble these people here, England

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may be troubled towards the frontiers of Scotland. The French Ambassador is likely to be revoked shortly from his charge, and a worse minister for the Queen's purpose will be sent. The Prince lately sent to renew his suit to her for money, and now the messenger desires to have 50,000 crowns if she could not conveniently let him have 100,000 crowns.—Paris, 23 July, at 8 o'clock at night. *Signed.*

Orig., passages in cipher. Add. Endd. Pp. 7.

July 23. 350. Decipher of the ciphered passages of the above.
P. 1.

July 23. 351. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Is content to expose himself to hazard in France as he has before done, but the people of Paris assure him of his destruction, which he fears all the more because the authority of the King (nor of any other person) can be no sanctuary either for him or his. He cannot blame them for being careless of his safety, having seen express commandments given to Marshal Brisac for his surety, and also to others of authority in Paris, but all to no purpose. The Prince's commands are daily broken and they kill almost hourly men, women, and children, notwithstanding any edict to the contrary under pain of death. The King and Queen Mother are glad to be guarded at Bois de Vincennes, and out of the danger of these Parisians. The Chancellor of France is in as great danger as the writer is, although he lodges in a village close to the Court, where he is obliged to have the King's guard of Swiss to guard him. Arms are in the peoples' hands, not only in Paris but in the villages. Neither the King nor the Queen Mother have the means to rule them. The soldiers and others are at the devotion of the King of Navarre and the Duke of Guise, who are now at Blois. Asks her not to think he makes these reports to be rid of her service, but he is sure any other person could do her better service here than he. Some may say that to avoid these perils he had better retire from hence to another place; which if he did he would be from the place where things are best known for her service, and he would also further from the Court, and thereby ignorant of the occurrences thereof; besides, danger exists in all parts of France. As he dissents from the people in religion he is greatly noted.—Paris, 23 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

July 23. 352. THROCKMORTON to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.
Forbes, vol. ii. p. 8.

1. Received their letter of the 16th inst. on the 19th inst., and refers them to his letters now sent to the Queen.

2. By his letters of the 12th he mentioned that the King of Navarre's camp was at Blois, where their greater force being assembled they minded to recover Touraine, Anjou, and Maine, and all the towns upon the Loire, and so go into

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Normandy to recover Havre de Grace, Dieppe, and Rouen, which they feared might be at the Queen's devotion.

3. Since then the Duke of Guise with part of his camp (assisted by the Duke of Montpensier and his force) has in Touraine taken Loudun and Chinon (those places being kept for the Prince) and has slain 1,000 persons guarding the same.

4. Roquendolf has brought to the King of Navarre 1,200 pistoliers, well armed and mounted. Forlyng has brought fifteen ensigns of Swiss. The Rhinegrave has ready in the confines of Champagne two regiments of footmen and 300 pistoliers. The Prince of Condé and the Admiral are in Orleans with 5,000 footmen and 1,000 horse. The remainder of his force is either retired or dispersed into sundry towns. Upon these respects the King of Navarre intends to besiege the Prince in Orleans. The Prince has no great number to defend so large a place, and is destitute of artillery (except field pieces), and the town is not the strongest fortified. Although these men have 16,000 footmen and 6,000 or 7,000 horse, yet he cannot believe they will besiege Orleans. Since his last despatch understands the Baron Des Adrets has very near 10,000 footmen and 700 or 800 horse. The doings of the said Baron has caused M. De Tavannes to leave the field and retire to Chalon-sur-Saône. The Prince of Pourcain accompanied by M. De Sterne is sent by the Prince of Condé into Champagne, where he keeps the Papists occupied. MM. Durazze and D'Arpajon "be doing" in Gascony. M. De Cardy, with the aid of the Conte De Tende and M. De Cursolle's brother, occupy M. De Somariva (son to the Conte De Tende) in Provence. The Papist religion gains no credit, because De Somariva wars against his father and burns his houses, being a Protestant. There is another company stirring about Montpellier and Nismes to make head to those of Toulouse. M. De Rochefoucault has gone into Poitou to succour Poitiers and that country against the Conte De Luyde.

5. M. De Senarpont begins to awake in Picardy, where the Cardinal of Bourbon will be sent as governor to impeach Senarpont's purposes. The Cardinal of Armignac will be sent as Governor to Toulouse. Marshal St. André with 2,000 horse will be sent to succour M. De Tavannes against the Baron Des Adrets. M. D'Anelot has gone into Almaine, to awaken the Protestant Princes, and to warn them to avoid the Sicilian banquet which the Papists have prepared for them. M. D'Ozell is sent after him in post to impeach his doings. M. De Mendoza is sent into Switzerland to disappoint Beza's doings, who went hither from the Prince of Condé. The King of Spain will give Sardinia in recompence to the King of Navarre, but will retain the forts, for the expedition whereof De Carres is sent into Spain.

6. Of the Duke D'Aumale assaults at Rouen, their Lordships are informed by Mr. Edward Horsey, who went from Rouen

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hither immediately after the Duke retired. Since then the Duke has taken Pont Audemer and Honfleur.

7. The Bishop of Rome has lent his friends here 100,000 crowns and pays monthly 6,000 soldiers.

8. Is a person named David in Ireland, sent from the Bishop of Rome.

9. The Duke of Savoy is promised the restitution of his towns in Piedmont if he be favourable to the Guisians.—Paris, 23 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

July 23. 353. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

By his letters to the Queen and the Lords of the Council Cecil may perceive the state of things in France. Desires him to inform the Queen and Council that the King, the Queen Mother, and Council are sometimes eighty miles distant from the King of Navarre, the Duke of Guise, and Constable, and sometimes the Queen Mother is a great distance from the other estates, so that resolutions and occurrences are not soon understood. By the taking of his servants when he sends them to any place covertly, by the detaining of them and the killing in manner of all his well wishers, he remains guarded, and all post horses stopped without Marshal Brisac's warrant. No man is so watched or in such danger as he is. There is none but might do better service here than he can do. He fears Cecil will not hear from him for some time.—Paris, 23 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

July 23. 354. SIR PETER MEWTAS to CECIL.

1. Last Thursday arrived at Dieppe, and spake with M. De Force, the captain here, concerning his coming and his going to the Prince, who doubted the same, considering the dangers abroad from men of war, and the peasants, whose disorders are increased. This proceeds from the Duke D'Aumale, who has promised them not only the sack of their Lords, but also to enfranchise them from all tasks and tallages for ever. There is no trade here, for he that goes a mile from the town is robbed, for about one league hence is a castle called Arques, where 300 men are garrisoned, as also the Baron De Clere's band, who overruns the country; so that without sixty or eighty in a company, and well appointed, they do not issue a mile out of this town.

2. The gentlemen with a number of ladies have retired hither, abandoning their houses, for the tyranny of the Guisians extends to infants, as lately appeared at Pont Audemer, where D'Aumale executed the like "Notwithstanding, the people standeth fast unto the Lord their God. I suppose since Nero's time there never was the like cruelty used."

3. 1,200 Almaine pistoliers that came to serve the French King (as they thought against rebels), perceiving it was for

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religion, have refused to serve, and at least 800 of them have gone to the Prince.

4. M. D'Andelot has gone for a great band of Almaines and M. De Soubise for a band of Swiss.

5. M. De Force sends a man of this town to the Queen, for what purpose he knows not; he [Force] said to the writer that rather than he under the tyranny of the Guisians he would serve the Turk if there was no other godly Prince to go to; he is not the only one of that opinion.—23 July 1562.

Signed.

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

[July 23.] 355. INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE.

Six captains of the band of the Duke D'Aumale and 300 soldiers have been slain at Rouen. At Pont Audemer the Duke caused the preacher to be hanged, and afterwards divers of the best burghesses, and even boys. They have no certain news as yet of Honfleur, only that the Duke is there. The Queen Mother met with the Palatine's packet, sent by a gentleman to the Prince of Condé, and has caused the gentleman to be murdered. She afterwards sent the packet to the Duke of Guise.

In the hol. of Sir P. Mewtas. Pp. 2.

July 23. 356. The KING OF NAVARRE to M. DE MARTIGNY.

Understands the great pains that he has taken in his charge. Has also received the Duke De Bouillon's message by Bertheville, and has sent him four companies of foot, three of cavalry, and two of arquebusiers à cheval. He has placed them under Bertheville, with whom he desires Martigny to maintain a good understanding.—Blois, 23 July 1562.

Signed.

Copy. Add. Fr. P. 1.

July 23. 357. The KING OF NAVARRE to the SIEUR DE BERTEVILLE

Commission to appoint officers over fifty cavalry and fifty arquebusiers à cheval, with whom he is to serve under the command of the Duke De Bouillon, Lieutenant-general of Normandy, for the purpose of suppressing the disorders in that province.—Blois, 23 July 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 23. 358. The KING OF NAVARRE to [M. DE BERTEVILLE?].

M. De Berteville having informed the writer of the Duke of Bouillon's desire for aid in order to reduce Lower Normandy to obedience, has granted him three companies of foot soldiers, over whom he is to appoint good Catholics. Besides the 100 arquebusiers à cheval which M. De Martigny has, Berteville shall have fifty light horse and fifty mounted arquebusiers, who are to be paid by the clergy. Berteville is not to forget what has been told him touching those who

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have returned to Orleans. He is to assure the Duke of Bouillon of the satisfaction that the King of Navarre and the rest have of his proceedings, and also that he may make use of 4,000 livres that are in the hands of the treasurer at Caen. With respect to Alençon, the King directs that M. De Rabaudiere shall levy 200 infantry and some cavalry.—Blois, 23 July 1562. *Signed.*

Apparently an abstract in a narrative form. Copy. Fr. Pp. 2.

July [23]. 359. The DUKE OF GUISE to the DUKE D'AUMALE.

M. De Berteville arrived here two days ago with a despatch from the Duke De Bouillon, containing what he thinks necessary to be done for Lower Normandy. D'Aumale may understand more fully of his devotion to the cause from Berteville.—Blois, July 1562. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Copy. Fr. P. 1.

July 23. 360. The CONSTABLE MONTMORENCY to the DUKE D'AUMALE.

Knowing his zeal for the King's service advises him to join with the Duke of Bouillon in retaking the places in Normandy which are held by the Huguenots. Thinks that they might do as he has done in Touraine and Anjou, and as he hopes to do in Poitou, where M. De Sansac is with some infantry, and also the Count De Villars. Begs him to send some news.—Blois, 23 July 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. Add. Fr. Pp. 2.

July [23]. 361. CRUELITIES done to the PROTESTANTS in FRANCE.

1. The 10th April.—The Constable pulled down the house where preachings were held in Paris, burnt the forms and pulpit, and committed to prison two advocates named Rusey and Du Pré.

2. April 7th.—At Sens the Papists killed and wounded 200 persons.

3. May 8th.—The Papists of Paris assailed the Protestants, spoiled their goods, and caused two of them to be publicly hanged. M. De La Motte Gondrin, hearing forty persons singing psalms without the town of Valence, slew them all.

4. May 28th, June 9th.—All who profess the Protestant religion within Paris were put out without any weapon for defence, and their goods were left at the mercy of the Papists.

5. June 24th.—The Duke D'Aumale suffered his soldiers to spoil the camp.

6. June 29th.—M. De Somariva committed great cruelties in Orange, killing men, women and children wherever they went.

7. July 12th.—The Duke of Guise, the Constable, and Marshal St. André marching towards Blois, refused to accept the keys, and so by battery entered the town. The Papists

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of Paris committed the most atrocious cruelties, which Marshal Brisac (Governor of Paris) could not prevent. The Captain of Abbeville, M. De Haulcort, and his son, were murdered in that town by the inhabitants.

8. July 23rd.—At Pont Audemer the inhabitants brought their keys to the Duke D'Aumale, but he caused the Minister and divers others of the best burgesses there to be hanged. The Queen Mother met the Count Palatine's messenger sent to the Prince of Condé, and caused him to be murdered, and afterwards sent the packet to the Duke of Guise. The Conte De Villars has taken Chinon and Loudon, in Touraine, by force, and has slain 1,000 persons. The Duke of Guise has procured 1,200 "swart reiters," fifteen ensigns of Swiss, and twenty ensigns of "lantzkneights," with 300 reiters. He also solicits the Pope, the King of Spain, the Dukes of Piedmont and Ferrara, some of the Swiss cantons, and divers German Princes, for more forces. Thomas Lower, an English merchant, and seven others, being at Conquet, were beaten and robbed of their money, and other English merchants have been like handled.

9. On the 31st of July Throckmorton's servant, taking letters to the Queen from him, was robbed between Rouen and Dieppe by Baron De Clere's men, and though he escaped from their hands he was pursued by another company by arquebus shot.

Marginal dates inserted by Cecil, and endd. by him:
The cruelties of the house of Guise from April 1562. Pp. 4.

July 24. 362. MARGARET, COUNTESS OF LENNOX, to CECIL.

Has received his answer by Fowler that her husband must acknowledge an offence and submit himself to the Queen; wherein she is not able to say anything unless she might speak with him, and so give her best advice, or else send to him. Except the schoolmaster's going into Scotland without the Queen's leave, she knows of no offence.—Shene, Friday. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

July 24. 363. The BISHOP OF AQUILA to CECIL.

Hearing that all ships are prevented from sailing, he reminds him that his master's subjects have over 70 vessels in port, and therefore will suffer great loss by the delay.—24 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

July 24. 364. The DUKE OF GUISE to the DUKE OF BOUILLON.

Is glad to be able to send him news by M. De Berteville, the bearer, whom he commends for his zeal, as does also the Duke of Montpensier, who has arrived in the camp two days ago.—Blois, 24 July 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. Fr. Pp. 2.

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July 25. **365.** SIR H. SIDNEY to CECIL.

Departed from London on the 16th, at noon, and arrived at Berwick on the 19th about the same hour, and came to this town on the 21st, and had audience on the 23rd. With great grief his embassy was heard concerning the deferring of the interview, "as well appeared by divers manifest demonstrations, not only in words but in countenance and watery eyes." The Queen had some inkling of his message by the Earl of Mar and Lethington, who deferred Sidney's hearing one day, which drove her into such a passion that she kept her bed all that day. Her sorrow would have showed much more, but now she is so satisfied with the Queen's perfect amity that she accepts the considerations as reasonable for the delay of the meeting.—Edinburgh, 25 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

July 25. **366.** MARSILIO DELLA CROCE to JOHN SHERS.

Letters from Prague of the 16th inst. say that Bebech, the Chief Baron of Hungary, has been led into an ambush with 300 cavalry, and taken prisoner by the Turks. Preparations are being made at Milan for the payment and muster of the troops. The places held by the French in Savoy will not be restored to the Duke without bloodshed; but the King of Spain has promised to interfere. That King has made an agreement with the two brothers of the Marquis of Pescara. The Pope has sent Dr. Burcio into Spain with congratulations upon the recovery of the Prince. On the rejection of the treaty in France the Pope hastens the despatch of 1,000 infantry to Avignon.—Venice, 25 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add.: To Shers, at London. Endd. Ital. Pp. 3.

July 25. **367.** — to SHERS.

In consequence of the departure of the pirates, the Senate has disarmed ten galleys. The Imperialists have been defeated by the Turks. The Council of Trent in its session of the 16th has treated of the Communion under both kinds, and has decided to continue the usage of the Church of Rome. The Pope has restored Marc Antonio Colonna. Has not heard from Shers since 4th March.—Venice, 25 July 1562. *Signature torn off.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. Add.: To Shers, in London. Endd.: Advertisements. Ital. Pp. 4.

July 27. **368.** CHARLES IX. to the QUEEN.

Sends M. De Vielleville to thank her for the goodwill which she has always manifested towards him.—Bois de Vincennes, 27 July 1562. *Signed:* Charles De L'Aubespine. *Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.*

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July 27. 369. The QUEEN MOTHER to the QUEEN.

Having heard from Throckmorton of her intention to send over two of her Council, she thanks her, and recommends the bearer, M. De Vielleville.—Bois de Vincennes, 27 July 1562.
Signed : Caterine,—De L'Aubespine.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.*

July 27. 370. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. On the 24th inst. a courier arrived here from M. De Foix, the Ambassador, whose letters (declaring the Queen's readiness to put her ships in equipage) put many doubts in these men's heads, and altered many designs. After a long consideration the Queen Mother desired him to come next day to Bois De Vincennes, and there accompany the Prince De la Rochesuryon at dinner, which he did. He was received very courteously at his arrival, and was brought to the Prince's chamber, where he dined with the Princess (his wife), Madame De Pressure (Dame of honour to the Queen Mother), M. De Vielleville, the Conte Ringrave, M. De Troy, Master of the artillery, M. De Pienne, and M. De Penon, Master of the King's wardrobe. It was the most sumptuous dinner he has seen since he came to France. The Prince and Princess declared their affection to the Queen.

2. After dinner the Prince, with the noblemen, accompanied him to the King and Queen Mother, who said that, concerning the offer made by the Queen to send some of her Council hither, the King takes the offer thankfully; but by the advice of the Council he will send one of the Council to the Queen to inform them fully of their intents.

3. He answered that the affairs required such a man in this negotiation as shall not formalise himself too much against the Prince of Condé and his cause. He would gladly know the party, the time of his departure, and whether he would go by post or journey, so that he might inform the Queen thereof.

4. She answered it should be an indifferent man. Would wish well to both parties; but forbore to tell him who it will be, because the matter is not yet fully resolved. He then took his leave, and the Prince De Rochesuryon conducted him to the chamber door, and M. De Sevre accompanied him to where he took his horse.

4. That night Marshal Montmorency arrived at the Court from the camp, who was despatched to persuade the Queen to bring the King to the camp at Blois, where his presence was desired to animate the Almaines and Swiss to fight against the Prince of Condé; the Almaines having shown themselves not eager to fight in this quarrel. The Cardinals of Lorraine and Ferrara, and most of the Councillors, persuade that the King should go; the Queen Mother, the Prince of Rochesuryon, and M. De Vielleville greatly impugn the matter.

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Throckmorton to the
Queen.

5. On the 26th inst. M. De Vielleville sent two or three gentlemen to inform him that he would dine with him. At his arrival he said that he had been appointed to go into England to the Queen. He also said the especial cause of this errand was to thank her for her last offer to send hither some of the Council to advise with them. Before they came hither it had been thought good to communicate the state of France to the Queen. After declaring his desire to have some good order established in religion, Vielleville concluded that he trusted to find at the Queen's hands the best advice, not only in matters of religion, but also in appeasing their troubles. He said he would go in post, accompanied with fifteen or sixteen horses, and be either at Boulogne or Calais about the 1st of August. Vielleville in his talk gave him cause to think that he was as much affectioned to the Prince of Condé, the House of Châtillon, and the reformation of religion, as any man in France; whether it is a true meaning the writer cannot affirm. He also declared his last journey to the Emperor at Vienna, and gave his opinion of him and his sons, giving the King of Bohemia great commendations, and said it was he (if he came to the Empire) who was most likely to do good in the reformation of the Church and the cause of religion; and that amongst the Electors of Germany the first (for power and riches) was Augustus the Elector of Saxony. For integrity and religious zeal he preferred the Elector Palatine and the Duke of Wurtemberg to the others. Amongst the ecclesiastics he commended most the Bishop of Mayence.

6. Notwithstanding the respect that is to be had to M. De Vielleville, yet the principal cause of this legation is to discover in what forwardness the Queen is to put any attempt into execution upon the coast of Normandy, or Calais; for the French Ambassador has written that the Vidame of Chartres has made an overture for delivering Newhaven into the Queen's hands, and likewise that the chief men of the town of Dieppe have made a similar offer. These men will not be able by themselves, or their friends, to vanquish the Prince of Condé, and to preserve Normandy and the maritime towns from revolt and surprize. They have hitherto been careless of this matter, for the King of Navarre, the Constable, and the Spanish Ambassador here, constantly affirmed that the Queen durst not stir, because the King of Spain, by his Ambassador there, had threatened to her, as it were, war, in case she favoured the Prince of Condé; but now they have espied that the King cannot do any great thing this year, and that she is not so afraid of shadows as they took it. The King being informed that Calais had entered into some practice with the Queen, has sent thither M. De Byron, by which town M. De Vielleville will pass for that purpose. There is a bruit here that M. De Monluc has defeated M. Durazzo, and slain 800 of his men. The Bishop of Rome has sent 2,500 footmen, under the command of Captain Luke Antonio, which, joined with those of M. De

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Queen.

Somariva and Fabrizzio, musters 5,000 or 6,000 men, with which they besiege Sisteron, between Dauphiné and Provence. The Baron Des Adrets was constrained to retire towards Sisteron, so the Prince remains beset with his force of 5,000 or 6,000 men. He awaits the coming of 3,000 Almaines, pistoliers, and 6,000 footmen, to be brought hither by Cassamir, the second son of the Conte Palatine, accompanied by M. D'Andelot.

7. The Landgrave begins to stomach the doings of the King of Navarre, the Duke of Guise, and the Constable, so much so, that he will be General of the Protestant army. Whosoever is disposed to "stir coals" in Germany, to be employed there, must provoke the old Landgrave to take the matter in hand.

8. The King of Bohemia would show himself favourable to this cause if there were friendly visitation between the Queen and him by letters. This is worthy of consideration, as he is in great forwardness of being elected King of the Romans, and so Emperor.

9. The Queen should win the amity of the Prince of Orange, being Governor of Holland, and having great credit in Brabant, the Conte of Egmont, being Governor of Flanders and Artois, the Conte of Horne, in respect of his Admiralty, and the Marquis De Berghen, for respect of his town of Barowe. Besides these men's credit in the Low Countries, it imports her to make them hers, because the Duchess of Parma and the Cardinal of Granvelle are so dedicated to the Bishop of Rome.

10. The Conte Ringrave, with his two regiments of Almaines, (6,000 men complete,) is within fifteen English miles of Paris, at a place named Brie-Comte-Robert.

11. Of the 1,200 pistoliers brought by the Conte Roquendolf, 250 have gone to the Prince of Condé to Orleans.

12. The Duke De Montpensier has arrived at Blois, and joined the King's camp.

13. The Conte De Villars, having made great slaughter in Lorraine, has now gone to recover Poitiers, in which the Conte De Roquendolf is for defence of the same.

14. The King of Navarre is expected this night at Bois de Vincennes, to take the King to the camp.

15. The Queen may perceive whether there is any opportunity offered for her profit, and whether it will be expedient to enter into the war, the dangers, charges, and advantages which may happen by the same; or to lose the occasion now offered for the recovery of Calais, by taking the towns upon the coast of Normandy; or whether she shall like to suffer all the Protestants in France to be destroyed, so as the papistical faction will be able to give commands here and elsewhere; or whether she will wait the dealing of these men in the rendition of Calais, according to the treaty. In case she shall choose to take the opportunities offered rather than to abide the courtesy of the Papists, then she should act reso-

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lutely, without delay, and effectually.—Paris, 27 July 1562.
Signed.

Orig., portions in cipher. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 13.

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371.

Decipher of the ciphered portions of the above letter.
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372.

THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Forbes, vol. ii. p. 5.

Mewtas arrived at Dieppe on the 22nd inst., and from thence with great difficulty came hither on the 26th inst., not covertly, but notoriously, and he brought no order for his direction. Knows not what to say nor how to advise him to proceed. To go to the Prince of Condé without letters of credence, and his legation being so cold, and bringing no answer on the money matters, is the way to divert the Prince from the Queen's devotion altogether. What his opinion is Cecil shall perceive by Mewtas's letters. Requests Cecil to take order that Vielleville be honourably received and dismissed. These men always send cunning ministers to win time. Cecil's son goes to Flanders to avoid the dangers here, as the plague, and other troubles. If Cecil will do anything he is to do it quietly, so that his friends may fare the better.—Paris, 27 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

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373.

SIR PETER MEWTAS to CECIL.

Has arrived at Dieppe, and as for the state of the town and them at whose hands it was thought he would find good direction for his journey and surety, he found slender advice for the one or the other (they being so amazed), as he wrote in his letters from Dieppe the 23rd inst. He had dangers enough by the way, which were so many that he was obliged to leave the byeways and go into the highway at Pontoise; where being stopped and brought before the Governor, he was obliged to declare that he was sent to the King and Queen Mother, and thereupon to show his passport and packet, when they allowed him to pass to Paris, where he arrived on the 26th inst. at night. He was there examined at entering and leaving, and was then accompanied by divers arquebusiers to the Queen's Ambassador's house, with whom he communicated his negotiation, who for many respects being ignorant before of his commission, thought it not good for him to go to the Court with his letters of credence, because M. De Vielleville is now sent into England. Neither does he think it good that he should go to Orleans, because he has no letters of credence to the Prince or Admiral, and his legation would not be acceptable to the Prince, and might be the means of taking his (the Prince's) devotion from the Queen. Throckmorton thinks he should have letters of credence to the Prince and Admiral, and the Queen's letters to the King of Navarre, the Duke of Guise, and the Constable, desiring

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them to take some order with the Prince and Admiral, as well for religion as for composition of the quarrels amongst them, and to use the like language to the Duke of Guise on her behalf.—27 July. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

[July 27.] 374. OCCURRENCES to the ADVANTAGE of the PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

1. The Lords of Berne in Switzerland have sent fifteen ensigns of Swiss and 300 pistoliers on horseback to aid the Prince. They are ready to enter Lyons, and join the Baron Des Adrets, who has 6,000 footmen, and 400 or 500 horse, and has caused M. De Tavannes to retire into Châlon in Burgundy.

2. The Prince of St. Pourcain and M. De Sterney are assembled about Joinville and St. Dizier.

3. M. De Cardy (brother to Madame la Marshal des Termes) and a brother of M. De Cursolles have assembled a good force, by support of the Condé De Tandes, governor of Provence, who is a Protestant.

4. In Languedoc, at Montpellier and Nismes, are 7,000 or 8,000 men to repress the Papists of Toulouse.

5. MM. Durasse and Darpageon have assembled forces together in Gascony to encounter MM. De Bury and Monluc. They have the countenance of the Queen of Navarre, who is in these parts.

6. Poitiers still holds good for the Prince, although the Conte of Luyde has assembled force to take it, and likewise Caen. The Duke De Bouillon is in the castle there, and none can tell to whose side he belongs.

7. The Duke D'Aumale lost thirty men at the assault of Rouen, and sixty or eighty were wounded, who thereupon retired to Pont De Larche. The Queen is informed of these by Mr. Edward Horsey, who left Rouen for England on 13 July. Havre De Grace and Dieppe still hold good for the Prince. He and the Admiral (whose eldest son lately died of the plague) are at Orleans, which town he has well fortified, and has 1,000 horsemen, and 5,000 men therein to defend it, who are well victualled. Mans and Bourges still hold good for the Prince. The pistoliers brought by the Conte De Roquendolf to aid the Duke of Guise are greatly divided, and are at present beside Chartres. M. D'Andelot has gone into Almaine to solicit the Princes there to aid the Prince of Condé. The Protestant Princes have promised to send 4,000 pistoliers and 10,000 footmen.

Pp. 2.

[July 27.] 375. OCCURRENCES to the DISADVANTAGE of the PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

1. Tours has yielded by composition, and is garrisoned by the Duke of Guise. Chinon and Loudun in Touraine are taken, where 1,000 persons were slain.

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2. The Bishop of Mans has assembled 700 or 800 horse.
 3. The 1,200 pistoliers under Conte Roquendolf have arrived at the Duke of Guise's camp.
 4. Forlyng, the King's pensioner in Switzerland, has brought fifteen ensigns from the Papistical cantons. The Conte Ringrave is in the skirts of Champagne with two regiments of footmen, and 300 pistoliers. The Bishop of Rome contributes 25,000 crowns every month to the Duke, and lends beside 100,000 crowns. M. D'Oyselle, is sent from the King into Almaine to impeach any levy of men to aid the Prince, and M. De Mendoza is in Switzerland for the same purpose.
 5. Sardinia shall be given to the King of Navarre in recompence by the King of Spain, but he retains all the forts and holds.
 6. The Cardinal of Bourbon shall be sent into Picardy, as Governor, to irritate the Papists, and impeach the doings of M. De Senarpont, who favours the Prince.
 7. M. De Carres is to be sent into Spain for perfecting the King of Navarre's recompence.
 8. Marshal St. André is to be sent with 2,000 horse to M. De Tavannes, to join with his force to defeat the Baron Des Adrets.
 9. The company of M. De Janlys was lately defeated near Châteaudun by the Duke of Guise.
 10. The Cardinal of Armignac is to be Governor of Toulouse.
 11. The Duke of Savoy, being promised restitution of his towns in Piedmont, is favourable to the Guises.
 12. The Duke D'Aumale shall be Governor of Normandy, which is well for the Queen's purpose, if the maritime towns be either wise or happy.
 13. The Prince of Condé is in want of money.
 14. The plague is so bad in Orleans that eighty die a day.
 15. The Prince has not more than ten pieces of artillery, and those are only of a mean size, as field pieces.
 16. The Duke of Guise hastens to besiege Orleans.
- Pp. 2.*

July 27. **376.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to CECIL.

Cecil's letter of the 26th inst. was like an oracle of Apollo, for neither does he understand whether he shall go into France or not. Perceives that the factions in France grow more equal, so if they are but spectators they will be happier than if they were actors. Now that he is roused out of his rest he is indifferent to go, yet would crave to know as soon as Cecil can define.—Monthall, 27 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2. :

July 27. **377.** GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. Arrived at Antwerp this day at eleven o'clock at noon, and has sent to Cecil the letters received from Dr. Mounte

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He has not spoken to any of the Queen's creditors. By the practice of M. De Guise, the five forts in Piedmont (which the French King had,) were delivered up to the Duke of Savoy, who has sent the soldiers that were within the same, under the command of the Prince of Mantua, to the assistance of the Duke of Guise. This news came this day from Paris by letters of the 21st inst., and also that the Prince of Mantua has overthrown in two places 1,200 men of the Prince of Condé; which he takes to be the device of some Papist. It is said here that the Queen will have war with M. De Guise, and take part with the Prince of Condé, and that the King has above 20,000 men in readiness. Sends his commendations to Lord Robert Dudley.—Antwerp, 27 July 1562. *Signed.*

2. News is written from Germany that on the 7th September next the Emperor's son Maximilian will be crowned King of Bohemia at Prague; and on the 27th October the Emperor with all the Princes will meet at Frankfort for electing a new Emperor.

3. Requests Cecil to inform him whether he shall send Dr. Mounte's letters in post, or stop them till the ordinary goes; for the letters come on a Monday and the post leaves on the Sunday after.

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

July 27. 378. RICHARD CLOUGH to CHALLONER.

1. Did not write by the last post. Since then he has received from Challoner's servant in London three bills of exchange for the four hundred pounds, which amounts in Flemish to four hundred and forty-eight pounds, fifteen shillings, which he has delivered here to John Fleming.

2. Occurrences here are very uncertain. In France they have murdered many men.—Antwerp, 27 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received by the ordinary of Flanders at Madrid, 15 Aug. 1562. Pp. 3.

July 27. 379. JOHN KEYLE to NICOLAS GULDENSTERN.

Has delivered his commendations and message to the Queen, which were graciously accepted. Neither she nor the Council take ill his journey into Sweden, especially when they hear that it was not against the Queen's honour, and that that villanous Frenchman has been cast into prison on her account, which pleased her very much. Francis Barti, who was accustomed to tell lies to Guildenstiern, still continues to affirm by writing that the King owes him money. Many in whom Guildenstiern trusted rather hinder than advance the matter. The bearer will tell more.—London, 27 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add.: To Nicolas Guildenstiern, the King's Chancellor. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 2.

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July 27. 380. JOHN KEYLE to GEOFFRY PRESTON.

1. Has received his letter of the 9th by Mr. Sanders. At his landing in England he sent his people and horses to his house, feigning * that he was landed in Flanders sick, and that they knew not when he would come home. And this he did until he had dealt with the Princes and by appointment with her Council, some of them divers times, and thus continued close a month, being so commanded, until they had ended with him.

2. In this time they not only sought to sift him, but in the end * communicated with him marvellously friendly of the King, and opened to him many secret matters, and all to the good and prosperous success of the King. Said that he would either venture the Tower or some other prison, or else do the King some good service. The ways and means are so many that they are not to be written,* but he trusts that he has done him as good service as any man.* The King's cause was never so favoured by the Queen and Council, the nobility and commons, as at this time; and if he were here the Queen * would have no power to deny him. If he come but to the coast, most of all the Council and the nobility and gentry will be with him; and as for the commons, they thirst for his coming as for drink when they are dry, for he is their only Messias. Lord Robert at his coming made very great search for him to some of his friends, that he might speak with him ere he dealt with the Queen and Council. But when he saw he might not, he wrought marvellously to have had him in prison; and seeing that would not prevail, he made his old friends Stukely and Allen his means to trouble him, thinking thereby to have had him in prison. But he has troubled himself in vain, wherefore he is very angry, and now his cutters look as though they would do some hurt, and he has been warned to take heed. Trusts they will let him alone; if not, he will deal with them well enough. Marvels that Lord Robert is thus lusty, for he had plain answer from the Queen's mouth in the chamber of presence (all the nobility being there) that she would never marry him, nor none so mean as he, with a great rage, and great cheeks and taunts to such as travailed for him, seeing they went about to dishonour her; whereupon he made means to have leave to go over the seas, which was easily consented unto. But he is not gone, nor means to go, unless he hear of the King's coming. In the meantime his credit and estimation are gone, both in court, city, and country; there is no account made of him, nor in respect of marriage of any but the King.

3. Besides the affection of the Queen there is this occasion to welcome him: the Duke of Guise in France with the Papists are in the field with 20,000 men against the Prince of Condé, who has as many as he, and to whom the

* These passages are marked by Cecil in the margin.

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English will give aid forthwith; for there is now rigging of the Queen's ships and stay made of all others that are in the Thames, and men pressed in haste; so that the King's ships being ready he has such a trim occasion to be welcome if he come now.

4. The meeting of the two Queens is clearly broken off till next year, which the Scottish Queen takes very heavily, and wept sore, in such sort that the English Ambassador there informed them that if the Queen will give her leave she will presently come to London, and marvellously humbles herself. They know not what answer she shall have, but in the meantime she is marvellously in fear of the Queen, and indeed she has great reason to be.

5. Mr. Bartewe is here in great displeasure with the Queen for words he has spoken, and also with the whole Council; if he be wise he will not come here till his way be made. The French Viscount's imprisonment is well taken here, and thinks that thanks will be given for it. Desires him to let the King understand all that he has written, as it is most true.* As he has begun a plot to serve the King, so will he follow it with all his power. Trusts soon to send to meet the King on his way, for so it is looked for here. Guildenstiern is looked for again, as the meetest ambassador, for the Queen has conceived very well of him and his doings. Has delivered all the letters which he [Preston] gave him at Stockholm; understands by Jehan* that his things are safe, but not in his hands, as he has been a little molested by knaves. Preston's father and mother are in health, and his kinsmen, the writer's brethren. Thomas and Leonard Stourton and his [the writer's] wife send their hearty commendations.—London, 27 July 1562.

6. P. S.—Sends his humble commendations to the Lady Cecily. He has done all her commendations thoroughly.

Orig. Hol. Add.: To Master Geofre Preston, gentleman of the King's privy chamber at the Court of Sweden, or in his absence to Mr. Harvy. *Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.*

July 27. 381. JOHN KEYLE to [HARVEY].

Directs him to open his letter to Geoffrey Preston if he has gone towards England; but if not to send it to him. The meeting of the two Queens is clean broken off until next May, upon the great and long persuasions of all the Council, which the Queen of Scots takes marvellously hardly; and the Queen is much offended that she may not meet her, for she has been marvellously practised with by the Guises. The Queen of Scots is so desirous to come that it is thought she will come to London if the Queen will suffer her. The Duke of Guise and his brethren are in the field against the Prince of Condé, and have done many execrable murders of men, women, and children. They have had a great repulse at Rouen; and all the chief cities save Paris are with the Prince, as is the most part

* These passages are marked by Cecil in the margin.

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of the nobility and gentlemen. There are here divers noble-
men of France and captains of cities and towns to seek aid.
The English are arming with ships in haste and pressing
soldiers and mariners to aid the Prince of Condé and his sect.
Spain is almost in state of tumult for religion, as is also
Flanders. There is marvellous matter fallen out by the
Ambassador of Spain's secretary, who has accused his master
and the King of Spain of a conspiracy within this realm, and
divers Papists therein; but it is very secretly kept, for many
judge that the "chained Bear" is in the same. His letters
were delivered by Leonard. Thanks him for his Swedish
purses and girdle. Mr. Allen and Mr. Stukley "confederates
of the Bear" have used such a piece of villany against him
under colour of friendship that it caused him to remember the
quarrel Harvey told him of. Sends commendations to the
Lord Ambassador.—London, 27 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

July 28. 382. The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

She perceives by his letters the peril he is in from the
fury of the people, especially those of Paris, and therefore has
determined to revoke him from thence, and therein has spoken
to the French Ambassador here. She has also written to the
King and Queen Mother, copies of which letters are sent to
him. Therefore he is to proceed in as good sort as he can for
his return; and if any objection is made, he is to answer that
his departure is caused by the Parisian people. If they
think that their Ambassador should be revoked he is to say
that she will be content to follow that which to them shall
be thought meet, and as soon as Paris is reduced to such
order that her Ambassador may reside there in safety, she
will send some other person thither; and he shall seek the
best means he can to have licence to depart, and yet so to use
it that no jealousy be conceived of her amity.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 28 July 1562. Pp. 3.

July 28. 383. THROCKMORTON to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY.

The going of M. De Vielleville shows that the folks here are
either in great trouble or fear, and wish to discover what they
can. Here are strange bruits that the Queen might recover
again what her predecessors lost. The Prince of Condé's
party amends by reason of the Almaines. M. D'Andelot will
shortly bring 6,000 footmen and 3,000 pistoliers. 250 of the
pistoliers brought by the Conte of Roquendolf have left the
Duke of Guise's camp, and gone to Orleans to aid the Prince,
perceiving the quarrel is for religion. There is some hope that
all the Protéstants of Germany will stir. The adversary fears
the Queen's force and her doing most. The Bishop of Rome
has sent hither under the command of Luke Antonio 2,500
footmen to join Fabricio, who is at Avignon with 1,500 men.

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all of which will join the force of M. De Somariva to besiege Sisteron but the Barons Des Addresses will shortly give them "the looking on." Sir Peter Mewtas is here, much perplexed.—Paris, 28 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

July 28. **384.** MAURICE RANTZOW and PAULUS BROCKTORP to the QUEEN.

1. Beg that payment be made of certain sums of money borrowed for her by Gresham at Antwerp, due on the 15th of next August.

2. P. S.—They ask for an answer. Hanover [?], 28 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

July 28. **385.** BOND of the PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

Philip Palme, of Cologne, having engaged on the 25th inst. to deliver at Dieppe 1,000 corslets, with their appurtenances, at six and a half crowns apiece, 3,000 arquebusses at three and a half, the barrels at two and a half, and 1,000 pistols, with their fittings, at three and a half crowns apiece, the Prince engages to pay the said Palme 17,500 crowns within six months of the delivery of the said arms at Dieppe.—Orleans, 28 July 1562.

Copy. Fr. P. 1.

July 28. **386.** Another copy of the above.

Fr. P. 1.

July 29. **387.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Since his last of the 27th inst. is informed that the Pope and his favourers in France travail to have the French King, the Queen Mother, and the King of Navarre so to work as all who are not Papists may be either banished or slain; and further, that they should enter into a league with the Pope against all the Protestants, into which league the Pope states that the King of Spain, the Emperor, the papistical Princes of Almain and Italy, the King of Portugal, and the Venetians will enter. The Cardinal of Lorraine sends to the Queen of Scots to enter the same (which is called the Catholic league), but not to make any appearance thereof. This matter is intended so that the Protestant Princes may be unprepared when they are ready to attempt anything against them. The King of Spain sends hither shortly the Duke of Alva's son in legation, and also they intend to practise the subjects of all Protestant Princes who are Papists to sign this league. If they bring their matters well to pass, they will use others as rebels who are not this King's subjects. The Cardinal of Lorraine sends the Abbot of Manda to Rome about this matter.

2. On the 28th inst. the two regiments of Almain's brought by the Conte Ringrave came to Pont Chalanton, where the King feasted the captains, to make them to serve against the

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Prince of Condé. The King of Navarre and the Cardinal of Lorraine say that the Queen dare not meddle in this matter for fear of the King of Spain.

3. The Duke D'Aumale, having taken Honfleur, has returned to besiege Rouen.

4. On the 28th inst. M. De Vielleville departed for England. The Prince is in good courage by expectation of the Queen's doings.

5. Mondidier, (which had been kept to the Prince's devotion,) was lately entered, by a stratagem, (by the advice of the Cardinals of Lorraine and Ferrara,) upon assurance that all the Protestants therein should live safely. The ordinary Governor was sent for to the Court, who no sooner left the place but M. De Rouquerolle (alias M. De Humier) entered with force; and, notwithstanding the promises, all the Protestants were cut to pieces, robbed, and chased away. Numbers of men, women, and children are drowned in the night with stones about their necks at Blois, Tours, Amboise, and those towns which have surrendered to the King of Navarre. If the Queen saw the Prince's case, and what treason is meant against those of his religion, she would rather aid than condemn him.—Paris, 29 July 1562. *Signed.*

Large portions in cipher. Add. Endd.: By Tirrele. Pp. 4.

July 29. **388.** Decipher of the ciphered portions of the above letter.
Pp. 2.

July 29. **389.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. Sent his servant Stephen Davis with his letters of the 23rd inst., and those of the 27th inst. by John Rogers. Since then a courier has come from M. De Foix, who has caused alarm here, saying that Cecil is mustering the realm, that he has stopped all ships of burden and service, and that he will put to sea 100 sail. Hopes it is true. The first thing he should do, and without delay, if Newhaven is offered, is to put men into it, and also in Dieppe. If this be done he will have Calais again, or will make such an end to these troubles in France that in the cause of religion there will be no need to fear the Spaniards nor the Papists. If he means these matters, he must sequester his mind from all delicateness, huntings, pleasures, and such unnecessary affections, for great things were never brought to pass where such things bear the sway. The sooner he brings him [the writer] from hence the better. Asks him to make much of M. De Vielleville. Sends the bearer by Dieppe, because he suspects the free passages of Picardy at present, in consequence of the Duke D'Aumale approaching Rouen again to besiege it, after committing great cruelties and slaughter at Pont Audemar, Honfleur, and those parts. All things being considered, they think it best that Mewtas should desire to have an audience, and make as good shift as he can with his letters and commission. Fears lest Newhaven be betrayed or besieged in the Vidame's absence. When Cecil has that place in his

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hands he can make what peace he likes. Cecil's son departs to-morrow for Flanders, and he has advised Mr. Windebank to give attention to some material points, and from thence to advertise Cecil.—Paris, 29 July 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—He has given the bearer twelve crowns for going to and fro. Desires he may be considered for his danger.

Orig., partly in cipher, partly in Throckmorton's hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

July 29. **390.** Draft of the above, partly in Throckmorton's hand.

Portions marked to be expressed in cipher. Injured in the margin. Endd.: By John Tirrell. Pp. 2.

July 29. **391.** LETHINGTON to CECIL.

1. Understands by his letter of July 10 and by Sidney's report the stay of the interview, for which he is most sorry, as well for the matter itself as for the impediments growing on the Protestants' state in France. Sidney can report in what terms matters of religion are here, in which there shall be no alteration, whatsoever be thought or written in other places, "at least so far as shall be in us or anything we may do, either by will, force, or credit." It was easy to judge by reading Cecil's letter that his choler was stirred, yet he prays him not to let it be extended beyond reason, and not to let his goodwill toward the Queen be diminished by anything he thinks amiss in her uncles.

2. The Queen would have out of hand delivered to Sidney her confirmation of the accord, with appointment of the time and place for the next year's interview, but that there were none of her council with her. This is *pro forma tantum*; for she being so well minded towards it, it will behove every one of them to yield to her affections. Nor yet shall any long time be driven before they come to a conclusion, for full resolution will be sent within this month, for she has already sent for the principal of the nobility who were all retired to their own houses to make preparation for this journey.—Edinburgh, 29 July 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

July 29. **392.** CHALLONER to CUERTON.

Received his letters of the 21st inst., by a man of Bilboa. Is glad he has received the 300 ducats. Meliadus Spinola told him eight days since that the money was paid to Cuerton. In Cuerton's packet he received a letter from his brother, John Challoner, in Ireland, whom he has not heard from for more than a twelvemonth. Desires him by the next trusty messenger that departs from Bilboa to Dublin to see his letter sent herewith, and that it be not opened by the way, wherein most part of the messengers of Ireland have a foul fault. Does not think the King will be in his parts for some time. The troubles in France keep him from receiving

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letters from home, because the passages are stopped. He is to send no butter until the weather is colder. Commendations to Mrs. Cuerton, and Mr. Jeffardson.—Madrid, 29 July 1562.
Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

July 30. **393.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. Asks for a safe conduct for the bearer, James Lithcotte, a gentleman of Scotland, and an archer in the King's guard, to pass into Scotland through England. His going thither tended only to good purposes, but the person whom he accompanies is despatched from the Cardinal of Lorraine to the Queen of Scots, with such matter as he wrote of on the 27th and 29th inst. This day 4,000 Almaines pass through Paris for Blois. The Bishop of Auxerre goes to Rome upon this errand, and not the Abbot De Manne. The King shall go from Bois de Vincennes to the camp on the 3rd of August.—Paris, 30 July 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Yesterday Sir Peter Mewtas had an audience; desires Cecil to do what is meet to be done without delay. It will be three weeks before the Prince can have any succours from Alnain. Sent his despatch of the 29th inst. by Dieppe.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Injured by damp. Pp. 2.

July 30. **394.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.

1. Has answered all Challoner's letters, as provision is given out that no strange ships shall lade here from henceforth. The copy is sent into all parts of Spain.

2. Yesterday received a letter from France written nine days since, in which it is written that the Queen of England offered to the Prince of Condé what aid be required, and he asked for ten thousand men. They expected daily the Conte Palatine and another Lord with twenty-five thousand men to aid the Prince, who has already more than fifty thousand Frenchmen. They expect here daily ships from England. Would be glad if he would send the King's schedule for sending away Chamberlain's stuff. His wife sends commendations to him and Mr. Cobham.—Bilboa, 30 July 1562.
Signed.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received 18 August. Pp. 3.

July 31. **395.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. This morning M. De Crocque was with him and declared that he had despatched the bearer, — Bogge, about the affairs of the Queen (of Scots) from hence in post through England into Scotland, for whom he desired a passport.—Paris, 31 July 1562.

2. P. S.—News is come here that Newhaven is taken by the English, yet M. De Pienne is gone to take the same in the

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name of the Prince of Condé and the Admiral. When that place is once out of danger of the English, these men will not set a rush by what preparation is made. *Signed.**

Orig., the P. S. in cipher, partly deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

[July 31.] **396.** THE ILLUSAGE of HENRY TYRREL.

On Thursday last, 31st of July, Henry Tyrrel (Throckmorton's servant), passing between Rouen and Dieppe, was taken by the men of the Baron De Cleres at Tôtes, and carried to the town of Cleres, where he was brought before the Baron's Lieutenant, named M. De Gramond, who took from him the Queen's packet, and commanded him to be searched. All his money was taken from him and he was kept in prison until the afternoon next day, when the soldiers brought him again his letters with the seals broken open and closed again, but not his money or weapons. They said he might now pass where he liked, and left him eight crowns out of twenty-five. Being about a league from Tôtes he espied a number of men coming after him again, who fired three or four courier shots, which he escaped.

Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 31. **397.** Draft of the above, in English, corrected by Cecil.

Endd. Pp. 2.

August. **398.** The QUEEN'S AID to CONDÉ.

That she give the Prince a formal declaration that she shall land 6,000 men to preserve the towns in Normandy. That she take Havre and Dieppe under her protection. That she place men in Rouen, or furnish 20,000 crowns besides the 140,000. That she receive into the towns of Havre and Dieppe the refugees of the reformed church. That she respect the goods and liberties of the King's subjects in the said towns. That she entertain the gentlemen in Havre according to their rank. That she will not abandon Havre without the Prince's express consent. That she will provide for the contingency of the Prince and the Admiral being made prisoners. She shall not make any truce without the Prince's consent. She shall not receive Calais from the opposite party. That it shall be permitted to withdraw the merchandise in Havre and sell it.

Orig., in a French hand. Endd. by Cecil: Articles in French for [the Vidame of Chartres†]. Pp. 2.

August. **399.** ARTICLES between the QUEEN and the VIDAME of CHARTRES.

1. The Vidame shall go to Portsmouth and remain in some gentleman's house until all the articles are accomplished.

* A few words are added at the bottom of this page by Cecil, repeating the import of the P. S.

† Expressed by a cipher.

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2. He shall give order that as soon as Sir Adrian Poynings arrives off Havre the principal tower at the entrance of the haven, with its artillery and munitions, shall be delivered into his hands.

3. When Sir Adrian and his soldiers have landed, as many of the bulwarks and forts of the town shall be put in their possession as can be before nightfall.

4. The French soldiers shall give up all control of the defences to those of the Queen.

5. All the artillery and munitions belonging to the King shall be delivered to Sir Adrian within twenty-four hours.

6. All the French soldiers in the town shall depart within two days after the arrival of the English (if they are not besieged), and shall go to succour those in Rouen. Such of the English as the lieutenant deems fit shall go with them. The inhabitants shall be treated in the same way as her own subjects.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

August. 400. A MEMORIAL concerning some JEWELLERY sent to the QUEEN from THROCKMORTON.

How many borders, upper and lower, shall be bought? What number shall be engraved and "sicelled," and how many cast and wrought slightly? Whether all the borders shall be enamelled. To know the length of the said borders, because the fashion is different here to there in the length of the "billements." Whether to each border there shall be a chain for the neck, and a girdle with a pendant and a vase, or at least to know how many chains and girdles with vases shall be provided. How many chains shall be provided for men, to be given as presents, and of what value, which ought to be more showy than fashionable, because the fashion, if it be costly, reduces the weight. How many pomanders (called here pomes) of gold shall be provided, and whether there shall be any sweet paste put in them? Whether any bracelets shall be provided, and how many pair? How many carkanets shall be provided?

Endd. Pp. 2.

August 1. 401. WILLIAM CAULSTON and OTHERS to the QUEEN OF SCOTS.

William Caulston and other English merchants complain that on the 18th May 1558 their vessels lying at anchor in the haven of Westmonig in Iceland were captured by Thomas Nicholson, of Aberdeen, John Hog, of Leith, and others. Their loss amounts to 2,800*l.* sterling.

Copy.

The Queen's answer.

The Lords of Session shall grant commission to advocates to judge this cause; or if the complainants please to pursue

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before the Admiral or his deputies, they are to order them to see justice done.—Edinburgh, 1 Aug., 22 Mariæ. *Signed:* Wil. Hay.

Orig. Pp. 2.

August 1. 402. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. The misliking of the Pope's messenger amongst the best sort of men was so great that both the Queen was in doubt openly to receive him and he to show himself. On the 24th ult. he was very secretly conveyed across the water to Edinburgh by the Laird of Kilsyth, and brought to a house very near the Court, but kept very quietly. The next day, whilst the Earl of Mar was at the sermon, he was conveyed unto her secretly, and continued in purpose until the Earl returned, who came so suddenly in that he had almost taken them together. He was shifted off for that time, but not so secretly but there rose some suspicion of him, as Randolph standing that day with Lethington saw so strange a visage that he seemed to be the same man that before he heard "subscribed." Talking with Lethington of this venerable prelate, the latter declared the great desire of his mistress to speak with him, yet because she would not give occasion to her subjects to conceive worse of her than her meaning is, she determined to speak with him secretly. The effect of his legation was to know whether she would send to the general Council, and to persuade her not to alienate herself from the religion of her ancestors. This is only the judgment of Lethington, and the writer thinks there was more matter in it than any Scotchman knows, for she keeps well her counsel. Lethington assures him that the Legate will return in vain, for there will be nothing yielded to her that may be against Christ or the amity of the Princesses of both realms. It stayed only with the Earl of Mar that he had not been killed before he came into the presence of the Queen. The writer knows not whether he may repent it hereafter if his being here has wrought further evil.

2. The Duke arrived at Edinburgh on the 25th ult., being sent for by the Queen to consult on such affairs as Sidney propounded to her. He was well taken with of his sovereign. He likes the accord of the interview, and promised again to be there himself. He [the Duke] met by chance coming from the Court with the Lord President [Sidney], from whose report Cecil will know the purposes held with him. The Duke sues in vain for the enlargement of the Earl of Arran, which grieves him sore. He has accorded with the "venerable prelate" the Bishop of St. Andrew's, which breeds some suspicion against him. Divers reports and tales have been carried between the Duke and the Earl of Mar, whereby there has arisen greater mistrust and unkindness than ever. Lethington has taken in hand to reconcile them. The writer sees also that the Queen has more doubt than there is occasion. The Earl of Huntly remains sick of a sore

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leg; he was sent for, but came not. His son, who hurt the Lord Ogilvy without occasion, broke the prison and is escaped the 25th of last month.—Berwick, 1 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Pp. 4.

August 1. **403.** The BISHOP OF AQUILA to CECIL.

Desires to have in writing the answer which the Queen wishes him to make to the Duchess of Parma, to whom he is writing to-day.—1 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp. 2.

August 1. **404.** GUIDO GIANETTI to the QUEEN,

1. Encloses the canons of the synod at Trent about the Eucharist, and a decree by which the next sitting is appointed for September 17. 180 Bishops were at this session. The French envoys excused themselves because their nobility were so intent on civil war that they would not much respect the decrees of the Council. The Emperor interferences, lest the Germans should be anathematized on account of the Communion in both kinds. This is only a continuation of the old Council, which the Pope commands to be continued, and not to summon a new one, although this was urged in the name of the Emperor and the French King. The Emperor commanded his subjects to leave Trent if the Council was continued. Leave to Communicate in both kinds has been solicited by the Emperor and the Duke of Bavaria, which is not granted, and the consideration of the request is postponed. The curse of anathema was not renewed against the Protestants, nor has the *Non obstante concilio* clause been re-affirmed.

2. In the meanwhile the Pope exacts money from his states, regardless of the discontent. He and the Duke of Parma are quietly enlisting both horse and foot. A levy of troops is being made at Milan by King Philip to be used against the heretics in France. The Duke of Ferrara is looking after his own affairs. The Cardinal of Carpi has made over the jurisdiction that he has in Carpi to the Pope, which is in the power of the Duke of Ferrara. The Duke of Florence desires to recover his rights over Carignan, in the Apennines. If this is true, the Duke of Guise, who has married the sister of the Duke of Ferrara, will no doubt endeavour to defend him, and King Charles will also send assistance. This would put an end to the Council.—Venice, calend. August. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

August 1. **405.** N. STOPIO to SIR JOHN MASON.

Forwards information. War is anticipated between the Dukes of Ferrara and Florence. The Venetians having withdrawn their ten galleys, the corsairs have become more insolent, and plunder with greater boldness.— Venice, 1 August 1562.

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

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August 1. 406. CHALLONER to SIR JOHN MASON.

1. Thanks him for his letter, and trusts that he has had the answer, sent within a week after. Since then he has written to him by way of France. Doubts whether Mr. Secretary has received the Queen's packet sent that way. Here they are all in preparation of aids, part already sent, to the Guisians, and in expectation of the event, with daily great consults, kept very secret. It is said by their discoverers that at length the Guisians will prevail, and that the Condeans did not use the benefit of the time, much against the nature of the force.

2. Moffett has for the present provided St. Martin's wine for Mason's turn. The King has dealt liberally with Moffet, who is much beholden to the Count and Countess of Feria, who both show great frankness to the English.—Madrid, 1 August 1562.

Draft. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

August 1. 407. GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. Since he came to Antwerp he has taken up of Christopher Prowen 7,000*l.* at six per cent. for six months, and of Gilles Hoffeman 5,600*l.* at the same rate. Has practised with all the Queen's creditors, and is at a point with the greater part of them to prolong their sums for six months at six per cent. Sends a note of the whole prolongations for the making of new bonds by Richard Clough. It is said here the Queen will have war with France, which has made a great alteration.

2. The King of Spain has sent the Count of Mansfeld, of this Court, very secretly to the Duke of Brunswick for gathering 3,000 horsemen to aid M. De Guise. There has passed out of Germany for the Prince of Condé 3,000 horsemen and 2,000 "hackbutts." The Queen's late proceedings has not a little astonished both the Papists in France and here. The bearer can inform her more at large. Sends his commendations to Lord Robert Dudley. The exchange passes at twenty shillings and fivepence, and sixpence usance.—Antwerp, 1 August 1562. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—His gossip, Paullus Van Dalle, has written Cecil another letter for the matter of Rowland Haywood.

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

August 2. 408. CHARLES IX. to the QUEEN.

Has received her letter sent by Sir Peter Mewtas, and also heard from him the complaint of her subjects that they have been plundered at sea by some of his. Would like to know the particulars. Has sent to all the governors of the maritime places in his realm to punish the evildoers.—Bois-de-Vincennes, 2 August 1562. *Signed: Charles;—De L'Aubespine.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd.: By Sir P. Mewtis. Broadside. Fr.

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August 2. 409. The QUEEN MOTHER to the QUEEN.
The same effect as the King's letter of the same date.—
Bois-de-Vincennes, 2 August 1562. *Signed*: Catherine ;—De
L'Aubespine.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Broadside. Fr.*

August 2. 410. M. DE FORS to CECIL.

Praises the liberality of the Queen, of which Horsey has informed him. When she sends succours they shall be received with all the honour possible. Sends a short memorial by this bearer, whom he begs Cecil to credit. If the said memorial seems excessive, Cecil can make what alterations he please.—Dieppe 2 August 1562. *Signed*.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil: Sept 2 [*sic*]. *Fr.*
Pp. 2.

[August 2.] 411. INTERROGATORIES for RALPH LACY.

For what cause he went beyond the seas. What messages or letters he carried, from whom received. Where he took shipping and landed. What talk or conference he had in his journey. Where and to whom he delivered the letters. What money he took with him, and from whom received. What letters or messages he sent from beyond the seas. What they contained. What letters he received since his departure. What were the contents thereof, and from what country received. By whom he sent his letters or messages, and from whom and by whom he received letters.

Copy. P. 1.

August 2. 412. The CONFESSION of RALPH LACY.

1. He carried letters of commendation from Lord Lennox to his brother Lord Awbeny, and from his Lordship to the Countess of Feria, and (he thinks) a letter from Lord Darnely to his uncle, Lord Awbeny. Being at Hull to take bark, and dining with Mr. Jobson, he met Mr. Sweting, Jobson's friend, who asked him to carry letters to the English Ambassador in Spain, and Sir Thomas Gresham. Received also a letter of recommendation from Jane Bailie, that served his lady, to her aunt, Mrs. Clarenciaus, and a letter from Mr. Clerkson of Hull to his brother-in-law, John Alcock at Antwerp.

2. He embarked at Hull, was driven by the weather into Dunkirk, and landed at Antwerp. Thence he went to Mecklin, Brussels, Valenciennes, Cambray, Senlis, Paris, Orleans, Bourges, Moulins, Roanne, and from Lyons over Mount Gabellete to Chambery, and from Aiguebelle over Mount Cenis to Turin, Vercelli, Milan, Brescia, Verona, Vicenza, Padua, and Venico. He there embarked, and on his way home went to Rome, from thence to Acquapendente and Viterbo, to Monte Fiascone, Sienna, Florence, Lucca, Genoa, from whence he sailed to Sona, and on to Turin, and over Mount Genevre to Avignon, Valence, Lyons,

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Roanne, from whence he embarked for "Brecla," from thence he went to Montargis, Paris, Rouen, and Dieppe, where he embarked, and landed at Scarborough.

3. When at Antwerp he lodged with John Alcock, an Englishman, where he met many English merchants, amongst whom he saw one of Mr. Hull's sons, of York; and at Paris he met John Hume, a Scotchman, formerly servant to Lord Lennox, who first made him acquainted with those at the Ambassador's house. He also had the acquaintance there of Stephen Lucas, Lord Wharton's servant, and Mr. Harrington's son, of York. At Orleans he found Mr. Wholley, Mr. Fowler, and a son of Alderman Garret of London. At Lyons he met three English merchants, one of whose names was Couper. At Padua he found young Mr. Parry, Mr. Foskewe, and another Englishman; and brought a letter from one of the Englishmen whom he found with Parry at Lyons, but he did not find any Englishmen at Venice. When at Rome he was often in company with Mr. George Nevell, brother to Sir Henry Nevell, Mr. Vaughan, and Mr. Brisket, whose father is an Italian and his mother an Englishwoman dwelling in London. At Turin he found a Scotchman, John Ramsey, a physician, from whom he received much friendship, and a letter for a friend of his who is captain of the French King's Scottish Guard; and at Paris he met the Ambassador and Lord Awbeny.

4. About two months after his arrival in Paris he met Lord Awbeny going to the Court, and delivered what letters he had for him. The letters for the Countess of Feria he showed to Ramsey at Turin, which, with those for Mrs. Clarenciaus from her niece he left in his chamber. Those for Gresham he delivered upon his first arrival at Antwerp; and those for the English Ambassador in Spain, he left, as John Hume knows, with a Frenchman at Paris to send thither, as he was not going there; and delivered John Clerkson's letters to John Alcock, at Antwerp, where he [Lacy] lodged.

5. He had 40 or 50 French crowns, or pistolets; and 10*l.* which he delivered to Mr. Dalston of Hull, which he afterwards received of his factor at Antwerp; had three or four gold rings. Of this sum he received 4*l.* from Lady Lennox for a horse, and 10*l.* conditionally, that if he returned to England before he had been either to Italy in Spain he should forfeit 20*l.* He received 6*l.* for a year and a half's rent of a farm; and what else he had was in his purse before, or given by friends.

6. He sent letters from Antwerp to his brothers, Bryan, Marmaduke, William, and Robert, and to his cousin William Lacy; and from Paris, letters to Lord and Lady Lennox, and to his brothers and said cousin, and a letter to Arthur Ballard, Lord Darnley's schoolmaster, and another to one Story or to Freston together, Lord Lennox's servants. Wrote from Rome to his brother William and his said

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cousin together ; and from Orleans he wrote to Mr. Harrington's son and to Teasmond, who at Paris is Harrington's son's chamber fellow.

7. The letters which he wrote to his brothers and friends were that he had passed safely to Antwerp and intended to go to Paris ; that Lady Lennox, having requested him to write to her, he wrote to her from Paris of his having delivered Lord Lennox's letters to his brother there, who was going to the Court ; also of there being great division about religion and tumults daily ; of the Queen of Scots going to Paris, and of there being a bruit of her going to Scotland ; and of there being a tumult when the King and others went in procession there. He wrote to his brother of his liking the living, of his intention to go to Italy, but not to Spain ; and to his brother Palmes he wrote a letter of excuse for not having taken leave of him when he left England. Lord Darnley's schoolmaster having, upon his departure from Settington, asked him to remember and drink to him if he went to Cambray, where he was born, he by chance went into a house there, where a company of Burgundians were drinking, and singing a song called "Adew Robyn," which he often sang, whereof he wrote him a merry letter from Paris. His letters to Story and Freston were to the same effect. From Rome he wrote to his brother or William Lacy of his arrival there, and of the places he had seen, of what sweets and sours he had tasted, and of his intention of going to Naples, which purpose he changed, and reserved the cause of his journey until their next meeting.

8. He never received any letters since his departure except as beneath written.

9. He sent his letters from Antwerp by a Hull or York merchant ; those from Paris by M. Docys, when he was sent by the Queen of Scots to the Queen at London ; they were directed to Henry Wright, the keeper of the King's Head Tavern, Temple Bar, London, whom he requested to send them according to their directions. Those from Rome were sent to Mr. Alcock, at Antwerp ; and as Mr. Vaughan was sending thither they were inclosed in his letters. Those from Orleans to Paris were to the effect that he liked Orleans, victuals being cheap and good ; wrote commendations to Stephen Lucas ; and received a letter from Teasmond to the effect that Harrington and Lucas were gone to Angers, and that he remained at Paris for lack of money from his friends.

Copy. Endd. : 2nd, 3rd, and 10th of August. Pp. 8.

August 3. **413.** CHALLONER to the QUEEN.

1. Among other fautors of the Prince of Condé, it has been spoken of in this Court that she has already assisted him with the imprest of 150,000 crowns, which bruit is very offensive to these men.

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2. They still prepare aid for the Guisians, but as yet but slowly, for the captains who were sent to levy soldiers have not yet made up their numbers. It is alleged that this slow proceeding is caused by the French, who seem unwilling to accept the King's offer.

3. M. De Morette was sent hither by the Duke of Savoy. He arrived here by post not long since. The errand is thought to be touching the aid.

4. From Italy the last courier brought in effect the former advices touching the Council of Trent.

5. The questions of precedency trouble more Princes than one at the Trentish Council, where the Spanish Ambassador, the Conde De Lima, and M. De Lansac, the French Ambassador, have had contention which of them should have the precedence, and likewise between the Dukes of Ferrara and Florence.

6. The Duke of Florence (trusting in the Pope's favour), would have him for a judge; who has by letters exhorted the Duke of Ferrara to that effect, who exempts himself.

7. Another case has risen out of this branch, for his eldest son, the Prince of Florence, who disembarked with great array at Barcelona a month ago, has not yet come to this Court.

8. The Council have met several times about mint matters, and how to remedy the notable exportation of their coin.—Madrid, 2 August 1562.

9. P. S.—Received yesternight Throckmorton's letter of the 29th of June; he states that the contrary parties in France were to have agreed to an accord on the 25th of the same. The King and his Council, however, keep their counsels about this matter very secret; the former conferred with them in his council chamber not three days since about these affairs. Understands that 1,200 Spaniards have already entered France by way of Bayonne, and the rest are to follow. The advice from Flanders is that Count D'Egmont advances with another number; and from Piedmont that the Duke of Savoy advances with others. M. D'Escars, a gentleman in the King of Navarre's credit, is expected to arrive here, to revive his motion of recompense for the kingdom of Navarre.

Signed.

Draft. Endd.: 3 Aug., sent by Withipol by Bilboa. Pp. 10.

August 3. 414. The COUNT PALATINE'S ANSWER to M. D'OYSEL.

1. The Count has heard with great sorrow from many others of the unhappy state in which France is, and what D'Oysel has told him has not diminished his grief. Had hoped that this kingdom would have been free from such civil commotions. The edict passed last January should have brought peace, as it did while it remained in force.

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If it had continued in force, in a little time the exasperation both in religious and political matters would have died out. Neither the King or the Queen Mother are ignorant who caused the repeal of the said edict, which was the reason of all these calamities. The Count Palatine and the other Protestant Princes having consulted together determined to send an embassy to mediate between the two parties, which got as far as Strasburg. The King knows why and by whom this intention was hindered.

2. As D'Oysel in the name of the King has asked his advice as to how the dissensions may be stopped, he does not see any other way than by putting the edict in force and allowing the free preaching of the Gospel. The plundering of goods, the laying waste of fields, and the slaughter of innocent persons would then cease.—Heidelberg, 3 August 1562.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

August 3. 415. Another copy in Mundt's hol.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

August 3. 416. A printed copy of the above, in 12mo.
Injured by damp. Lat. Pp. 5.

August 3. 417. LORD GREY to CECIL.

Trusts that as the Queens are not to meet, he may repair up. The bearer, Sir Henry Sidney, has promised to give a helping thereto.—Berwick, 3 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

[August 4.] 418. THROCKMORTON to the LORD ADMIRAL.

Repeats his advice as to the occupation of Newhaven, even though it cost 1,000,000 crowns.* Desires that two barks of Dover may repair to Boulogne, to bring him and his train over at such time as he shall advertise. At his leave-taking on the 4th of August they gave him to understand plainly, that they would be sure of the return of M. De Vielleville and their Ambassador resident before he should depart.—Paris, [blank] August 1562.

Draft, portions underlined to be expressed in cipher. Endd.: 3 Aug., by Francisco the courier. Pp. 2.

August 4. 419. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Nothing was left undone by Sidney that appertained to his duty. The noblemen here esteem the honour great that such a man should be sent to treat of matters. Has received from him the contract of the meeting under the Queen's great seal, with instructions how to use it. Has been required to desire Cecil's favour for the Laird of Cawder's son to study in

* See his letter to Cecil, 29 July.

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either of the universities for two or three years. The young man is not above eighteen, prettily learned, and well travelled, and his father well affectioned to England. His uncle is the Laird of St. John's, and the Laird of Ormiston married his sister. His other request is from Mr. Knox, who now is a sole man, by reason of the absence of his mother-in-law, Mistress Boes, who is willing to return to this country if she had the Queen's licence for herself, her man, and one maid, with a passport for her three horses, of which two shall return, and to take with her money, not exceeding 100*l*. Knox assures him that only this is meant herein that she may be a relief unto him in the burden of household, and the bringing up of his children, her daughter's sons. Has written to Somers to defray such charges as appertain hereto, and if the Queen grants these requests to send him the licences.

2. Received a letter from Cecil, by one Partridge, in behalf of certain merchants who had two ships taken in the King of Denmark's waters, and both he and Sidney have moved their cause divers times. The Queen's answer accorded to by the Council is such that neither have cause of misliking. Has pressed the Queen to refer the matter to the Lords of her Secret Council; but so many reasons were alleged to the contrary, and such favour shown in the Queen's decree to the Lords of Session, that he was content to accept their offer. Marvels that they cannot find a more sufficient man to travel in a matter of such importance than the one who was lately with him.

3. Complains of his treatment by Mr. Renold Lee (see June 26). The Scotchman, Douglas, is now acquitted for want of evidence; and the writer has to pay his charges for the time that he has been prisoner. Has written to the Lord President of York and to Lee hereon, but has received no answer. The charges of the pursuit amount to 30*l*. and more, which he has disbursed. As Lee is his near kinsman, nephew to the old Bishop of York, Dr. Lee, who was ever special good friend to Randolph's father, and intended well to Randolph, he desires that he may be rather gently admonished than sustain any other sharp reproof; only that he may recover what he has disbursed.—Berwick, 4 August 1562.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 6.

August 4. 420. ESCAPE from BERWICK.

The verdict of the Jury touching Giles Cornwall's departing from Berwick. They find that he was in the town on the 19th June before the gates were opened, and that he was met the same day within the bounds at a place called Corteford. He departed through the broken wall in the Wind-mill hole, and through the White wall postern.—Berwick, 4 August 1562.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

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August 5. **421.** The COUNTESS OF LENNOX to CECIL.

For that he sent word by Fowler that the Queen said that her husband's submission was to come of himself and not by her teaching, he need not learn at her hand how to use himself to the Prince. She has not written to any of the Council but him, to whom the Queen appointed them to write at their going into Yorkshire. — Shene, 5 August. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 5. **422.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

He has been occupied with the wardens of Scotland since Sir Henry Sidney went thither, and has not had leisure to send his opinion touching a preacher for this town, as requested by Cecil's letter of the 5th ult. What is allowed out of the wages of the officers, captains, and soldiers, and pensioners is sufficient for the preachers who shall come from Durham, and other ministers here, but nothing more, as 200 soldiers have been sent to Ireland. If there should be any decrease in the retinue, there will be no way of maintaining the service but at the Queen's charge, as the townsmen and old crew here have always been burdened with the vicar. Would be glad to have a preacher here shortly, as then the evil reports of their enemies would be proved to be untrue. This company are both quiet men and given to the following of God's Word, and more desirous to have a preacher than of anything wanted here. There is great need of a good surgeon, for many soldiers perish for want of help. As the fee is small no man of any knowledge will take the post. He, the captains, and soldiers, will give out of their entertainment towards the maintenance of such a man. — Berwick, 5 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 5. **423.** VALENTINE BROWNE to [CECIL].

The soldiers and workmen here are in great want of their money for the half year ending at Midsummer last. The sums due to the garrisons are 11,200*l.*, and to the workmen, for January, February, and March, 2,810*l.*, and to the same (after the abatement) for April, May, and June, 562*l.*, which altogether amounts to 15,652*l.* — Berwick, 5 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. P. 1.

[August 5.] **424.** EXPENSES for BERWICK.

Statement of the sums due to the Treasurer of Berwick, amounting to 13,538*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

P. 1.

August 5. **425.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Received her letters of the 28th ult. on the 1st inst., by Francisco. Mewtas had not then left, but his passport was

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granted on the 2nd inst. ; whereupon he left Paris on the 3rd inst., intending to embark at Dieppe. The writer then demanded audience, which was granted on the 3rd inst. about five o'clock in the afternoon, at La Tuilerie, adjoining the Louvre, the King's new palace in Paris.

2. Having presented the Queen's letters for his revocation, the Queen Mother answered that many outrages had been committed against him, but that the King had so provided that they should be stopped.

3. He answered that the fury of these people comes upon them by tides. After they had levelled their arquebuses at his house, and the King sent M. De Randan about the same, they remained peaceable for a time.

4. The Queen Mother said that seeing it was the Queen's pleasure to revoke him, it was reasonable that they should know also that M. De Vielleville and their Ambassador might safely return. In the meantime she desired him to tarry in France, and not to think it strange. He answered he was sure there would be no impeachment in England if it was their wish to revoke their Ambassador, and that M. De Vielleville would find all honour at the Queen's hands. If M. De Foix should reside there as Ambassador, the Queen had commanded him to say that he should be well treated.

5. The Queen Mother then made a long discourse of her proceedings, and laid all the blame upon the Prince of Condé, saying that they thought the Queen would rather have given aid to the King.

6. He said the Queen could not satisfy all suspicious minds, but the cause of his revocation well appeared to be for another respect than to meddle in these matters. He then said he had heard that the Prince desires nothing but that the edict of January may take place, as was decreed by the King, herself, the King of Navarre, the Council, and all the Courts of Parliament of France ; and he asked her whether it had been annulled by as great authority as it was made ? The Queen answered, she had done all she could, and it concerned her most for her son's interest.

7. He then took his leave, and requested, since it was their pleasure to stay him for a time, till they gave revocation for their Ambassador, that he might send a courier to inform the Queen of his stay, and the cause thereof, which was granted to him. He then took his leave of the King of Navarre, who used the same speech for his revocation as the Queen Mother had, and also concluded that he should not depart until they were sure their Ambassador should not be impeached. He then took his leave, and also the same of Marshal Brisac. The Cardinal of Guise being there at his entry, did not stay till the end of the conference.

8. If M. De Vielleville has passed into England, he hopes the Queen will recommend to him that her Ambassador have free passage homewards, and also that M. De Foix may pass

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no further than London until she hears from him that he is licensed to depart towards Boulogne from Paris.

9. Paris has lent again 200,000 crowns to maintain this war against the Prince, so now they have lent 400,000 crowns.

10. On the 3rd inst. the King and Queen Mother went to Madrid, three leagues from Paris.

11. Notwithstanding the great show of besieging Orleans or Bourges, the greatest force shall be applied against Rouen, Newhaven, and Dieppe, places meet for the Queen to be jealous of. Informed her in his last that Troyes was taken to the Prince's use, which is not verified yet. There is a great bruit that Chalons in Champagne is taken by the Conte de Seningham to the Prince's use. He also mentioned in his last that the Conte de Rochefocault was in Poitiers; since then he has retired farther into the country of Sain-tonge, there to assemble forces for the succour of the Prince; and since the Conte left Poitiers, the Conte De Villars accompanied by the Conte De Luyda and M. De Montpezat (son-in-law of Conte De Villars) has taken the same, where great cruelties have been used.

12. The great defeat so much spoken of between M. De Mouluc and M. De Durazze is now said to be of small consequence, for there was not thirty persons killed on both sides.

13. The bruit is rife that the King of Spain sends forth-with 3,000 footmen and 2,000 horsemen and that the Papists aid him by way of Bayonne and Bordeaux; 4,000 by Marseilles from Milan, and 2,000 horsemen and 4,000 footmen from the Low Countries. This report is a surmise of the Papists to frighten the Protestant party.

14. On the other side the Almain, which M. D'Andelot brings to aid the Prince, are not far from the frontiers of France. The Almain Princes have proclaimed the troops under the Conte Ringrave and Rocquendolf to be rebels, and have confiscated their lands and goods.

15. Since his last, two regiments of lansknets have marched through Paris. The Conte Ringrave (their colonel) dined with him, and declared his willingness to do the Queen service. He told him that she was informed of his worthiness by his acquaintances in England, such as the Lord Admiral; and that his doings in this cause might confirm the same. The Conte said, because the Queen took great pleasure in good horses, and such as be a little "scarbillade," [high mettled], he had an ambling horse which he would present to her.

16. Sends herewith the recusations of the Prince sent to the Court of Parliament of Paris, to denounce the incompetency of those judges who accorded the sentence of his condemnation, together with a memorial lately sent to him from the Prince by one his secretaries to testify his doings at the last conferences with the Queen Mother.

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17. On the 5th inst. Marshal Brisac, Governor of Paris, advised him to change his lodging and take a house nearer his own within the town, for his better surety, which was recommended to him the day before by the King, the Queen Mother, and the King of Navarre, because the people in the quarter where he lodged were more inclined to evil doings than those within the town. Whether this motion proceeded for his safety, or to remove him from the place where he is, he knows not; but he thought it meet to inform the Queen hereof.

18. Marshal St. André, since Poitiers was taken, has been sent thither, and has scoured all Guienne and Gascony of the Protestants remaining there, with the aid of some Spaniards that should enter at Bayonne.

19. On the 4th inst. James Beaton, servant to the Queen of Scots, and son of the late Cardinal Beaton, left Paris for Boulogne or Calais, to embark, and pass through England into Scotland. He has been despatched by the Cardinal of Lorraine, and would not take his letters to the Queen, or to any of the Council, or other officers for his passage. He is very vain, and one of the worst affected to England of his nation; and he carries with him as ill devices against her as the Papists here can devise. The Earl of Mar, and others about the Queen of Scots, could tell her what sort of man he is. His errand hither was to christen in the Queen's (his mistress's) name, Madame De Martigues' child; but he does not return with so good an errand, but to procure that some business may be done upon the frontier of Scotland against England.—Paris, 5 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Considerable portions in cipher. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 11.

August 5. 426. Decipher of the ciphered portions of the above letter.
Pp. 2.

August 5. 427. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Refers Cecil to his letters to the Queen. He is to look well to his hostages, for the terms are suspicious. Hitherto all things have proceeded very well; he means the musters, preparation of the navy, and the manner of revoking the Ambassador. This little show has astonished some of the lofty folks here, amongst whom the Spanish Ambassador is most angry and deceived, who said the Queen dare do nothing; if she does what she may, the King, his master, will leave off threatening and use praying. If Cecil goes well to work in these matters the Queen shall be able to be arbitrator, which the King challenges to belong to him as of right. Desires Cecil to continue his good usage to the French Ambassador there; and he must have especial regard that Dispepe and Newhaven be kept still in good devotion towards the Queen; for when they have Newhaven from his power all the preparations will be worth nothing. It is

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also necessary Cecil should by secret means aid Rouen, either by allowing men to go over as volunteers, or some other way. Fears that the army appointed to go to Orleans and Bourges will be applied against Rouen, Newhaven, and Dieppe. At present he is as jealous of these places (especially Newhaven and Dieppe) as he would be of Calais, and almost of the Isle of Wight; although he would not that the Queen should enter into war unless those places (especially Newhaven) should be rendered to her. He desires Cecil not to allow the French Ambassador to depart from London. Wishes to know whether the Queen intends, within a month or thereabouts, to send another Ambassador hither.—5 August 1562.
Signed.

*Orig. Hol. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add.
Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.*

Aug. [5.] 428. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. If her interests were not conjoined with his danger he could expose himself to the hazards to come, and endure them with some agony, as he has the sundry dangers past; but seeing that she may by his loss be more endamaged than by the lack of him, he will not conceal the fear he has of his safety. The daily despites, injuries, and threatenings put in use towards him and his by the insolent raging people of this town, so assure him of his own destruction, that he is not ashamed to declare that he is afraid, and the more so as he sees that neither the authority of the King, the Queen Mother, or any other person can be sanctuary for him.

2. Cannot lay lack to the King, or his mother, or all his counsellors, as though they were careless of his safety, seeing what express orders the Queen has given to Marshal Brisac. But when he sees the contemptuous disobedience of this people, and that they daily most cruelly kill every person (no age or sex excepted), whom they take to be contrary to their religion, notwithstanding daily proclamations under pain of death to the contrary, let her not be offended if he declares that he is "aferd," and has great cause to be so. If some were punished it would be a terror for others; but the King and his mother are for their own safety constrained to lie at Bois de Vincennes, not thinking good to commit themselves into the hands of the furious Parisians. At this present, the Chancellor of France, being the most sincere man of this Prince's council, is in as great fear of his life as Throckmorton, being lodged hard by the Bois de Vincennes, where he has one of the King's guards to guard him, and whom the Parisians have threatened to go and kill in his lodging.

3. The King and the Queen Mother have no means to rule them. The chief power is with the King of Navarre, the Duke of Guise, and the Constable at Blois; and by some wise people it is thought that those great personages, (with

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the consent of the Cardinal, and the Court of Parliament,) secretly animate this monstrous people to do these mischiefs, and some say they could be contented they should do worse. Is sure that any man may do her better service than he can without danger. If to avoid the danger he retired to some other place he would be from the place where things are best discovered, and estranged from the Court and the occurrences thereof, and in the end be in no more security than he is here, so licentious and furious are the people of this realm in all places throughout.

Copy. Endd. by Throckmorton's son: Aug. 1562. Pp. 2.

August 5. 429. HENRY KILLIGREW to [LORD ROBERT DUDLEY ?]

1. He wrote from Dieppe to his Lordship and Mr. Secretary under one, for in these cases he takes them to be as one. His opinion of that place is, that with men it is guardable, but without it cannot abide a siege, which he understood from the captain. They are desirous of remedy, whereof they have no hope, unless it comes from England, which they expect daily. They would at least have 1,000 men, but if 3,000 came they would not be refused, and so many men would warrant all Normandy from Dieppe to Rouen; and neither money nor men could be better employed. The captain cannot believe there are men in England until he sees them. There is not at present 400 soldiers in the same. He is now out of doubt of the scruple his Lordship had; lest the ships came, the men would be refused. These towns are the chief keys to France, without which neither Paris or Rouen would be able to live; and for matters of the sea, he believes they are able to encounter half of France. Besides, on the other part of Normandy there is Caen, so by the aid of 5,000 or 6,000 men the Queen could command all Normandy, and the country could victual them, so that a sufficient number came in time to provide for the same, which must be 3,000. If any good be expected, men must be sent with all speed, and 200 horsemen would be very desirable. They have some here, but they are not of such service as the English; he means light horsemen, with northern staves. If some of the noblemen of Scotland were moved in the matter, they would wink at 100 borderers' absence, and the English borders might spare as many more. He will undertake to make them all rich, and to do good service with them. The last day at Dieppe, ten Scottish horsemen did more service than the 200 who were in the field. The gentleman his Lordship wots of desired him to give him his commendations, and the want of a cipher is the cause of his not writing. What he is requested to write his Lordship may see in Mr. Secretary's letter.

2. Wrote from Dieppe that the Queen Mother had written to his Lordship's friend, making him great offers, who deferred to answer the same till this day, which he saw, which will

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not please her. His Lordship has need to make haste to aid this man, for he would not be in his case for all France, who has gone so far forward that he cannot draw back again.—Newhaven, 5 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Pp. 4.

August 5. 480. OCCURRENCES in FRANCE.

Extracts from the previous correspondence respecting the movements of troops and their reinforcement from Germany and other places.

Copy, with corrections and additions by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 5. 481. The QUEEN to the DUCHESS OF PARMA.

Has received her letter from the Spanish Ambassador, who has also asked her whether the ships that she is equipping are intended to aid the French rebels. She finds it strange to be required to render an account of her actions to the minister of another Prince. Nevertheless as the Duchess wishes to certify the King of Spain on this matter, she declares that her intention is not to do anything but what shall be honourable to herself, and reasonably agreeable not only to the King of Spain but also to her other neighbours and allies.

Draft. Endd.: 5 Aug. 1562. Fr. Pp. 3.

August 5. 482. CHALLONER to EDMUND WITHIPOLL.

Thanks for his two letters. His son Bartholomew, during the few months he has been here, has acquired more of the Spanish tongue than either Challoner or any in his house has in the same time. Not having a messenger whom he could trust with the Queen's packet, was fain, half against his son's will, to press him to become the bearer hereof. Has only his steward and secretary left who are acquainted with Spanish.—5 Aug. 1562.

Copy. Dated and endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

August 5. 483. CHALLONER to CUERTON.

1. Sends herewith by the bearer, Mr. White, merchant of London, the King's schedule or passport for Chamberlain's chests, stuff, and plate.

2. The King will leave here next Saturday for El Bosque de Segovia, for the purpose of hunting, and will remain there till about Lady Day in September. Because of the land passage being stopped, the King has sent a courier by sea to Flanders. Commendations to Mrs. Cuerton and Mr. Geffardson. Encloses inventory of Chamberlain's plate and stuff.—Madrid, 5 Aug. 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

August 5. 484. The QUEEN to MUNDT.

He is appointed to join Henry Knolles, Esq., sent with a special message to the Protestant Princes of the Empire;

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for his charges Gresham shall advance unto him the sum of [blank].

Orig. Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 5 Aug. 1562. Pp. 2.

August 6. 435. CHALLONER to the QUEEN.*

1. Was this day with the French Ambassador here, who told him that not long since, when the Queen had a conference with the French Ambassador in England, she said "How, seeing her neighbours house was on fire, it were convenient and prudent to provide in time, lest it should take hold on hers." To this he replied that his letters from the Council and also his letters from England of the 8th of June showed to the contrary, and if anything been altered since then, she would have sent him letters of advice.

2. They then spoke about the accord of the 25th of June, which was held to be achieved, the non-completion of which the Ambassador attributed to the wilfulness of the Prince of Condé; who (he said) after he and his were offered the quiet enjoyment of their religion, peremptorily demanded churches and public places of assembly. After this they spoke about the meeting between her and the Queen of Scots. The Ambassador asked if he had heard aught about a motion of a marriage between the Queen and the Prince of Spain? He said no, but that it was possible, that for a kingdom with such a fair lady, these men might have some such fantasy.

3. Has not heard from England nor France since the 8th of June last. Begs that she will write and give him some good pretence to go to the King about, that he may have the opportunity of feeling by his answers what his inclinations are. Thinks it not meet that, as times are, he should be sent to the King concerning merchants, about whom he could speak to the Duke of Alva and Erizzo.

4. This morning the King departed hence towards El Bosque de Segovia. On Monday next the Queen, the Prince, and Princess will follow, and will continue there till about the 8th of September next. The Ambassador and the greater part of the Court remain here till the King returns.

Corrected hol. draft. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 8.

August 6. 436. CHALLONER to CHAMBERLAIN.

1. Fears he has not received his two letters sent by the way of France since May last, as he has not heard lately from Throckmorton. Trusts that Chamberlain and his lady are merry with their young heir. Cuerton would not ship Challoner's stuff until he had the King's schedule. Sends herewith a dozen pair of perfumed gloves from Meliadus Spinola. The writer's servant, Robert Ferneham, will deliver the parcels to him when he arrives in London. Has re-

* The P.S. only to a letter to the Queen.

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tained three bowls, of four score and fourteen ounces, because he has no fit place to pack them in unbruised. Wrote to his servant either to deliver other bowls to him there, or else to pay the full value. Touching his feather beds, sheets, mattresses, and pewter vessels, can answer Challoner with the like of his own stuff to his satisfaction. Finds his words true about the charges and irksomeness of this place.

2. The King here has often changed his purpose about going to his Court of Aragon and to El Bosque de Segovia. The Queen and Prince will go thither next Saturday, and not return till the 8th of September. The armies in France cause the folks here to sit in council daily. They pretend to send 10,000 footmen and 3,000 horsemen to assist the Guisians; part of whom are to be sent from hence, part from Flanders, and the rest from Piedmont. Part of the Spanish crew are already gone, and the rest are to follow immediately. Commendations to Lady Chamberlain.—Madrid, 5 August 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Sent to Ro. Farneham by Mr. White. Pp. 3.

August 6. **437.** ANSWERS to INTERROGATORIES ministered to JAMES GOLDBORNE.

1. Is the King of Sweden's servant, and was preferred to his service by the Chancellor, his late Ambassador; and has for his entertainment 100 crowns.

2. Has made none other privy to this but his late mistress, Mrs. Ashley, a little before Easter last, when she gave livery, which with thanks he refused, saying that he was minded to go to Sweden so that he might have good entertainment.

3. Has written four or five letters to the Ambassador and his secretary to encourage the King's coming, as he was willed by the said Ambassador, and warranted by him harmless for his doings.

4. Knows that the Queen is of constant opinion that the King will come hither, partly by report and partly by conjecture; having heard that when it was said that he would go into Scotland, she would not believe it, but rather that he would come hither.

5. Heard from the Ambassador that the Queen had said that if the King be such a one as he is reported, he is not to be refused of any woman; which he willed him to write that he might have somewhat to show to such as are against the King's coming.

6. Heard it reported, both in Lombard Street and elsewhere, that certain gentlemen of France kept themselves close here; and offered Her Majesty not only to recover her losses in France, but also to win her more honour there than ever her father had.

7. By his saying in his letter to Mr. Harvey that the King of Sweden's coming is on the one side looked for and on the

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feared, he means that the people desire and that Lord Robert and his faction fear lest he should come.

8. Where he says in his letter that there be those who show themselves outwardly Swethians and secretly practise with Lord Robert, he means Aleyne.

9. He did not write that the Scottish Queen would come to London, but that it was thought that she would; for that as the vulgar voice was, she wailed and wept as often as she heard that the Queen would not meet with her this year in progress; and also how she offered herself and hers to be wholly at the Queen's commandment. He wrote this that the King might see how wisely he was counselled to seek a Princess who wholly depended at the will of another.

10. Knows none who have written into Sweden except Kele and himself, but by report of the bearer of those letters, who showed him that both Dimock and Aleyne would also write.—6 August 1562. *Signed at the foot of each page.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 4.

August 6. 438. DYMOCK'S STATEMENT.

1. About five or six days before the Queen was come to Westminster from her progress, Mr. Treasurer sent Mr. Henry Mewtes for Dymock to come to him, which he did, and found him with Mr. Sackfyld; and who said, "Where is this great Prince of Sweden? all is but wind," and willed him to tell the Ambassador as of himself, which he did.

2. Within five weeks of Christmas, Walwicke declared to him that the Queen and divers of the Council were not content with the Ambassador because he could give no better advertisement, and willed him to desire him to go more often to the Court, and to ask some of the Council to dine with him, which Dymock did, and which he took in good part.

3. About a month before Christmas, Walwicke told him that all things did not go well, for that the Ambassador had made three or four great dinners and desired divers of the Council to come, and they would not, and therefore he much doubted that they perceived some things in him which they misliked, and that he worked some other way for his master, because he kept company with the French pledges; and therefore he would go into Sweden and advertise his master how all things passed. Further, he said that he would first go amongst his friends and hearken how things passed, for he had heard things that misliked him. Dymock asked him what they were? He said he had heard that the Queen would have the Lord Robert, but that he did not believe it. Dymock said that it was but the imagination of such as could not obtain the Queen to their wishes, and from spiteful Papists. Then Walwicke required that he would seek to get some truth of the matter. Whereunto he answered that he would do his best, and perchance go with him to Sweden, with certain jewels that he had and certain patterns of

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jewels, to see if he could sell them for the coronation; and if Walwicke would tarry till after Christmas he would bear his charges. Of this he was very glad, and said that if the King came to England he would warrant Dymock a good entertainment, and whether he came or not he warranted him to have at the least a chain of gold of 200*l*. Hearing this, he was encouraged, and made his reckoning to spend 100*l*; and although he sold nothing he would have 100*l*., and would see the King and his coronation and be able to certify the Queen of him and his realm. And so he devised to go to the Court and get knowledge in what state the Queen was for her marriage.

4. So he went to Whitehall, to Mistress Ashley's chamber, and desired to speak with her, because in the time of her troubles he had been acquainted with her at Mistress Walton's, and said it was talked of all men in the city and in Antwerp, that the Queen would marry the Lord Robert. If it were so he prayed her to let him know, as there was an old acquaintance of hers going into Sweden, with whom he was minded to go, and who was in doubt that the Ambassador had given some wrong intelligence, which was the stay that the King did not come. She solemnly declared that she thought that the Queen was free of any man living, and that she would not have the Lord Robert; and desired him to come to-morrow to talk with her husband, which he accordingly did, and met him coming out of his wife's chamber, who asked him to dinner. After dinner they went into the park, where Dymock told him the like he did to his wife, and that he was minded to take certain jewels, and patterns of jewels on parchment, and that he desired to know if the Queen were free, in case he should be asked by the King or his brother. Whereupon Ashley said that the Queen would rather not marry, and wished that the Prince of Sweden had come; and as for the rumour about the Lord Robert, there was no such thing. Of late a letter came out of France to the Queen in praise of the beauty of the French Queen, and what great offers of marriage were made to her; and that one day the French Queen sitting at her board asked what the Queen of England meant by refusing such great marriages, and now marrying the Lord Robert; and the Queen one day said to some about her, that let the French Queen with all her wit and beauty marry as well as she can, she did not doubt but that she would marry as noble a prince and of as good house; from which Ashley gathered that she would grow in some great blood.

5. Then Ashley desired to see this deponent's jewels, which he brought the next day, and desired him to get a passport for them, two men, and 100*l*; unto which he answered that he would first show the Queen the jewels to know whether she would buy any, and then would ask for the passport. When the Queen saw the patterns she desired to know the price, but happened to have no jewel money, and then Ashley

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asked for the passport. The Queen answered that Dymock had lately a licence for jewels, and that was sufficient. Ashley said that that was for bringing in jewels, but that he wanted one for carrying them out. She would not believe that so old a man would go so far a journey, and willed Ashley to ask him in what time he might go and come back, to which he replied that he thought about two months. The Queen was pleased that he should have the passport, but not that he should have the 100% for his expenses, as he might make over the money by exchange; and willed Mr. Ashley to know the least price of a "ruby balls" with a great pearl pendant. Dymock told him that if her Grace would agree upon a price he would send for the jewel, and promised to send him that night a pattern, a ruby of 156 carats, of the price of 66,000 crowns; which he did, and came the next day, when Ashley told him that the Queen liked the jewel, but that she had no jewel money, and that he had asked her what she would say if the same should be given unto her. On her asking what way? he replied, if Dymock should sell it to the young King of Sweden, and he should send it to her for a token. Her Grace said she was much bound to that noble Prince, for he is named to be liberal, and if it should chance that they matched, it would be said that there were a liberal king and a niggardly princess mated. Whereunto Mr. Ashley said that he was glad her Grace herself conceived it. She willed Dymock to go to Mr. Secretary for his passport, which was to have a place blank for his money.

6. Hearing this from Mr. Ashley, he could not but think that the Queen was yet well-minded towards the Prince of Sweden. He could not come to the Court at any time, but divers would ask him when the Prince would come, and wished that he was come. Also afterwards Walwicke went to the Ambassador and told him that he was minded to go into Sweden, because every man said that the old King was dead; who was content, and so he resorted daily to Dymock to make ready, as did Dymock divers times to Mr. Ashley, to hear if the Queen were minded to marry any other way.

7. A day or two before Christmas, Ashley told him that seeing the Queen playing with a little ring, he smiled, and the Queen asked him what the matter was, and he said that if she would let Dymock carry it to the King of Sweden for a token it would well become her. She asked why Dymock was not gone, and he said because he had not yet his passport; then she said that it were too much dishonour, having refused the like thing to Duke John when he desired one but for an hour, (because she knew that he would have sent it to the King his brother,) now to send by an inferior person.

8. About Christmas eve Ashley asked him if the King could speak Italian? He said no, and at his recommendation bought a little book, in the French tongue, called the Courtisan. On the morrow after New Year's day, after

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dining with Ashley, he told him that there was one fault in his passport, which was that the sum of money was written in the Queen's running hand, and he did not know so, and that he went to Mr. Secretary, who certified by his hand that it was so. He also told him that he would depart at the furthest the morrow after Twelfth day, when Ashley willed him to come again as he had somewhat to tell him. When he came, he said that whereas it was thought that the Queen was verily minded to have the Lord Robert, it was not so, for he had given her a notable New Year's gift, and it was thought that she would have given him at least 4,000*l.* in lands and have made him a duke, whereas she has given him but 400*l.*, and not of the very best land, so that whatsoever the Ambassador has written touching this matter, he and Walwicke might certify the contrary. For that the King could not come so soon, he wished that by their means to Duke John there might be sent a more courtier-like man than the Ambassador, who should be either a Swede or Almain. It chanced that afternoon there came a certain honest Dutchman, a cunning painter, who should make the haven at Dover, to know if it were possible to get him his denizenship, so that he might work here quietly. Dymock said that if he would go with him a journey of ten or twelve weeks he would content him, which he also declared to Mr. Ashley, and that he could get the King's picture, who said that it would not be amiss.

9. Afterwards Mr. Ashley sent for him to come to the house of the Customer, Mr. Smith, and as it was not his servant who came, he thought it was at Mr. Pickering's. He having intelligence of his being there, caused him to come up to him, and so begun to speak merrily, saying that Dymock was minded to go into Sweden, but would not let his old friends know it; and asked him what he would make there. Dymock said that he did not go thither, and that he carried jewels to sell, which Pickering prayed to see; which when he had done he said that he hoped he would find the means to cause the King to come hither, and that he thought he might have the Queen. And so he made him drink a cup of wine, and would have had him sup with him. As he went through Gracious Street he met Mr. Ashley, who asked him when he should be gone. He answered that he was disappointed of Walwicke, who was come in the displeasure of the Ambassador, and he had threatened to cause his head to be smitten off, and said that he would go alone with his two servants. Ashley said that he wished that he were gone. This was on a Thursday towards night, and on the Saturday at supper time he was sent for to Mr. Pickering's house; he sent word that he could not leave his guests, but would come on the morrow morning. He found no one but Ashley and Pickering, who asked him when he went, and both urged him to make haste; he said on Thursday night at the farthest; so they having drank to him he departed. On Wednesday the

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14th January at night he went towards Gravesend, and on the next day departed towards the sea, thinking to have passed by land, and by reason of foul weather was set on land at Calais on the Saturday as he wrote to Mr. Secretary.

10. About three days before Mid Lent Sunday he arrived in Stockholm, and the third after spoke with Duke John of Finland, who lay in the castle with his brother Duke Magnus. They were glad to see him, thinking he had been sent by the Queen, which he denied, saying that he had some jewels to sell to the King, and had come to see his coronation which he thought would be on Mid Lent Sunday.—*Signed.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 11.

August 6. 439. DYMOCK'S EXAMINATION.

1. About the end of March he came to Olsund, where the King of Sweden lay, about three o'clock in the afternoon, and there remained in his chamber about a day and a half, and in the meantime two or three of the King's chamber kept him company at dinner and supper. On the third day in the afternoon he was sent for to go to the King, who desired to see his jewels. Seeing a carcenet, he smiled, and asked whether they were right diamonds; Dymock told him that they were right topazes, and when the King had looked upon them a great while, he laid them aside and asked him how an old man as he was durst venture so great a journey. Whereunto he said that he did it for the sale of his jewels, and to see the King's person and his coronation. The King said that it could not be until the Sunday before Whitsuntide. He asked how the Queen and her nobility did, and whether she would have him. Dymock said that she was in health, but that of other things he could not say. The King willed him to leave the jewels till next day. Dymock asked him if he would receive a present from so poor a man, to which the King replied with all his heart, and Dymock gave him a pair of winter gloves of black velvet perfumed, a little gilt book called the Courtisan, and a fair English mastiff, wishing him as many children as his father had; and so departed to his chamber.

2. Within half an hour afterwards his younger brother, Duke Charles, rode by, and half an hour after that the King walked upon a hill side, where he appointed to make a castle, and sent for Dymock to bring his dog. Calling him apart, he asked him the cause why the Queen would not have him, and whether he was not sent by her or the Council. Dymock said that he came only of his goodwill. The King marvelled that no English gentleman had come to his Court. Dymock said that it was because the way was long and dangerous. The King said that he understood by five or six of his gentlemen that he had been muster-master of the Almains before Boulogne and in Scotland, which made him think that he was sent by the Queen. He

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answered for the third time that he came of his own voluntary will. Then he asked whether the Queen knew not of his coming. Dymock said that she had knowledge of it by reason that he was fain to have a passport for his jewels. The King then desired to see it in a day or two; asked him if he thought that the Queen would not have him, and whether he would give him counsel how to have her, for he cared not what money he spent as he had loved her these ten years. Dymock said that it was not more than four or five years; to which the King replied that it seemed to be ten, as he waxed old and his youth decayed for love of her. Dymock said that if he might counsel so noble a Prince, he would say to go in proper person were best; as the Queen would marry with none, but she would hear him, see him, and speak with him. The King said that last harvest he lay at Helsingborg six weeks with ships and men to have gone over, but that with wind and weather he was letted; and the death of his father, and winter being at hand, caused him to return to Stockholm; and now his Council would not consent that he should go unless the Queen be content aforehand to have him. Dymock said that the Queen was not like his sisters, or the French King's daughters, who had but a certain portion of money, but she is King and Queen, and whoso has her has the realm also; and therefore there must be other ways taken to obtain her. The King said he had sent his brother, Duke John, and his Chancellor, Guildenstiern, and asked Dymock to devise what way he might take so as not to go himself. And so he sent one with him to take of him the price of all his jewels.

3. The second day in the afternoon he sent for him, and said that if the great ruby of 66,000 crowns had been there he would have bargained for it. He liked nothing but a carcenet of gold with seventeen diamonds and twelve pearls and an ouche hanging at the carcenet, wherein was a ruby and an emerald and three little diamonds and a great pearl, and a sable's head with four claws of gold and twenty-two diamonds set in them, for which he bargained to pay 24,000 dollars. He then asked Dymock if he could devise any way for him to have yea or nay of the Queen. Dymock then told him what he had learnt from Mr. Ashley, word for word, as he has declared in his first writing. And as for any talk he had with Mr. Pickering, he never spoke unto the King of it. The King asked him what was the cause that the Lord Robert was so much in favour; he said that he had served the Queen when she was but Lady Elizabeth, and in her trouble did sell away a good piece of his land to aid her, which divers supposed to be the cause that the Queen so favoured him; even as the King himself favoured one Claude, a Frenchman, and his brother John trusts Hans Scot. The King said that the Queen was so virtuous that he believed there was no such thing in her

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as had been reported. Dymock said that it had been reported in Flanders that the Duke John was crowned King, and that the King had fled to Calmar with only forty men, and that at his being at Stockholm the Duke John laughed at it, and said that he was next to the crown after his brother, and that if he did so the same might be done to him. Therefore the King did well not to credit false reports.

4. The King finding in Dymock's passport that he was called the Queen's servant, asked him wherein he had served; whereunto he said that in King Henry VIII's time he was gentleman usher extraordinary, and served also for muster-master of the Almaines all King Edward's time. Then the King, much pressing him, asked what advice he would give him to come to an end. Dymock advised him to send some nobleman with the two jewels and with two special good sables to put to the sable's head, and therewithal to send his picture well made, and to declare in a letter to the Queen that he had been a long suitor by divers of his own, and now that there was one come out of England, (of whom he had bought certain jewels, and perceived by his passport that he was one of her servants, and understood that he was a freeman of London,) he thought good to send one of his nobility, named Nayles Swaint, with this token to her; desiring her, if she had any meaning of marriage towards him, to receive the token, and if not to deliver it again to his Ambassador, the Chancellor. Also he told him it were good to send twenty-two sables, to be three or four pair of them given to three or four ladies about the Queen, and to others amongst the maids, and to be lined with cloth of silver and perfumed, with the King's colours about; and to require them to help him as a maiden King in his requests. The King liked this well, and appointed the gentleman aforementioned to make himself ready to go to Stockholm to receive out of his wardrobes twenty-four sables and so to resort unto the King for all his despatch in writing. The King delivered to Dymock the jewels, for which he made him a bill, and gave him two horses, and to two of his servants 100 dollars, and a gentleman to keep him company from Olsund to Helsingborg where all his ships lay; and because Dymock was old, he willed him to ride afore, and the other should meet him there, but if he came not within five days after that then he should depart, and he should follow, and at this meeting they should see the two sables put unto the head of gold for the Queen, and the residue to be made ready. The King gave him great charge of the gentleman, that when he should be in England he should look to him as to the ball of his eye, for that after himself and brethren his father was next to the crown, and is he who after the late King's death gave him the crown. The King willed also the gentleman to see him brought to the waterside without paying any costs, which he would not suffer because he was

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not sent as a messenger. He waited nine days at Helsingborg, and then the wind being fair he took his passage, and gave his companion seven crowns, and a letter to the King that he would not go the Court until the gentleman came. The King would have paid his charges in Stockholm, but he refused it.

5. At his departure from Olsund the old Queen bought his carcenet, and willed him make her commendations to the Queen, as did the Ladies Cecilia and Elizabeth, the King's sisters, whom he was minded to bring into England for the Queen to dispose of.

6. Denies that he named himself to have been sent as Ambassador at Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, or Lubeck, or any other place. Being at Antwerp, Mr. Gresham had him to sup, and asked him where he went, whom he told that he went into Sweden to sell certain jewels. When at Bremen he told the same to the Earl Esard of Friesland, who asked him what he thought of the marriage between the King of Sweden and the Queen; whereunto he said he knew nothing. He further asked whether Dionisius, the King of Sweden's Ambassador in England, used himself as he did at Embden, and as his countryman Charles used himself against Earl John, his brother, and the King of Sweden's sister in Sweden. Dymock said the best might be amended, and he said there was never Frenchman who did good; and prayed him to offer his humble service to the Queen.

7. John Kele came to him before Christmas and desired him to bear with him for a little money that he owed, and to help him to borrow to the full of 100 marks, out of which he would pay him. Dymock told him that he could not forbear his money, as he was going northwards; nevertheless he was so importunate that he lent him 16*l.* more. Afterwards he desired to go in his company to Sweden, for he would put 50*l.* in his purse and make shift to repay the money. Kele told him that he was the gladder to go because he liked not the world here, and would become the King of Sweden's man, if he came into England. He also told him that Mr. Stukeley had moved him to serve the Lord Robert, which he was not minded to do; but had desired him to christen him a child with Lord Paget, which he said he had done, for he would have a Rowland against an Oliver, meaning thereby that he had a matter before the Lord Keeper wherein he and Mr. Secretary were against him. He thought to make the Lord Robert his friend, so that he might have a stay against them. And so Dymock has never heard since of him.

8. As for the letter he wrote to the Queen, he never showed it to Pickering or Ashley. Showed it to Lord Strange and Mr. Sackford, the master of the requests, to have their advice. Lord Strange misliked the word stumbling-block. Showed them a copy of his further news the night he went his way. Did speak those words that Mr. Pickering had

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read the letter, and that he had told Mr. Ashley that he would write a letter to the Queen, which his wife should deliver after Ashley had seen it; the which he never saw, whatsoever he said yesternight, for he was so amazed that whereas he meant to say that Mr. Pickering had seen the letter, it was but the jewels only. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 12.

August 6. 440. ANSWERS to INTERROGATORIES ministered to JOHN KEYLE.

1. Touching his acquaintance with the Chancellor of Sweden, he says that a little before the first Ambassador's departure, as he was walking "in Powles," with a Frenchman and Mr. Allen, the Frenchman commended the Ambassador's wisdom, and so they all agreed to dine with him that day; and at divers other times he came to Mr. Stewkley's to dinner when he lay there, but had no conference with him. The day that he went into Sweden he spoke with him, and when he knew that he was not sent thither by Mr. Barty to his hinderance, he gave him his passport.

2. He was never procured by any man to go into Sweden, other than once last year Mr. Allen told him that he thought it would be a profitable voyage to go thither before the King's coming. The cause that he went was partly for travel, thinking that if the King should come he would have benefit thereby, and partly to meet the French Viscount who had not used himself well towards the Queen. Had no company but his own men.

3. He never carried any messages or letters out of England to any place.

4. It was about a fortnight after he came, ere he either saw or spoke with the King, and then Mr. Preston fetched him out of the town, and he was used by the King as he does all strangers in the vocation of gentlemen.

5. He spake with the King three times, about the Queen and Lord Robert, but mostly about the Viscount De Grevres, all which he has already declared to the Council.

6. Had conference with none but Herr Knowt about what lusty young noblemen there were in England for the King's sisters, if he came; and at his coming to New Lease with the Ambassador, which talk he has also declared to the Council. Left about twenty Englishmen there.

7. Tarried there about ten weeks for the snow and ice. Brought only general commendations from the King to the Council and nobility, and one letter with a token in it from the Lady Cicely to the Queen.

8. Landed at Gravesend, and continued at Tower wharf, and in Fleet Lane, and would not have his return known until he had agreed with Mr. Stewkley for a condemnation which he had against him whilst he was absent. There resorted none to him but Messrs. Hastings, Pelham, Allen, and John Fitzwilliams once only, and had no conference with

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him but for Mr. Stewkley's matter, and the country he came from.

9. Has written none other letters to the King, or any one else in Sweden, but those which are come into the hands of the Council.

10. Has not spoken with the Queen or her Council, except Mr. Secretary, Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, and Mr. Cave, to know when he should wait upon them.

11. Cannot call to mind where he heard that the Queen's counsellors and the nobility were desirous of the King of Sweden's coming,

12. With respect to the Queen's looking on the King of Sweden's picture, and blushing, and saying, that if secret enemies had not letted he had been here in person; Mr. Nicholas or Mr. Cornelius told him about the picture, but he cannot remember who told him about the words.

13. The King told him of the answer that he had received from the Queen, refusing certain requests, and willing him to leave off his suit.

14. Cannot remember where he heard that the Queen said that she had given the King by the said letter sufficient occasion to come if it had been rightly interpreted.

15. Cannot remember where he heard that the Queen answered certain of her Council that if the King were such a one as he is reported, he would come, as he is not to be refused of any woman.

16. None commanded him to keep secret; he wrote that only to excuse the cause of his being close.

17. None communicated any secret matters to him, but those which were common.

18. Promised the King to write unto him of the news here, and to serve him if he came into the realm and prevailed in his suit.

19. Knows only by common report that the King's cause is more favoured now than heretofore.

20. Only knows how the King would be met at the coast, by the preparation made last year.

21. None procured him to speak with the Lord Robert; but Mr. Appleyard told him that his Lordship was informed that he had used him ill in Sweden, which was not so. And for Stewkeley's troubling him, it proceeded from his own mouth and his servant's that he durst do none other for his Lordship's displeasure.

22. Alleged that the intent to trouble him was to cut him from working what he came for, only to have the more credit.

23. Only knows by common report that the Queen had openly said in her chamber of presence, that she would never marry the said Lord Robert, and checked and taunted such as travailed for him.

24. It is commonly said that his Lordship made means for leave to go over the sea upon the Queen's answer.

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25. It is said commonly in London that certain merchants came to his Lordship for money which he owed, and that he fell out with them, which was the cause of the loss of his credit.

26. That the Scottish Queen offered to come to London rather than to miss the meeting with the Queen's Majesty was commonly reported.

27. The Ambassador told him at New Lease that Francis Barty was in great displeasure with the Queen and her Council, for words spoken by him.

28. Knows of no letters written unto the King or his subjects but only his own and one of James Goldborne's, and one of Mr. Saunders.

29. His doings were done not of malice to any man, but because he thought it greatly to the Queen's honour to have such a prince still travail for her; and he will for ever after beware how he deals in any matter otherwise than he shall have good warrant.—6 August 1562. *Signed at the foot of each page.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 8.

[August 6.] 441. JOHN UTENHOVE to the BISHOP OF LONDON.

The nobleman of whom he spoke is Christopher, Count of Oldenburg, the brother of Anna, Dowager Countess of East Friesland. He has influence with the Elector Palatine; is an experienced captain, and (although nearly sixty years of age) is still robust. He lives between Emden and Bremen. He has directed Utenhove to be informed of what he spoke by Albert Hardenberg.

Orig. Hol. A fragment. Lat. Pp. 2.

August 6. 442. BISHOP GRINDALL to CECIL.

Johannes Utenhovius has moved him to recommend a German count who offers his service to the Queen, specially in the quarrel of religion. Conjectures by his sister that his religion is good. Westphalia adjoins to him, and he is near our sea.—6 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil: With the names of certain Papists. Pp. 2.

August 7. 443. JACOPO ANTONIO GROMO to LORD COBHAM.

Is at St. Omer, where he has spoken with "our friend," who has undertaken to do his best, if provided with 10,000 or 12,000 men and twelve cannon, ladders, bridges, gabions, etc., as the writer has already informed his Lordship. Could not obtain a plan of the site, the friend apprehending that if he gives it up he will be disregarded, an impression which the writer endeavoured to remove. His name is Stefano Casticoto, of Urbino. He thinks that if he were to enter the Queen's service he would be in danger. Asks Cobham to send a paper certifying that Stefano shall have the required

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assurance. Sends a part of the plan. Would gladly pass into the Queen's service. Asks for a speedy answer.—Dunkirk, 7 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Ital. Pp. 4.

August 7. 444. LORD COBHAM to CHALLONER.

Thanks him for his courtesy and friendship shown to his brother Henry.—Greenwich, 7 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

[August 7.] 445. The MARCHIONESS OF NORTHAMPTON to CHALLONER.

Understands by her brother how much he is beholden to him for his kindness, for which she thanks him. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: Received 15 August 1562. *Pp. 2.*

August 7. 446. The MASTER OF THE ROLLS to CECIL.

1. Cornelia and Kele being both present before them, she charged him that at his coming one day to her house, she told "her" [him] that she had received letters from the Lady Fitzwilliams, which she had delivered unto Nicholas, whereunto the said Kele answered "Well." The said Kele utterly denies that she made him privy of the receipt of any letters, and charged Cornelia that she had often said that she would procure letters for the said Nicholas to carry (as he thinks) into Sweden. She plainly denies that Nicholas ever made request unto her for letters, or that ever she promised to procure him any, or delivered any other to him than the two which the Lady Fitzwilliams sent to her, who never promised her any reward from the King.

2. Cornelia being questioned what person brought the said letters, said that he was a boy in a blue jerkin carrying a cloak bag guarded with white and yellow, and that he asked where Mr. Kele or Nicholas were with her, to whom she answered, "No;" and thereupon he delivered to her two letters, the one sealed and the other unsealed, to be delivered to the said Nicholas.—7 August 1562. *Signed:* W. Cordell, E. Warner.

Orig., with seal. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

August 8. 447. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. Asks for passports for the bearers, Thomas Gordon and John Stevinston, Scotchmen, students in the university of Paris, to retire to Scotland.—Paris, 8 August 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—He prays Cecil to show them favour in the charges of their passports, they being poor scholars.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 8. 448. JOHN CUERTON to CHALLONER.

1. Received three days ago his letter of the 29th ult. Sent Challoner's letter to his brother by a merchant of Chester, who was ready to sail from hence when it arrived, from whence

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they go daily to Develyn [Dublin]. Sent the letters for Lord Cobham by the same merchant.

2. The French would not allow the 300 Spaniards who were sent from hence some days since to come into Bayonne. They went with 100 horsemen, which M. De Guise had sent for their safe conduct.—Bilboa, 8 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received the 18th of the same. Pp. 3.

August 8. 449. GEORGE GILPIN to CECIL.

At his being in England he moved the request of Peter Stowghbergen for a "placard" to be granted to him, for making of ovens or furnaces for brewers, dyers, and others, saving at least a third part of the fuel which other furnaces consume. Peter has the said placard in such manner that none other may erect any of that pattern during a space of ten years. Requests Cecil to procure the said placard with the conditions.—Antwerp, 8 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

August [8.] 450. GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. He sent his last letter, dated 1st inst., by Richard Clough, wherein he mentioned that he had taken up of Christopher Prewen and Gilles Hoffeman 12,600*l.*, and also the prolonging of the 64,000*l.* Is glad he has done what he has, for there is such news here from France that men cannot tell what to do. Here is a bruit that the King has sent to M. De Guise 3,000 Spaniards from Spain, and that he provides 3,000 horsemen by the Count De Mansfeld; also that 6,000 Almains are brought by the Rhinegrave. This is the best opportunity for the Queen; for if Guise and the Papists have the upper hand they will not forget to visit her for religion's sake, which thing has made a great alteration in the credit here. Now is the time to recover the places England has lost in France. Advises the purchase of saltpetre and brimstone. Trusts there is a good stock of bow staves. Master Bloomfield says if the Queen had 400,000 weight of saltpetre and 50,000 bow staves more in store it would be a treasure. The Landgrave and the Duke of Saxony arm. The States of this land are commanded by the King to be at Brussels out of hand, to get their consent to assist M. De Guise with men from hence. The Cardinal here is hated by all men.

2. On the 7th inst. Cecil's son arrived here with Mr. Windebank in good health. He has improved very much, and speaks French very well. Cecil would do well to let him go to Germany, but they will wait until his pleasure is known; in the meantime they will visit Louvain and other towns here. They have not much money left. If it pleases Cecil he will give them credit to all places where they go. He has conferred with Mr. Fitzwilliam concerning Brown, who said he had done nothing. He is not without a company of crafty knaves to give him counsel. They will try and

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send him home; in the meantime Cecil must send the Queen's letters to the lords of this town for sending him home to answer the debt, and to repeat in the letter what is owing. If that does not take place, then to go and deliver the Queen's letter to the Regent. Asks Cecil to be his means for his pardon, considering his uncle, Sir John Gresham, and others have always had it, that have served in the like charge. Sends his commendations to Lord Robert Dudley.—Antwerp, 9 August 1562. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—Sends a letter herewith from Cecil's son, and others from Mr. Windebank and Mr. Fitzwilliams.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

August 9. 451. SIR JOHN FOSTER to [the EARL OF RUTLAND].

1. The enclosed letter from Lord Dacre will show into what bondage the Master of Maxwell is likely to bring the Graymes. Pity it were they should be in the thraldom of Scotland if they can be helped by standing to the treaty, as he suppose they might.

2. The men of Liddesdale are not obedient to the authority of Scotland, for on Wednesday last they ran a foray at the village of Clarylawe, a mile from the house of the Lord Warden of Middle March, and drove away a great many cattle and horses; and the power of Tevitdale and the March are in Liddesdale seeking to be revenged thereof.—9 August 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 9. 452. CECIL to THROCKMORTON.

M. De Vielleville had audience on Friday afternoon, and before he departed the Ambassador's steward came in post, but they knew not thereof until they had taken their leave. The errand was to give thanks for the offer of pacification, and to understand by what means the Queen meant to have the accord. Answer was deferred until to-day, and yesterday in the evening, "without feigning," a form fell on the Queen's foot, so that until Tuesday she cannot speak with them, so as hitherto they have not opened their knowledge of Throckmorton's revocation. Francisco came yesterday. Sir Peter Mewtas is not come.—9 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 9. 453. WINDEBANK to CECIL.

1. They departed from Paris on the 1st inst. in such sort as they took no leave of him in whose house they had remained all their time, nor of any other Frenchman, by reason that the night before news came to the French Court of the arrival of Englishmen at Havre-de-Grace. Thereupon Throckmorton counselled them to depart as they did, the rather fearing some stay to be made by the gentleman their host, who had the day before played them a French trick to their hindrance of

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twenty-five crowns, and gave suspicion of doing them a worse turn. They came to Antwerp on the 7th inst., where they perceived by a letter from him to Gresham that his pleasure was that they should go to Strasburg or Bâle till November. They are minded not to go thither until they hear from him, as they have but 100 crowns. They must buy horses here and keep them all the while, for hired horses are not to be had in that country. Besides, Mr. Thomas is to be furnished of money to spend after his own fantasy, and not Windenbank's discretion, for that he is given to buy many pretty things.

2. Throckmorton willed him, if they went straight into England, to tell Cecil that if there was any meaning for anything to be done in France there should be no delay; that the Queen should not serve her turn in anywise by Papists; that one Cromes, a Frenchman, should not be suffered in London, or else be reputed but as the Ambassador's servant, and to have no further privilege; M. De Foix to be entertained so as he be not called away, being the meetest man to be kept there; the Princes of Almain to be entertained by some friendly visitation from the Queen; Maximilian to be visited by some legation, being shortly to be made King of the Romans; that Mr. Smith's coming would be more to the Queen's service than his own being there, by reason of the great jealousy they have in him, and that he could have no intelligence, being watched on every side; and that he was advertised that Cecil was the chief cause of his stay, which grieved him much. Gresham has taken them into his house. Hope to hear from him within eight days; in the meantime they will visit some towns of Flanders. Trusts that Cecil will like Mr. Thomas's personage and behaviour better than in times past, and that his little folly past will increase him in wisdom.—Antwerp, 9 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

August 9. 454. Corrected draft of the above.
Endd. Pp. 4.

August 9. 455. CUERTON TO CHALLONER.

Yesterday a London ship arrived at Bermeo. They left London twenty-two days ago, and bring news of the Queen going a progress northward when she was to have met the Queen of Scots, but just as they were leaving it was suddenly stopped, and the Queen did not go. On their arrival at Rye, a general stay was made of all ships that were empty. The Captains of Dieppe and Newhaven were going to England to ask for aid, and 700 men were suddenly made in London, and many more in the country, to be sent to France. The Captain of Dieppe left Rye with Mr. Killigrew and departed for Dieppe. The Captain of Newhaven went up to London and had not returned. Daily many come out of France into England. The great wet in England has

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destroyed all the hay, and the corn stands in great jeopardy.
—Bilboa, 9 August 1562. *Signed.*

*Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received the
17 of the same. Pp. 3.*

August 10. **456.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Those that depart to-morrow for France for the great credit they have with their mistress may be the better spared. Pigilion is master of her household, and chief in credit. His wife is well favoured of the Queen. Young Pigilion is one of her carvers. Raulet is her secretary. The rest are such as they are well willing to be quit of. There is, notwithstanding, a young French gentlewoman of her chamber whom she loves marvellously well, whose father is lately dead, whom the writer thinks more worthy of honour than the whole company. Pigilion brings a dagger from the Queen to the Lord Robert. She goes to Stirling to-morrow, where the Lords assemble on the 15th, that full resolution may be taken whether the interview shall be accorded for next year. From thence she takes her journey to Inverness. A terrible journey both for horse and men, the country is so poor, and victuals so scarce. She wills that the writer shall attend upon her. It will be a voyage of two months or more. For good order in the meantime, all the wardens of the Borders are here to confer with the Council. It pleases him that the thieves have been lately in hand with the young laird of Ferniehurst, with the laird of Cessford, Warden of the Middle Marches, and with Justice Clerk, from whom they have taken above 1,000 head of cattle. They are able enough to take their revenge; some of the cattle are recovered and five of the thieves taken. The Master of Maxwell was sent for and is here. Yesterday he gave a new complaint against Lord Dacres, that he could get no justice at his hands. This whole year past, having met him eight or ten days, he could not get as many bills filed as were accorded by the late commissioners to be filed in one day. Since the last command from the Queen of England, the Master has twice sent to him to appoint times of meeting, but he has never come. The thieves on either side are like to grow so proud that justice can no ways be ministered or quietness kept. He complains also that the English have corn growing more than a mile within Scottish ground, where there is no controversy of the limits. The Queen has desired him to advertise the Queen of England hereof. Lord Dacres should appoint some convenient day of meeting, where the Master of Maxwell will not fail to be. Lord Dacres, with age and other infirmities, has become almost past ability to serve; also, some discord there is between him and his sons. The whole doings of that Border are guided by Mr. Richard Dacre, a man who will oversee that which a severe man would not let pass. The Justice Clerk is advertised by his brother out of Orkney that he ha

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apprehended seven Englishmen out of the company of Johnstone and Whitehead, who landed for fresh water. Desires to know what shall be done with them, though he doubts not five of them will be hanged there for example, and the others delivered over to himself. Of those lately taken by the Earl of Argyll, part will be hanged and the rest brought hither, which will be somewhat cumbersome.

2. Is requested by the Queen to write to Lord Grey for the apprehension of Captain Hepburn, who played of late a most shameful part with her Grace and has fled into England. The tale is so irreverent that he knows not in what honest terms to write it. The day before Sir Harry Sydney's departure, he walking with the Queen in the garden, this Hepburn presented her Grace a bill, which she, being in talk with Sir Harry, took unopened to the Earl of Mar to be considered. He not at first taking great care of it, at length looked in it, and saw there written four as shameful and ribald verses as any devilish wit could invent, and under them drawn with a pen the secret members both of men and women in as monstrous a sort as nothing could be more shamefully devised. This offends her Grace greatly; the more that it was done at such time as might give occasion to Sir Harry Sydney and divers gentlemen who were with him to muse much at his boldness, or otherwise judge of herself than any occasion is given by her or hers. This man she desires to be sent to her, and to that effect the writer has written to Lord Grey. The next day she fell sick, and is greatly grieved that he is fled out of her country. Yesterday, being Sunday, she being at her Mass, fell sick, but recovered within half an hour. The like has chanced to her divers times. They hope that it will drive her altogether from her Mass. She is greatly offended with the Duke, who has both secretly and openly in Council said that he thinks it not good that she should go into England; and that at the time he granted thereunto, he durst do no other, because his son was a prisoner. This agrees little with the purpose he had with the writer not two days before. Sees that he seeks so many ways his own destruction, that he cares not what becomes of him.

3. The Queen has received no news out of France for above a month, and stands greatly in doubt of her uncles. The doings of the Guises are here marvellously disliked, and there is enough both said and preached against them. Some word has come hither of succour intended to be sent by the Queen of England to the Prince. The love of this nation towards her is nothing diminished. Mr. Knox, within two days takes his progress towards the West, to visit the churches as far as his language will bear him, and Mr. Goodman towards the North, as far as the Queen intends her journey.—Edinburgh, 10 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. with a few marginal notes by Cecil and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 8.

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[August 10.] 457. M. DE PEGUILLON.

List of persons who accompanied M. De Peguillon into France, for whom 25 horses are required.

Fr. P. 1.

August 10. 458. M. DE FORS to CECIL.

Has written to him already how much they are in need of assistance against the enemies of God and the Gospel. Begg him to endeavour to procure succour from the Queen. As their enemies are already marching against them, he desires that it may be speedy.—Dieppe, 10 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

August 10. 459. HENRY KILLIGREW to CECIL.

1. Arrived at Dieppe on the 4th inst. at night. Coming into the town (on the west side), he found the wall well built with free stone, and on the river side it was almost perfect, likewise of stone. A new stone platform at the entrance of the haven was almost ended.

2. The haven is full of ships of all sorts, some of which lately came from Newfoundland with fish, which fleet arrives daily.

3. The Parisians already want things which used to come from this town [Newhaven]. If it, and Dieppe, be well kept, they will want what they cannot have elsewhere.

4. It is of more commodity to France, than Calais, or any member of the realm beside.

5. They have fresh water in the town by conduits and cisterns, but the conduits may be taken.

6. They fear the siege, because the garrisons round about increase both with horseman and footmen.

7. They are very desirous of aid, even if it be Turks; rather than to fall under the Guisians' power.

8. They have not more than 600 men in the town, whereof all are not the most trusty.

9. Here is a bruit that the eight or nine galleys come from Nantes. At Rouen there are some as good as theirs, and for those in England there are mariners here to row in them, to prevent the others coming. At Dieppe and this town they are able to send forth the ships to keep the seas against the rest of the country.

10. Victuals are more plentiful in Dieppe than here. At both, ships are set forth for Brazils and other places, as though there were no troubles.

11. All the poor men who escaped from Pont Audemar, Honfleur, Harfleur, and the Protestants betwixt this and Rouen, have arrived here.

12. At his coming from Dieppe, he was asked how they should behave towards the Queen's navy at their coming upon the coast. He answered, as they thought best, and if they needed friends, to use the matter so that they might have the same. This was said in the Captain's presence, who

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is determined to send Captain Ribaud to the navy to bid them welcome as soon as they appear.

13. Hitherto he has not spoken with [the Vidame*], but by talk with his host ; he has written thus far since supper, and now being 10 o'clock he is sent for to him, who also sent word to keep himself as secret as he could.

14. The writer having declared his message, it did not a little please him, and he seemed still to fear there were no men in England ; answered, if he could find room, there would be more than he was aware of. He said if he saw them, he would soon provide a place, and that if the Queen would aid them, [the Protestants,] she would be well served, and upon sight of her ships, M. D'Aumale would retire, and they trusted she would provide for their continual surety. He then asked when the ships would come ; the writer answered if the weather served he might expect them about the 8th or 10th inst. He wished they were there then, lest Vielleville made them linger ; whereof he put him out of doubt. He then inquired what Killigrew had done with the notes his man delivered ; he said they were sent to the Court, and that the memorial he left in England should be answered by the ships.

15. He sent to Dieppe for corn powder, but the Captain there requested the writer to make excuse, that he could not spare it. [The Vidame] told him (Killigrew) he had delayed to answer the Queen Mother's letters till he heard from England, but it being so long ere the ships arrived, he thought it best to despatch the messenger ; and he then read a copy of his answers to the Queen Mother and M. De Piennes, who was willed to practise with them. Piennes counterfeited religion, and at length withdrew from Orleans.

16. The effect of [the Vidame's] answer to the Queen Mother was, that he had taken the town, and kept it for the King's use, and that the best way for him to preserve the town would be for her to cause the Duke D'Aumale to leave his oppressions in all these parts, and to make restitution to the poor men of their goods and lands.

17. The Vidame answered Piennes, that he would keep the town for the King, and not for the Duke of Guise, whose doings will cause more harm to France than will be recovered in many years.

18. The Vidame told the writer that Caen was assured ; that D'Aumale gathered his forces, and that he would be occupied this day (5th inst.) in despatching the Queen's messenger desiring Killigrew to keep himself secret for a time until the ships appeared ; and so he [Killigrew] departed from hence at 11 o'clock, yesternight.

19. All this day (the 5th inst.) he has kept his chamber. The Vidame told him how he had sent word to Rouen and Caen that they might expect help, and therefore to be

* Expressed by a cipher.

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constant. Unless they are aided, they cannot hold out. For want of men they lose all their corn, for the enemy is left in garrison by the Duke D'Aumale at Honfleur, Harfleur, and Montivillier, which is within two leagues of this town, where they have horsemen and footmen.

20. He was told this day that there were no galleys in the river off Nantes, but that they were sent long since to Marseilles, two of them were sent to the Duke of Florence, and two to the Duke of Savoy.

21. The Provost of the marchands of Paris (a great Guisian), was one of the first killed by the plague at Paris, where the mortality is marvellous.

22. Ships from Newfoundland come daily into this haven, many of them being well appointed.

23. On the sixth, for that his being there was discovered, he [the Vidame] sent his man to him in the afternoon that he should come to him, and openly declare the cause of his coming to be to see him, and to offer for his predecessor's sake what service he (Killigrew) was able to do them, which he did.

24. The Vidame told him that a person had come from the Prince, to inform him that 25,000 Almains were coming to aid him, whereof the best part at their own charge.

25. The Vidame had no answer from the Prince to the letters sent to Orleans upon his return from England. He was assured that Barkevyle was prisoner at Orleans, who went to the Duke of Bouillon with letters from the Queen Mother to betray them of Caen.

26. This night he supped with the Vidame, who resolved he should remain there until the ships arrived upon the coast, which he thought were a long time coming.

27. This aid of Almains has put them in hope of liberty, without endangering any strong place; yet when he touched him [the Vidame] with his promise, he said that if the Duke D'Aumale did not retire, he would receive Englishmen into Newhaven. Having no instruction upon such cases he thought good to say somewhat of himself, grounding the same upon the following points, both here and at Dieppe.

28. The weighing of their own estate of peril, both for that they had enterprised, and must of force follow. Their weakness, because of division amongst themselves. The estate of the rulers to be in the greatest danger. That without aid they were all undone. That in choosing their aid, they must obtain the favour of one who is able to sustain a long war.

29. To take into consideration how many dangers the Prince who takes this quarrel in hand for them enters into.

30. He reminded them that if the Queen succoured them, how much they were bound to God, considering that thereby she lost her interest in Calais, and entered into war with France, Scotland, and Spain. What charges she was at in Scotland; what she must do to make the matter seem reasonable to her people, who are not all of one religion.

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31. In consideration of these reasons, he said it behoved them to make such offers as might induce her to take so great a matter in hand.

32. He has assured [the Vidame] and the Captain of Dieppe, that unless they used matters frankly, it would not only make the Queen afraid to meddle, but also undo them; and to [the Vidame] he said that he would not set a man on land without assurance of [Newhaven]; and further he told them that unless they upon sight of the ships resolved thereupon, it would be the means to lose the Queen for ever. He then made a comparison between the Queen's power and the private Princes of Germany, whereof some receive the Queen's pension.

33. They confessed these things to be true, and said that when they saw the ships they would say more, blaming the Prince of Condé that he had not before this cleared up all doubts, and they still believed he [the Prince] had some secret intelligence with the Queen.

34. The next day (the 7th inst.) (the Vidame) sent for him and said he was informed by some of his friends, that he [the Vidame] was in great danger, because a practice had begun in the town, and also an enterprise intended against him, which he suspected all the more because the garrisons round about were increased; and further that his [Killigrew's] being there did more harm than good; wherefore he desired him to return to Dieppe, and hasten the ships. [The Vidame] desired him to ask the Captain of Dieppe to send him some men with all speed, for he stood in danger, and that as soon as the ships were seen, the Captain should inform him, whereby he might with speed write to the Queen Mother and to M. D'Aumale.

35. They have not 600 soldiers in Newhaven, and they need as many more to keep the town. [The Vidame] at his departure was determined to put certain suspected persons out of the town. It is not in a state of defence.

36. They are in need of money, and they gave him the remembrance enclosed; they have also elephants' teeth and salt in great store. They have about 400 brass pieces at least, and a great store of powder.

37. As he was ready to depart about four o'clock in the afternoon, a boat came from Caen, which had been chased by a ship of Fécamp, which brought news that the Duke of Bouillon was slain, between Falaise and Caen, by the Conte of Montgomery. This bruit was not verified. A gentlemen is sent from the Prince, who had commission to go from Caen to Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen, to assure them of the coming of the Almain.

38. Being at sea in a fishing boat, a tempest arose about midnight, which lasted 24 hours, during which time they were without hope, and they were driven to throw masts and all they had overboard to make room to cast out the water; yet they arrived here on the 9th inst., but the tempest

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continuing they were as like to be lost at the entrence, as others had been just before. He was never in such danger before.

39. The [Vidame] promised to send letters on to him at Dieppe, as he had not then leisure to write.

40. He found Peter Mewtas at Captain Ribaud's here, who was very sick, and who will hardly escape.

41. Delivered the [Vidame's] message; the Captain said he was in the same position himself, and that he expected aid, desiring him to write over with all speed for the same. The Captain writes himself to Cecil, which Killigrew desired for his discharge.

42. The Captain lately received news from the Prince by a gentlemen, to whom he [Killigrew] spoke, who told him that the reason why the Prince would have the English haste is to keep this country from M. D'Aumale, whilst he and the Almains sack Paris. This messenger was sent chiefly to Senarpont, who will be at Rouen upon Thursday, the 13th inst.

43. The Cardinal of Bourbon is at Abbeville; he has some friends in this town, who work for him. He sent a man expressly to Captain Ribaud to desire him to withdraw his wife and children from the town, and to avoid the danger that is like to ensue shortly, and for himself he would advise him to go to M. D'Aumale. Ribaud told Killigrew this, and said he would rather return to England to become a bondman.

44. The Conte of Rochefocault has gone to the Queen of Navarre to bring such men as she has levied to the Prince, should there be no cause to leave them there to withstand the Spaniards.

45. In this town they fear the siege, and are desirous of aid. Last night a company of M. De Nemours came to Arques, to cut off the victuals of this town, which are abundant and not over dear.

46. The soldiers are unpaid, the citadel will not be guardable these 10 days; there is a division amongst themselves, and they intend, when they have aid, to drive many out of the town.

47. The Captain here has complained to him that the powder which was taken at Treport from an Englishman, and afterwards restored, was sold to the enemy. He desired to know the merchant's name, which they have promised to tell him.

48. Has not heard anything from Paris since Mewtas came of the Ambassador there, but this day he has taken order with the Captain to send to him, and to hear from him weekly by the fishmongers.

49. This day the Bailiff of this town arrived from Rouen, who repairs into England for money; (the Prince having written to him therein) who is addressed to the French preacher. Is not acquainted with the particularities of

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his negociation, but the effect is to have money which is to be paid at Antwerp or Strasburg. This messenger is no man of deep discourse. M. De Saule will declare the effect of this negotiation unto Cecil.

50. Was in hand with the Captain of this town to have sent Captain Ribaud with some good offer to the Queen, whereby she might be induc'd to think they esteem her aid and favour above all others. They were willing, but the Captain thought that it would obtain small credit without the Prince's authority.

51. Upon [the Vidame's] steward coming to this town, the writer despatched to Cecil, and sent money to Rye for a man to carry the same with diligence.

52. Desires Cecil to excuse this rough letter, and to inform him of his pleasure by this bearer, whom he sends chiefly to that end.

53. Hears the Prince has caused a priest to be hanged at Orleans, who was a spy. The Prince is about to set forth an apology against the Queen Mother, wherein will be the copies of such letters as she wrote persuading him to take up arms.—Dieppe, 10 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 19.

August 10. 460. CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Yesternight received letters from Robert Farnham, with one for Challoner here enclosed. Farnham writes of having sent certain stuff of his [Challoner's] by a ship from Bermeo. Received letters from Chamberleyne, with one for Challoner. He writes for his stuff which he left with Challoner.—Bilboa, 10 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd.: Received 18 of the same. Pp. 2.

August 10. 461. EDWARD KINGSMILL to CHALLONER.

1. Mr. Tipton of Seville has written to him of Challoner's goodness in procuring to have redress of the sentence passed against him in Granada, touching his keeping his account books in the English tongue.

2. He has proved before the justice that he has kept all his account books, receipts of merchandise, &c., in the Spanish tongue, according to their laws. The law gives to the judge who shall sentence one third of the condemnation.

3. Herewith sends a memorial to inform him what is to be done in this behalf.—Canary, 10 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Add. Pp. 4.

August 10. 462. MELIADUS SPINOLA to CHALLONER.

1. The weather has been delightful. The horse which Challoner lent him is well; many thanks for it. Hears that Condé's party is in disorder, and that the Catholics are the stronger. Professions of service and commendations to

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Henry Cobham.—Medina del Campo, 10 August 1562.
Signed.

2. P.S.—A Genoese passing through France on his way hither, who on the 20th July was near Lyons, reports that France is in a miserable condition by reason of the insurgents. The Catholics are the stronger in cavalry. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. to Challoner at Madrid, and endd. by him. Ital. Pp. 3.

August 11. **463.** The COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to the QUEEN.

1. At their sitting here (which lasted from the 18th ult. to this day), they have heard many causes, and kept one oyer and terminer and gaol delivery at York Castle, where twenty-one persons were attainted for murders and felonies. Two of them were committed by their clergy to the Bishop's prison, and two were pressed to death for their contumacy in not answering, three were executed for murders where they were committed, and the rest were executed here at the common place for executions.

2. Have caused certain penal laws to be looked into, especially those lately appointed to be executed.—York, 11 August 1562. *Signed by the Council.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 11. **464.** The EARL OF RUTLAND to CECIL.

1. On the 28th ult. received his letters of the 18th of the same, by Mr. Bishop, touching the examination of Ralph Lacy. Has examined him and committed him to York Castle. Intends to repair to his house at Belvoir, and on his journey homewards means to stay at the Earl of Shrewsbury's at Sheffield on the 19th and 20th inst., and will leave Sir Thomas Gargrave in charge until his return. The Archbishop and the writer have had the priest before them, whom Cecil mentioned in his letter as being suspected of having said Mass before the Earl of Lennox, but have suffered him to depart upon a bond for his appearance when called for.

2. Divers persons have been accused of hearing Mass, but the matter not being sufficiently proved against them, they will after a short imprisonment be enlarged, upon good bonds being given, as well for their behaviour towards the Queen and the laws touching religion, as for their appearance when called for.—York, 11 August 1562.

3. P.S.—After writing this he received a letter from Sir John Forster, with a copy of a letter sent him from Lord Dacre. If Lord Dacre makes a delivery for the offences committed by the Greymes, he will bring them all in danger of the Master of Maxwell.

4. Spoke with Lord Dacre herein before the receipt of Forster's letters, who told the writer as much as he had written therein. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

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August 11. 465. HENRY KILLIGREW to CECIL.

1. This morning, before the departure of the passager, the [Vidame's] steward brought him the enclosed from [Newhaven], and also letters to the Captain of this town from Orleans, which were copies of all those Barkeville had. He told Killigrew from the [Vidame] that he was to send in all haste to advance the ships. The [Vidame] still fears some practise in the town, because M. De Villebon has come since his departure to Montvillier with a good company, who skirmished close to the town gates. The Duke of Bouillion is not dead.

2. The night he left there were two ships lost, one called St. Jehan, belonging to the King, bound to Brazil, the other, a Jerseyman, bound to Hampton with wood from Newhaven. The St. Jehan was a ship of 300 tons, and was driven to Harfleur, where the garrison was sent to spoil her, who possessed the ship almost a whole day, but at length they were repulsed by those of Newhaven, and lost sixty men, whereof twenty-six were drowned.

3. A captain to whom the [Vidame] gave money to levy men is judged to be false.

4. Having seen Newhaven and this town, he is able to say they cannot endure a siege, which the rulers know; and as they do not expect any aid from the Prince (with whom they find fault), he thinks that they will provide for their own surety.

5. He has heard nothing from England since he left; they expect this morning a passager from Rye. Desires Cecil to inform this bearer what he shall do in these parts.—Dieppe, 11 [August]. *Signed.*

6. P. S.—Understood that before Francis, the post, came to Paris, Cecil's son departed towards Flanders.

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Pp. 4.*

August 11. 466. HENRY KILLIGREW to CECIL.

1. Since his last despatch he received Cecil's letters of the 5th inst., to which he can make no answer but that in Dieppe they are deliberating whether they shall send men to aid Newhaven. For four days they have been in doubt of being besieged themselves from Abbeville, and Newhaven is to be feared; wherefore there was never better time nor better cause for the Queen's service than to send now with all haste those which are ready. He is now trying to persuade those of this town to send over Captain Ribault to England for sundry purposes. He will also send to Newhaven such news as he received from Cecil, which he trusts will hold out until aid comes.

* A slip is attached to this letter containing the names of certain Frenchmen resident (apparently) at Louviers.

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2. They make little account here of the King going to the camp. The council of this town have referred the matter of munitions until Mr. Mewtas's return, whereof they have need.—Dieppe, 11 August, at 8 o'clock. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add., with seal. Pp. 2.*

August 11. **467.** GRESHAM to CECIL.

Since his last letter of the 9th inst. he has taken up of Wolfe Van Lyndena 60,000 florins to be paid the 20th February 1563 at the rate of six per cent., which will amount with interest, etc. to the sum of 64,236 florins. Requests Cecil to send him the Queen's bonds and the city's. He has now to receive in the payments of the "Syngzon" mart the sum of 22,600*l.* Flemish. The Queen little knows what he has done for obtaining this ready money, and for the prolongation of the 64,000*l.* Sends commendations to Lord Robert Dudley.—Antwerp, 11 August 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

August 12. **468.** The COUNTESS OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Understands that her husband has submitted to the Queen, which submission she accounts very slender for such a fault. Has received many answers, whereby it seemed that his liberty rested only upon his submission, and now it pleases the Queen not to accept it. Is sure that the Earl would do it as largely as the fault required. Has done according to Cecil's advice and written to the Lord Keeper and the Earl of Pembroke.—Shene, Wednesday. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 1562, Aug. 12. Pp. 2.

August 12. **469.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

1. This day received letters from Randolph requesting him to apprehend Captain Hepburn, a Scotsman, who having greatly offended the Queen of Scots has fled hither. Should he take him he will keep him until Cecil advertises him of the Queen's pleasure therein. Has written to the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches and others in the like matter. Randolph has written that the Council of Scotland are desirous to know whether the Lord Wardens of the East and Middle Marches have the same authority as himself for viewing the Marches and determining the grounds about which there is variance.

2. The Master of the Household who served the Queen of Scots in France is father-in-law to Martigues. Three or four of the gentlewomen are to pass through here into France with at least twenty horses. Sends herewith a packet of letters from Randolph.—Berwick, 12 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

* This letter has also been secured by twine, which passes under the seal.

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August 12. 470. J. DYMOCK to CECIL.

Had determined his sudden departure on Sunday last, and intended to have gone immediately the French lord had left his house. He, with some of his friends, stood bound for certain money they had taken up for the King of Sweden's use; and the day of payment being past, he caused two letters to be written in Latin, and sent one to the King and the other to the Ambassador for payment of the money. Upon Sunday last, whilst he was out, two yeomen of the guard came to his gates with a servant of Anthony Brisket's. His servant being at the gate, the guard asked him where he [Dymock] was. The servant said he was out. They then said they wanted to inquire of him where a certain merchant lived. They then went their way towards Gracious Street, and a man following them heard their conversation, which was that they would watch all night for him; for if they did not bring him they would lose Lord Robert's favour for ever. This person, seeing him come out of Lime Street, warned him thereof, of which he took little notice; but coming to his house he considered that he and his friends were bound for a great sum of money. So he had two horses saddled and took leave of the French lord and his wife, and said he would return at night, and when he was three miles from London, having been at a house of his, he rode in an out way, and sent his servant to an inn with the horse. He then got another horse and a guide and rode to the seaside, and got a fisherman's boat of about twelve tons, and went to sea on Monday night, the wind being favourable, and arrived at Dunkirk next day; from thence he will go to Embden, and so make his way to the King of Sweden. Cecil might tell him that he had a warning last year, which he confesses, but he had a letter last Christmas from the King, and Cecil sent Peter Schynckell to him. He has spent in the service of this realm 1,500*l.* of his own money. Cecil shall find him an Englishman, as his father was, who was Controller of Tournay when it belonged to England.—Dunkirk, 12 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Aqd. Endd. Pp. 4.

August 12. 471. SHIPS arrested in BRITTANY.

A brief note of the ships and goods belonging to merchants of Exeter and Lyme arrested at Morlaix and Abberwragh [Auray] in Brittany on the 11th and 12th Aug. The cargoes, consisting of linen, cloth, and tin, are estimated at 3,500*l.*, and the three vessels at 250*l.*

Copy. P. 1.

August 13. 472. PASSPORT for M. PEGUILLON.

Passport for M. De Peguillon, his wife, son, and Mlle. De Fonte-Pertuis, and their attendants, two gentlemen,

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fourteen servants on horseback and twelve on foot.—Berwick, 13 August 1563 [*sic*]. *Signed*: William Grey.
Orig. P. 1.

August 13. 473. CHALLONER to CECIL.

Wishes him to understand their uncertain and awkward manner of sending despatches; had only half an hour's warning to write this in. Things remain here as when he last wrote, saving that a bruit is since spread of Poitiers being taken from the Condéans, and 2,000 of them killed; and of Orleans being besieged by the Guisians, who are now held the stronger. Has not heard from home since the 8th of June.—Madrid, 13 August 1562.

Copy. *Add.* *Endd.* by Challoner: Sent by a courier of Flanders. Pp. 2.

August 13. 474. Another copy of the above.

Hol. Draft. *Endd.*: Sent by a courier of the King by Bilboa into Flanders, by means of Arthur. Pp. 4.

August 14. 475. LORD GREY to CECIL.

Yesternight M. Peguillon arrived here with his wife and one of the Scottish Queen's maids of honour. As the Queen of Scots wrote him that she had appointed Peguillon to visit the Queen on her behalf, in his way to France, he has granted him a passport, and entertained him and his company. He left here this morning.—Berwick, 14 August 1562.

Signed.

Orig. *Add.* *Endd.* Pp. 2.

August 14. 476. A note of the servants and horses in the train of M. Peguillon.

P. 1.

August 14. 477. M. DE L'AUBESPINE to [THROCKMORTON].

Has heard of his intended departure from the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre, who say that before he takes his leave of them they should have some reply from M. De Vielleville, and their Ambassador, who they think should also return. They are much annoyed to learn of the interference with his man in Normandy, and have written to the Duke of Aumale to restore that which has been taken from him. During these troubles few people can travel abroad without being interfered with, unless they have the King's passport.—Blois, 14 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. *Endd.* Fr. Pp. 2.

August 15. 478. The EARL OF MAR to CECIL.

In the days of Queen Mary his brother-in-law, the Master Marshal, was taken prisoner, and became in the hands of the Earl of Northumberland. Since that time he has continually

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been now and then let home on bonds, and again called to his entry. Although he has craved the said Earl to appoint him a reasonable ransom, yet could he never obtain such a thing. Desires that through Cecil's means two persons of good estimation may be appointed to meet two others from Scotland, who may agree thereon.—Stirling, 15 Aug. 1562.

*Signed.**Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.*

August 15. 479. H. KNOLLES to CECIL.

Arrived this day at 7 a.m. at Antwerp, and will to-morrow proceed towards Spiers. For expedition of business he has sent letters to Dr. Mount, desiring to meet him at some place fit for their first consultation. Thanks Cecil for the company of his son, which he did not expect. Of occurrences he can write nothing, nor of other things worthy of notice, for he perceives Cecil was better informed thereof from France, before he left the Court.—Antwerp, 15 August. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 15. 480. JOHN MOLLER to the QUEEN.

Complains that having (as agent for Maurice Rantzow and Paul Brocktorp, of the Duchy of Holstein,) advanced to Gresham certain sums of money, which he promised to repay by the 20th of August, when he now reminds Gresham of the repayment, he is told that the Queen has not made provision for the same.—Antwerp, 15 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Seal. Lat. Pp. 3.

August 15. 481. STOPIO to SHERS.

Has received his letter of July 18, the first that has reached him since his arrival here on 4th April. The French Ambassador's brother has brought letters from the King and Queen of France to the Signory, with whom he has had a long interview. The French ask a loan of 200,000 crowns, but probably neither money nor troops will be granted. Movements of troops, especially towards Rome.—Venice, 15 Aug. 1562.

Orig. Hol. Add.: To Shers, in London. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

August 15. 482. MARSILIO DELLA CROCE to SHERS.

Letters from Milan state that the Italian levies will muster at Feliciano near Alessandria. Letters of the 8th from Rome mention the arrival from Spain of Augusto Capitani, appointed as coadjutor to Mons. Crivelli, the nuncio. Movements of troops in Italy. A fire has devastated nearly the whole state of Palliano, and caused an explosion of powder in the castle of Marc Antonio Colonna. The galleys of Naples have taken three Turkish galiots. The brother of the French

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Ambassador has arrived at Venice to solicit troops and a loan of money for France in consequence of the miserable condition of that realm.—Venice, 15 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add.*: To Shers, in London. *Endd. Ital.* Pp. 4.

August 16. 483. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Perceives by letters from Cecil, and the Lord Robert to Lethington, the miserable case in which the Protestants now are in France.

2. Knows that the Queen has lately received letters from her friends in France, full of grievous complaints of the cruelties that are used there, which she greatly laments, because her uncles are burdened therewith. Of all that he and Lord Robert wrote there was no mention made until the writer's arrival at Stirling, where (having had conference with the Earl of Mar and Lethington) they found it best that whatever either of them said on that point he should confirm, as indeed he might well, having received the same news from Throckmorton. He left nothing unspoken, to let the Queen understand in what danger her uncles are. She has desired that these packets may be given to M. Pigilion before he leaves England. They contain answers to the letters which she received last post. She says she has no assured means of sending but by the Queen of England, for of late her letters have been stayed and opened by the Prince.

3. Has had divers purposes of late with many of the noblemen here of the dangerous state they themselves stand in, if God's enemies in France have the upper hand, whereby their Sovereign should be encouraged to put that in execution against them which from the beginning both she and all hers have intended. They see their own ruin, and find no remedy to avoid the danger. They run headlong into the same, for there is no care taken what may be done for those who are now afflicted, or how their Sovereign may be allowed to know her duty, and live in fear of God. For this cause of late Mr. Knox both privately and openly has said and written his mind to divers noblemen, and also is in this town, and has framed a supplication to the Queen in the name of the whole church. Cecil likes his earnestness, and it is better approved of other than it was wont to be. It is known that M. Vielleville has arrived; they do not doubt but that he will not be able to alter the determinate purpose of the Queen. The bruit has come to this Queen's ears that preparations are making in England to support the Protestants.

4. Divers Scots have been in hand with him that if the Queen makes an army they may have entertainment, either to serve as private soldiers, or to have charge of such light horsemen as they shall be able to bring, which shall be of the best who have already served in France. The Lords are

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presently here assembled touching the interview next year. Sees the selfsame mind and will in the Queen and divers of her nobles that ever he did.—16 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

August 16. 484. WINDEBANK to CECIL.

They have thought it best to go with Mr. Knolles into Germany, according to Cecil's mind signified to Gresham. As their store is not above ninety crowns, he has been so bold as to receive 200 dollars from Gresham, and is promised a bill for 200 more at Strasburg. Mr. Knolles's coming was commonly known seven days past. Throckmorton thought that means should be used to win the Counts Egmont and Horn, the Prince of Orange, Count Maurigny, and M. De Berges to the Queen. The Estates are assembled at Brussels for proceeding in these troubles now spread in Christendom. All men save the Papists wish the Queen to make her profit. They have been feasted by Paulus Van Dall, Mr. Fitzwilliam, and Mr. Marsh. Has not got his account ready.—Antwerp, 16 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 16. 485. GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. Has done nothing since the 10th inst., and has had answer from Fugger that they have better bestowed their money. These money men are afraid to deal any further with the Queen, being in doubt of this troublesome world.

2. If M. De Guise has the upper hand, the Kings of France and Spain, the Pope, the Duke of Savoy, and those of that religion, will set upon the Queen, whereupon doubts are cast upon the Queen's credit, and glad is that man that may be quit of an Englishman's bill. It is requisite for him to give this Bourse to understand that she has no more need of money, which will doubtless preserve her credit.

3. The French King has sent hither divers jewels to pawn, and the Italians furnish him with 20,000*l.*

4. Concerning Brown that is arrested, he has set the friar to work that preached against the Queen two years ago, who has been to the Burgomasters of the town, and given them to understand that Brown is an honest man, and that this is done for religion, and alleges he never was the Queen's servant. Wishes the Queen's letters had come to the Lords of this town, and the debt repeated therein. Cecil's son is in good health, and Mr. Windebank stays here to know Cecil's pleasure for their going into Germany; because they lack money. He would do well to send them three good geldings, for horseflesh is very dear here. It is said that this is the best time to recover Calais. Commendations to the Lord Keeper, Lord Robert Dudley, and Lord Pembroke.—Antwerp, 16 August 1562. *Signed.*

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5. P.S.—At finishing he received the Queen's letter of the 5th inst., and Cecil's of the 9th inst., by Mr. Harry Knolles, and according to her commandment he has sent credit to Dr. Moute to receive upon sight of his bill a hundred marks, and in part payment of his diets of twenty-three shillings and fourpence by the day, as he shall demand it, another hundred marks. He has also given credit to Harry Knolles for a hundred marks, and has despatched Cecil's son and Mr. Windebank, and given them their demand of fifty pounds, and fifty pounds more by credit. He perceives that Knolles expects him to pay him four marks a day for his diets when his 100*l.* are spent. Cecil's letter extends no further than for the hundred marks credit for sending his letters in post. The Duke of Guise is in want of money, in spite of all the great assistance he has from the Bishop of Rome, the King of Spain, or others.

6. Neither the Kings of France or Spain can have a penny here, without good pawn, for they have no credit, and as yet the States of this country will not consent to lend them any, or give them any assistance from hence. The merchants run daily upon great interest, and the King pays none, nor the principal. In this point the King owes Tucker 3,000,000 of ducats, but has lately agreed with him in Spain to pay him every year a portion of his ships coming from the Indies.

7. Sends herewith letters from Mr. Knolles, from Cecil's son and Windebank, who departed this day with Knolles.
Signed.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

August 16. **486.** GRESHAM to THOMAS CECIL and MR. WINDEBANK.

Sends them a letter of credit to receive of Frederick Wolfe the sum of two hundred dollars, for which they are to make acquittance subscribed by both their names.—Antwerp, 16 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Pp. 2.

August 17. **487.** The QUEEN to the FRENCH KING.

Has received his letters from M. Vielleville, and perceives thereby that he takes in good part that which she intends for the repose of his realm.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

August 17. **488.** The QUEEN to the QUEEN MOTHER.

To the same effect as the last article.—Greenwich.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

August 17. **489.** The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

Upon hearing the matter of M. De Vielleville on behalf of the King and Queen Mother, the Queen has made such answer thereunto as by the instructions sent herewith Throckmorton may perceive, as well as that which he is to

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declare to the Queen Mother, to be written in French. The cause of this is, that it is alleged to the Queen that he did not so fully open her meaning to the Queen Mother as was prescribed, which the Queen takes to be invented to excuse their proceedings with her in this matter. Concerning his revocation, Vielleville and the Ambassador here have requested her either to send some other person there in his place, or else to allow the French Ambassador here to return also, whereupon she has resolved to send one to succeed him, which the said Ambassadors will move, and they make sure account. He shall therefore open this matter also, and the Queen, at the return of this courier, will appoint Sir Thomas Smith to repair thither.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 4.

August 17. 490. Fair copy of the above.—*Signed.*
Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

August 17. 491. CECIL to THROCKMORTON.

1. M. De Vielleville has had audience thrice, first to do his message, second to dine with the Lords, thirdly to take his answer. On Thursday the Lord Admiral, Mr. Mason, Mr. Wotton, and Cecil had conference with him at his lodging, where he denied that Throckmorton had moved any other matter to the Queen Mother but only to have an Ambassador come to give her advice. They demanded, if any should come, whether they would be allowed to be informed by both parties, and so be "moyennors" in the matter. They both thought no, but for answer they prayed the writer to take this, that they had no commission. Has no desire to deal by way of embassy, lest some better way for their advantage should thereby be disappointed. Yesternight came De la Haye, a master of requests, from the Prince, with the Vidame; they have commission so as some resolution must needs follow. The English ships are on the coast of Normandy; they shall keep the seas, and attend all opportunities. "England sticketh at the manner, one part desirous to gain, on the other loath to adventure. In such cases, servants' counsels are to themselves dangerous." His coming home is in his own hands, to procure that Smith may come with safety.

2. Mewtas remains sick at Dieppe in John Ribault's house, and sends no word of his negociation. Knolles is passed towards Germany. Desires, if anything be lately published on one side or the other in print, that he will send it, and also any particular new charts of any parts of France. De la Haye, after much talk in the Prince's name, offered Newhaven, with conditions of succours of 10,000 men, and money also; whereof Cecil sees great cause to fear the worst. Doubts much of the Queen if succours of men cannot be gotten, and wishes it might be in money. Is almost asleep. Wishes to have a portrait of Orleans. The Queen of Scots has gone on a progress into Murray. Things remain there in good terms.

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All things are quiet in England, save that the Papists lie in wait to hear of the evil success of the Prince; "whom " Almighty God maintain as His champion." Assures him that he [Cecil] has been wrongfully accused of being the cause of the delay of his revocation.—Greenwich, 17 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Seal. Pp. 3.

August 17. 492. INSTRUCTIONS TO THROCKMORTON.

Forbes, ii. 22.

1. Vielleville's speech makes the Queen doubt that Throckmorton did miss in the report of her message, or the Queen Mother in conceiving of him. She writes these instructions to him in French, so that the Queen Mother may read the same.

2. She thinks that if the differences between the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Guise had been compounded after the death of King Francis II. these troubles would not have succeeded.

3. She thinks the following to be the diversity betwixt their two intents; the one having tasted danger, seemed only to have sought defence of himself from further peril; the other sought to fortify himself with entering into a quarrel, and by invading such as dissented from the Pope has made his party very great. She is sorry to see that the greatness of the one party has drawn the Queen Mother to lend the authority of the King to the daily destruction of great numbers of his people, which authority she wishes had been reserved to have ruled both parties. This might have been done if the realm had been allowed to remain as it was before the last coming of the Duke of Guise from Lorraine. It is well known whilst the house of Guise had the governance in France after the death of King Henry what attempts of hostility were offered by them to her in the name of the Queen of Scots, not only to the trouble of Scotland but also of France.

4. She leaves the Queen Mother to consider of these her opinions, and what she thinks meet to be done for stopping these troubles likely to ensue.

5. Her meaning is that the Queen Mother should read this in French. This done, he is to say that as M. De Vielleville has requested her to have consideration of Throckmorton's revocation, she will send Sir Thomas Smith thither.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 6.

August 17. 493. Fair copy of the above.—*Signed by the Queen and countersigned by Cecil.*

Orig. Endd. Partly in French. Pp. 6.

[August 17.] 494. Portions of the above in a modern hand.

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ANSWER to M. DE VIELLEVILLE'S MESSAGE.

[August 17.] 495. 1. It appears to the Queen by his message and answers that the Queen Mother understands her message delivered by Throckmorton no farther than that she would like to know whether she would allow of an embassy to be sent from hence to give the King and her advice for pacifying these troubles. The Ambassador was commanded to understand privately of the Queen Mother "how she could allow" if the Queen would send some persons of her Privy Council thither to give advice and be mediators for compounding of the said trouble. Either her Ambassador has not delivered his message as fully as he was commanded, or the Queen Mother had not conceived the same. The Queen is desirous for appeasing these troubles, and has ventured to send an embassy for that purpose. M.M. De Vielleville and De Foix have answered both the Queen and Council that they have no commission to answer any further, nor do they know whether the Queen's Ambassadors coming thither will be permitted to speak or treat with any that are parties to the controversy, but rather doubt it will be denied, and that her advice to the Queen Mother to be sent only in writing will be allowed. For this the Queen is sorry, since her intention has been so earnest to procure an end to these troubles in France, but by the answers of these Ambassadors the means seem doubtful to be granted; therefore she is bound to forbear from intermeddling therein as she intended.

2. It is required by Vielleville that she should send some person with her advice to the Queen Mother, or impart it to him by speech or in writing. In a cause of this weight she thinks it not meet to give advice to the Queen Mother without understanding all the differences on either part; but having an assured opinion of the Queen Mother, she has imparted it privately to herself what she thinks best for these troubles, and those that she dislikes; she not meaning that the Queen Mother should notify the same abroad.

3. First, the Queen thinks that the original cause thereof was the private disdain betwixt the Prince of Condé and the house of Guise, begun in the latter part of King Francis's reign, which should have been compounded at the commencement of this King's reign. Secondly, she thinks that the one, having tasted danger, is disposed to defend himself without annoyance of any other; the other party is determined to prosecute the Prince, with some further meaning. With these intentions both parties have fortified themselves by entering into a common quarrel. The one attempting to invade such as for conscience sake forbear to be subject in certain ceremonies of religion to the Pope's law, thereby adjoining to his part all those that adhere to the Pope; the other attempting to defend himself and others from such an invasion as was begun by his adversary at Vassey, and to maintain the execution of certain ordinances made by the three Estates at Poissy last

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winter, and therewith an edict made in January, and has thus adjoined to his part all persons that feared they should with force be compelled by the Duke of Guise to live against their consciences.

4. She is sorry that God's cause should be thus drawn to serve private affections, thereby seeking to bring all Christendom in arms, which before the attempt at Vassey was in all parts at peace. She is also sorry to see that the greatness of one part is such that it has drawn the Queen Mother and others, for fear of present perils, to give to the same the authority of the King. The realm was in good order before the coming of the Duke of Guise and his brethren from Lorraine. Hereupon may the Queen Mother conjecture that which is a convenient remedy for these troubles.

5. The Queen Mother will remember that whilst the house of Guise had the sole governance in France, what attempts to hostility were offered by them in the name of their niece, to the trouble of the three countries of England, France, and Scotland; and since the moderation of their authority what good amity has passed between her and the Queen of Scots. Hereof followeth the conducting of the Duke of Guise with his whole house, not only for a supreme authority in France, but also by pretext of this quarrel in defence of the "papality" to amass together great treasures of money and powers of men of war, and to employ the same to such purpose as when they had the crown of France in King Francis's time at their commandment. By the continuance of these troubles, first, the whole kingdom of France is tormented; secondly, all Christendom is like thereby to be inflamed; thirdly, the Queen is forced to make preparations to divert the peril to her realm by the exaltation of the house of Guise. She thinks it more than necessary that some further conference were used betwixt her, the Queen Mother, and the King's Council how these perils may be stopped and prevented, in which she will be always ready to follow reason and advice.

Copy, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: An answer devised for M. De Vielleville, and not delivered. *Pp.* 10.

[August 17.] 496. A portion of the above (*viz.*, the passages relative to the origin of the disputes in France), translated into French.
Corrected draft. Pp. 4.

[August 17.] 497. OCCURRENCES in FRANCE.

1. The Duke of Guise intends to leave Blois to besiege Orleans, whose force amounts to 12,000 footmen and 5,000 horse. Condé has 6,000 footmen and 3,000 horsemen within the town, and the Baron Des Adrets has come to Châlons in Burgundy with 10,000 footmen and 1,000 horse to aid the Prince. The Prince of Pourcain has 2,000 footmen and 1,200 horse. M. D'Andelot has entered France from Germany with

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6,000 footmen and 4,000 horse, who are paid for four months.

2. The Baron Des Adrets has defeated M. De Suse and taken all his artillery.

2. MM. De Mouvanes and De Cardy have overthrown MM. De Somariva and Carsey, Lieutenant to the Grand Prior, and have slain 3,000 of their men, thereby all Provence remains at the Prince's devotion.

4. The Queen of Navarre has entered Bordeaux, so that no force of strangers can come out of Spain.

5. The Parisians are now in great fear of M. D'Andelot coming to the town. The plague is so bad there that according to the registers above 1,000 persons die daily. Since the beginning of these troubles in France there has been murdered drowned, and killed 100,000 persons.

Endd. : 17 Aug. 1562. *Pp.* 3.

August 17. 498. THOMAS CECIL to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

Knolles arrived on the 6th., whom they are going to accompany into Germany. Gresham has treated them extremely well and has presented them with 50*l.*—Antwerp, 17 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Pp.* 2.

August 18. 499. SOMERS to THROCKMORTON.

1. Has forwarded his letters to Randolph. M. De Vielleville has been thrice at the Court and very well received, and the second time dined there, the same being purposely prepared for him, accompanied with divers Lords and counsellors. Lord Robert, Lord Hunsdon, and Mr. Secretary accompanied him one day into St. James park, where they hunted, and he killed a fat buck with a crossbow from a standing, but it was at two shots. Lord Chandos accompanied him to Gravesend. Sir Thomas Smith is willed to be ready. All the members appointed are ready and in good order, Master Woodhouse has gone to the sea with five great ships attending the Queen's pleasure. Mr. Henry Knolles has gone to Almain to know the intents of the Princes Protestants. The Queen and all the Lords of the Council are in good health. The Earl of Oxford has departed to God, leaving a son about twelve years old.—Greenwich, 18 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., partly in cipher, deciphered. *Endd. Pp.* 2.

August 18. 500. SIR WILLIAM WOODHOUSE to LORD CLINTON.

1. On the 15th inst. he "aplied" from the Downs and reached the Road of Dieppe on the 17th inst., where immediately after they had anchored "M. De Qlimaches" and others came aboard, principally to tender thanks to the Queen for her kindness shown towards them, and afterwards Madame De Fors came with divers gentlemen and ladies, amongst whom was John Rebault, who in theirs. M. De Fors (Captain

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of the town), earnestly requested him to come ashore, and see the town, which he would rather not have done, but he promised he would next day. On the morning (18th inst.) Rebault came aboard, with whom he went ashore, where the Captain met him. After dining with them he saw the fortifications, which are as follows; namely, without the west part of the town above the castle they have trenched with a deep ditch with a wall upon it, and have placed their ordnance. Against the hills and above the bridge they have made strong ramparts, and filled a tower with earth and faggots, where they think to make a platform to scour the low ground on both sides of the river. Upon Pollet side on the hill, to which all the north and north-west part of this town was subjected, they have begun to make a strong fort, which is of firm earth, itself being a rampart; and in one part of the fort they have made a deep dungeon, which has broad winding stairs, from which dungeon, a great depth under the earth, they have made a passage to convey their men to and from the town (only passing the narrowest place of the river near the entrance of the haven) without danger of the enemy. Has inspected the town; they are well victualled, but too weak of men. They desire to be aided by the Queen, as Mr. Killigrew can inform him. They purpose going towards Newhaven to show themselves upon the coast as they have already partly done, for the wind put them as far west as Fécamp before they attained this place. The Queen might have double the value for the loss of Calais. It is now the fourteenth day they have spent their victuals. Alledaye has done service as a good councillor.—Aboard the Hope, 18 August. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—He has hurt his hand and cannot endure to write.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

August 18. 501. The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

A note of money taken up in London by Richard Candeler the 17th and 18th August 1562, amounting to 1,276*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Flemish, or 1,120*l.* sterling.

Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 18. 502. — to SHERS.

This locality is devastated; the grass burnt up, and the trees cut down. Terrible fires have appeared, and a stinking wind blew last night. The end of the world would seem to be at hand.—Salo, 18 August 1562.

Orig. Add.: To Shers, in London. *Endd.:* Advertisements. *Ital. Pp. 2.*

August 18. 503. MUNDT to CECIL.

Wrote to him last on the 21st July, with letters and copies from D'Andelot to the Queen. D'Andelot still remains in Germany, begging assistance from the Princes. They have

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given him 150,000 gold crowns, and he will take back to France 2,000 cavalry, and 2,000 musketeers. The nobles of Hesse will lead the cavalry, and the forces will assemble in Hesse from the Duchies of Brunswick, Lunenburg, and Mecklenburg. The Landgrave and the rest of the Protestant Princes will keep their own soldiers at home to be ready against all events. The Emperor, with his son Maximilian and the Duke of Bavaria, will come to Frankfort in the end of October. Lodgings have also been appointed there for the other Electors; and the Electors of Hesse and Wurtemberg have caused lodgings to be assigned to themselves. Ferdinand will endeavour to cause the Electors to have his son Maximilian appointed to assist him in the administration of the empire, since he feels his strength fail him. Whether Maximilian will remain firm in his adherence to the confession of faith as formerly, is doubted by many. The convention at Fulda, about the refusal of the Council at Trent, will be on the 12th of September. They know nothing here of what is doing at Trent. Sends the reply given to the Envoy sent by the French King to the Elector Palatine and the Duke of Wurtemberg, who has also gone to the Emperor to try to obtain commands and prohibitions to the Protestant Princes from sending soldiers into France. But what the Bishops are allowed to do, that will also be permitted to them.—Strasburg, 18 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

August 19. 504. ROBERT HOGAN to CHALLONER.

The King intends to remain here all next month. The day after the writer departed thence, which was Tuesday, he came to the Court about midday, where he found the Pope's Nuncio, who stayed with the King a long time, and that night departed, well accompanied, to Segovia, where he has his lodging. The French Ambassador is expected to arrive at the Court to-day. Almyeda, the Portingall [Portuguese], arrived here the same day as the writer, but he has not seen him. Spoke to a friend of his, one of whose familiar acquaintance, who met Almyeda on the road hither, and asked him what news there was from France; he answered, in Spanish, that France is going to ruin, and that the heretics killed the Catholics daily. Was told that one of Almyeda's servants said that the Queen of England had sent men to assist the Prince of Condé, and that one half of the ships which conveyed them thither was gone to Portugal, and that the other half was roving up and down upon the sea. Since his coming the King has sat in council these two days touching the wars.—Saturday, 19 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

August 19. 505. The COMPLAINT of the MERCHANTS of EXETER.

1. On the 11th inst. several west country merchants being at Morlaix pursuing their business, were suddenly seized by

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the Captain of the town, and their goods taken into the castle, their two ships seized, and their masters and others imprisoned; great search being made after other English merchants in that country. Some have managed to get home by way of Guernsey, but the rest are compelled to abide what perils soever the state of war may cause to their persons and property.

2. A vessel returning from Rochelle was driven by stress of weather into a place called Abbervragh [Avranches], in Brittany; and being laden with tin and other merchandise, the merchant went to Morlaix to find a purchaser for the cargo. He was arrested by a captain of the Duke D'Estampes, who also had the cargo of his vessel landed.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

August 19. **506.** Duplicate of the above.

Orig. Add. Endd.: Sent to the Court 13 Sept. Fr. Pp. 3.

August 20. **507.** JOHN CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Will send all his stuff, saving his butter, by the muleteer. Will follow his order about Chamberlain's stuff. Cannot send his gloves, as Mr. White sent them with his stuff to Saint Sebastian; is sure that they cannot be here. Sent him a copy of the provision. Yesterday Mr. White and Mr. Withipoll left here for Saint Sebastian.—Bilboa, 20 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

August 20. **508.** CHALLONER to SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN.

1. Did not receive his letters of the 6th and 19th of June last until the 15th inst. Sent all his [Chamberlain's] stuff, except certain parcels, to him, before Midsummer, by Mr. Barnaby Clough, Mr. Secretary's kinsman, by way of Bilboa. Trusts his former letters satisfied him that he had not retained his three silver bowls, mattresses, and feather beds, without intending to recompense him for them. As the land carriage of the bedding, which Mr. Henry Cobham has laid on hitherto, would have cost half its value (which is not much), had by letter ordered his servant, Farneham, to deliver to him in England like things in exchange, and to pay him for the three bowls, which is all the plate he has received of his. But if his proposal is not accepted, will recompense him for the use of his stuff, and send it. Has not received two dozen pair of gloves, nor silk hosen from Seignor Meliadus for him.

2. Did not take Phayre as an instrument of contumely towards him, but was driven of necessity to use his service, for the use of the Spanish tongue and practice of this Court and country, which few can better supply; and as touching his honesty, his former good behaviour, or such like parts, the writer will not be much deceived, who does not trust him beyond the compass of his first purpose. He is a base man for Chamberlain to be angry with.

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3. The tumults in France have kept this Court much in consultation and preparation. Aids from hence, Italy and Flanders, are immediately to be sent. The Prince of Florence, who has lain at Saragossa above a month, has not yet come nearer. Of the General Council there is little speech, less hope of great exploits.—Madrid, [blank] August.

Draft. Endd. by Challoner : 20 August. Pp. 16.

August 20. 509. CHALLONER to the MARCHIONESS OF NORTHAMPTON.

Received her letter of thanks for his kindness to her brother, Mr. Henry Cobham, which he will always keep with his dearest papers. Unless the King or the Prince resort shortly to Flanders he is likely to remain here for weight and fashion, seeing so few take pity upon a wifeless wanderer. Having no child to inherit what God has sent him, it were now time for him to wed, his next brother's children not being what either their father or himself think much of; and again if he were to stock his grounds with cattle he would receive 500 marks more a year than he does now by letting them. And further by remaining here he is deprived of the dearest pleasures of his life, and incurs such heavy charges as will keep him back from storing his grounds for a long time.—Madrid, 20 August 1562.

Draft. Endd. Pp. 7.

August 20. 510. GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. Since he wrote on the 16th inst. there is news that the Rhinegrave and M. De Guise are at variance, by reason that his men will not fight against the Prince of Condé, for they profess the same religion. There is intelligence from Italy that the Duke of Florence and the Duke of Ferrara have fallen out, and that the Bishop of Rome takes the part of Florence in the quarrel, and the States of Venice that of the Duke of Ferrara. There is in this town such joy, that it is incredible to write of. The men that were provided in Germany for the Prince of Condé will not stir till they know how they shall be paid for their services, which is much lamented here.

2. This day he has bargained with Henry Rantzavius, son and heir of D. John Rantzavius, for 6,000 guilders more, to whom the Queen is indebted already 18,926 florins. The factor of Paullus Brocketrope and Maurice Rantzowe came to him and said his master had commanded him to inform Gresham that he had written to the Queen for his payment. Wishes that she would refer the answering of the letter to him, for he is strong here now in this payment, having in ready money 23,600*l.*

3. Here is news that the Queen has twelve great ships in readiness, and 10,000 men to be sent into France.—Antwerp, 20 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

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August 20. 511. The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

A note of certain money taken up of Leonard Paris, which with brokerage and interests amounts to 42,824 florins.—*Signed by Gresham.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 20. 512. The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

A note of the prolongation of 64,523*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* from the 20th August 1562 until the 20th February 1563.—*Signed by Gresham.*

Orig., with seal. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

August [20]. 513. The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

A note of the Queen's debts due in Flanders, August 1562, amounting to 64,523*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 21. 514. CHALLONER to CECIL.

1. Trusts that he has received his letters of the 6th inst., sent by his servant Withipoll. Three days ago a Flemish courier arrived here with letters and reports, not only of the Queen having sent divers armed ships to sea, but also that she has a hold in Normandy that is taken by her folks, to the number of 10,000, landed there to aid the Prince of Condé. Yesterday the French Ambassador was with him, to feel of him what he could. Knew not what to say or think, as his letter of the 8th of June affirmed nothing.

2. Cannot write further about the matter mentioned in his last, and the consideration of his state he leaves to Cecil.—Madrid, 21 August 1562.

3. P. S.—Knows not what interest the Queen pays for a loan of money in Flanders, but the King has so "ranged" the bankers here that they are content with six, five, and some with four in the 100.

Challoner's hol. Draft, and endd. by him: Sent by M. De Isquye. Pp. 4.

August 21. 515. Another copy of the above.

Endd. by Challoner: Sent by a gentleman of Flanders that departed hence. Pp. 2.

August 22. 516. The COUNTESS OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Prays him to remember her intolerable griefs, by her husband's imprisonment, their coming up upon the sudden, and her being thereby separated; and also by impoverishment, which daily increases; their goods going to decay for lack of looking after, and the charges of their imprisonment being very great.—Shene, Saturday, 22 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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August 22. 517. ROWLAND JOHNSON to CECIL.

1. If lime is to be burnt in the kilns next winter, they must be soon furnished with coals, as they cannot be had by sea in the winter because of the evil way. Has taken the foundations of the north bulwark next the Snowke from the middle of the Collyon, all along the side of the bulwark, 300 feet, almost ten feet high and eighteen broad, and every sixteen feet made a buttress, and running fifteen or sixteen feet into the rampart, and five feet lower. Sixty hard hewers have been employed this summer in hewing stone, and others of that sort in breaking stones at the quarry; and from lack of labourers he has been driven to employ some in removing the stone; and thus sufficient stone has been provided for the winter. The carriages are occupied to serve the men at the wall, and for carrying stone, &c. Employed twenty-five men and six cart horses, to take away the earth from the ditch on the south side of the bulwarks, towards Catwell and next the haven in Saint Nicholas Ward.

2. The ditch being cleansed, the flanker at the Catwell being better opened to scour that side, that part will be so much the more guardable.—Berwick, 22 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

August 22. 518. CHALLONER to CLOUGH.

Desires him to cause John Flemming to write to Bravo, to make payment to the writer. If his man who is in England do his part, he looks for 900*l.* more before next Christmas. Asks Clough to send him all the packets he receives from England, as after two months he has only received two or three, when the advices are stale—Madrid, 22 Aug. 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

August 22. 519. HUMPHREY WHITE to CHALLONER.

1. Not finding a ready passage from Bilboa, where they arrived eleven days ago, they went on to St. Sebastian, which they hope to leave this day.

2. Four ships are ready to sail, two for Bristol, one of London, and one of Dartmouth. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: 22 Aug. 1 p. 2.

August 22. 520. BARTHOLOMEW WITHIPOLL to CHALLONER.

Has informed him about the commencement of his journey. Arrived at Bilboa seven days after leaving Madrid. Tarried there three days, and went to St. Sebastian, whence they intend to sail on the 28th inst. in a Spanish ship bound to Bristol. When within seven leagues of Burgos he made a bargain with Mr. White to supply him and his horses with provisions, but the "nipcrust" almost starved him with bread, cheese, and "tinto." When he arrives in London will write to him and to Mr. Cobham.—St. Sebastian, 22 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add.: To Challoner, en su casa en la Porte del Sol, and endd. by him. Pp. 2.

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August 22. 521. N. STOPIO to MASON.

Wrote last on the 8th, since which time he has received the enclosed. From Trent it is stated that the next session shall be postponed, in consequence of the letters of the Cardinal of Lorraine.—Venice, 22 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

August 22. 522. MARSILIO DELLA CROCE to SHERS.

The new Ambassador from Venice has arrived at Constantinople. Il Colombo, sent by the Signiori, has become a Turk. Five hundred barrels of gunpowder exploded on board a vessel of Genoa, in which were 300 soldiers, during an attack made upon it by two corsairs. Frederico Borromeo has gone from Genoa into Spain with the other galleys. Various bodies of troops have been levied in different parts of Italy. The Pope has been apprehensive of an insurrection at Rome, and many chief personages have been arrested.—Venice, 22 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

August 22. 523. GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. Received Cecil's letter of the 14th inst. by Richard Clough, with the Queen's bonds, and will do his best for taking up the rest, for the which he only stays till the end of the month; he then intends to repair home. Every man's head here is so full of the matters of France that they know not what to do. It is now said that the Protestant Princes of Germany are agreed with M. D'Andelot that the 4,000 horsemen and 3,000 footmen should march the 15th inst. Has written to Cecil's son, as he willed him. Assures Cecil he did not see him whilst in this town spend a penny in waste. Desires him to get his [Gresham's] pardon before his return, and deliver it to his wife. Brown alleges he was never the Queen's servant, but one Physsor's, and it is put into the Burgomaster's head by certain friars that this arrest is made only for his religion.

2. Desires to know his pleasure for the provision of salt-petre and bow staves, which are better than any treasure. Bremen and Hamburg are the places where they must be shipped. Mr. Fitzwilliam has laid out money in this matter of Brown, and also in riding to seek out Mr. Englefield with the Queen's letters. If it pleases Cecil he will pay him and add it to her account. Sends his commendations to Lord Robert Dudley and Lord Pembroke.—Antwerp, 22 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

August 22. 524. GRESHAM to THOMAS WINDEBANK.

1. Perceives by Thomas Doughton that he needs credit for fifty dollars in Germany. He marvels at Windebank's unkindness to him, who being here would not speak, and to

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prove his friendship for him he sends a letter of credit for 100 dollars, to be received of Frederick Wolffe in part or whole, to whom he is to make his acquittance for as much as he receives. Sends his commendations to Mr. Thomas Cecil, Mr. Knolles, and Dr. Mount.—Antwerp, 22 August 1562.
Signed.

2. P. S.—Since writing this he has received letters from Mr. Secretary and others to him, which he sends herewith.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 23. 525. OATH of the PROVOST OF PARIS.

Anthony Du Prat, Lord of Nantouillet and Provost of Paris, one of the hostages sent into England by Charles IX., swears that he will observe the articles contained in the treaty of Cateau-Cambray.—Westminster, 23 August 1562.
Signed.

Orig. Endd. Parchment. Lat. Pp. 2.

[August 23.] 526. The PROVOST OF PARIS.

1. When the late Provost died, on the 29th of May 1557, he possessed 40,000 livres of annual income, and left his wife with four sons and four daughters. In May 1559 his widow married again, having 20,000 livres per annum for her dowry. Of the 20,000 livres of income remaining there must be taken 12,000 for the portions of three of the daughters. Thus there is only 8,000 left to divide amongst the four sons, of whom though the Provost is the eldest, he does not get a larger share. If the Provost had gained his suit, or if his mother were dead, he would be richer by 10,000 livres of income.

2. He has assigned all the goods and furniture of his father in exchange for the legacy which his mother will leave him.

3. If this is found to be not true, the said Provost offers to go to England for ten years, where he has been before, and which country he finds as good as France.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2.

August 24. 527. CHALLONER to THROCKMORTON.

This is his fourth letter whereunto Throckmorton has written nothing. On the 3rd inst. his last letter of the 29th of June was delivered by "St. Subplice," the French Ambassador here. Has not heard since the 8th of June either from the Queen or her Council. A courier who came here five days since filled this Court with rumours about their arming in England, and of his being about to go thither, with much besides.

Hol. draft. Endd. by Challoner: Sent by the French Ambassador. Pp. 3.

* This P.S. is in Gresham's writing.

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August 24. 528. Fair copy of the above, with a P.S., to the effect that his gloves shall be sent.—*Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp. 2.*

August 25. 529. CECIL to THROCKMORTON.

The Queen looks to hear from him, and thereupon to despatch Sir Thomas Smith, who is fully ready. M. Courtillion is delivered by M. Nantouillet's entry. They have daily complaints from Exeter, Bristol, etc. that the officers of Brittany arrest their ships and merchants, charging the people that the Queen had entered into war and taken their ships. The Ambassador being here yesterday has the complaints, and is required to frame answer; either they must restore or the Queen must give order otherwise for amends. Sends a writing from La Haye in Throckmorton's cipher, in French and obscure, yet to be deciphered.* He is to send it where it is directed. Here is great expectation what will come of the preparations, but most men perchance will be deceived. "I think the Prince shall have help of the Queen of England. I think the Queen shall have Newhaven."† All is quiet in this realm.—25 August 1562. *Signed.*

Hol., with seal. *Small portions in cipher, deciphered.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 25. 530. DE FERRARIIS [to CECIL].

Sends several reasons for which he cannot outstep that which has been already determined. There are so many difficulties on account of the distance and the shortness of the time. As the Queen is not advised to undertake their protection, she would not treat with those who instead of strengthening have been the cause of the diminution both of the foreign and native forces. Begs him to persuade the Queen to succour the Prince with money, for which she shall have ample security. He can do much greater service to the cause of religion than by doing that which they have treated about for some time past. Offers himself as a hostage, and engages to show her that by the means that they devised yesterday, and by the power of money, a large army may be collected, which may repress the enemy. Is unwilling to promise this by the completion of the philosopher's stone, which cannot be done under the space of nine months, as even the most industrious of those who explore the secrets of nature are liable often to err.‡ If the Queen will supply the money, she will receive a hundredfold by means of his work, which he hopes will tend to the benefit of Christian Princes and to the downfall of Antichrist. Those who, like dogs, bark at everything they cannot understand, should not be

* See 29 August, No. 543.

† This sentence is in cipher, deciphered.

‡ Quod nolim promittere per confectionem magni illius lapidis philosophici, qui non potest nisi novem mensium spatio ab eo qui diligentissime operatur, perfecti.

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admitted into the council. Asks him to excuse his Latinity, as he has not written in that language for twenty years.

Orig. Hol., with seal. Endd. by Cecil: De Ferrariis, 25 Aug. 1562. Lat. and Fr. Pp. 4.

[August 25.] 531. STORES required [for DIEPPE].

For sugar and Brazel, 1,000 crowns; for 450 arquebuses; for 200 corselets; for 400 pikes; for gunners; for corn powder and saltpetre; carriage for artillery; for wheel makers; for osiers, to make 2,000 baskets; for hand mills, etc.; "for 2,000 crowns, remember the cause why."

In margin, "haste! haste!" Endd. by Cecil: D. Ferrariis. Pp. 2.

August 26. 532. ROBERT HUGGINS, THOMAS PARKER, and RICHARD LAYTON to CHALLONER.

1. By the sudden departure of this gentlemen, Cokekerilis, one of the principal of the town, they had no opportunity to write of the news in these parts. They ask Challoner to entertain M. Descamps well, and the same with the bearer. They have written often and never received an answer. They commend themselves to him and to Lord St. John.

2. They ask him to send them word of the removing of the Court and other news of their country, for it is said by certain French ships come hither, that the French King has raised 40,000 men and is at Havre de Grace. They often wish him part of the partridge they have.—Evese, 26 August.
Signed.

4. P. S.—If any letters come from "my Lord my brother," this gentleman will inform him what way to send them.

Orig., in Parker's hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Chal- loner: Received at Sarragossa. Pp. 3.

August 27. 533. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. On the 21st inst. he received the Queen's letters of the 17th inst. by Francisco, with her instructions (partly in French) for his further direction with the Queen Mother, with whom it seems in his late negociation he had not directed his speech according to her order.

2. At the arrival of Francisco he was not able (nor is yet) to make so long a journey to Bourges, where the King is now. The passage by Orleans is now impeached. Because Vielleville has not yet returned, and it being likely that the answer to her late letters and instructions will be deferred, he sent the bearer (Sir Thomas Wrothe's son) to her with this despatch for her information.

3. On the 18th inst. the King and his camp was at Remorantin, fourteen miles from Blois. St. André (returning from Poitou) made approach on the said day with his forces

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before Bourges, where M. D'Yvoy, chief of the town for the Prince of Condé, skirmished with him, and the Marshal was defeated by the townsmen.

4. On the 19th inst. the Constable sent a herald to summon the town to surrender. D'Yvoy (brother to M. De Janlis) answered that they were willing to give the King free entry. These, he said, were the orders of the Prince of Condé. Thereupon the Constable in great fury approached the town, commanding the artillery to be planted, and would not wait to have the same defended by gabions; at which approach M. De Rochepossee and M. De Valency (bastard to the late M. D'Enghein) were slain by artillery from the town. The Constable after two days work pressed the King to march from Remorantin on the 21st inst., and on the 22nd inst. they arrived at Bourges. The King and Queen Mother arrived at an abbey four miles beyond Bourges the same night, where they now lodge.

5. Bourges is defensible after this manner, there being about 3,500 soldiers in the same, which is very great in circuit to be guarded by so few. It is well victualled for a time, with sufficient munition and artillery of the meanest sort, but neither cannon nor culverin. One half the town is fortified by having a great marsh, the other half is fortified by art. The counterscarp is made so high from such places where it may be battered, as it covers the top of the walls and houses. There is also a great tower within the town which is very strong, which serves the town as a platform. It is a pity they have no great artillery to lay upon it, but they are forced to make shift with falcon, musket, and "arquebuses a croc." The Prince of Condé since the first approach has sent four ensigns of footmen to reinforce it, with two or three captains of more experience than D'Yvoy.

6. The Duke De Nemours (who is at Bourges) shall shortly repair towards these parts to reinforce M. D'Aumale for the enterprize of Normandy; others think to take St. Cloud, and there strengthen himself to prevent the designs of M. D'Andelot, who intends to besiege Paris, by keeping the passages of the river at St. Cloud and Pont Charenton. D'Andelot has entered Lorraine with 2,000 horsemen and 4,000 footmen, which force is commanded by the Duke of Deuxponts. A great force of Almain will follow, led by Cassimir, second son of the Conte Palatine.

7. M. D'Ossance, governor of Metz in the absence of M. De Vielleville, lately informed the King that the Almain Princes were determined to assail Metz, Verdun, and Toul this winter.

8. The Bishops, Electors, and others in Germany are much offended with the house of Guise. Here is a bruit that the young Conte of Montgomery should besiege the Grand Prior beside Cherbourg, at a house of the Duchess of Nevers, where he was to make love to the Duchess. The Marquis D'Elboeuf keeps Beaugency. Lately a herald was sent in the King's

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name to the 6,000 Swiss, which have joined the Baron Des Adrets, to persuade them to return home again. The chiefs answered that they came to serve the King. M. D'Ozell has not been able to alienate the minds of the Almain Princes from succouring the Prince of Condé. The design of these men is to assure those of Rouen, Newhaven, and Dieppe that the King does not intend to apply any force against them, and when they have ranged Bourges and Orleans (as they trust by the middle of September), then they will so employ their forces against them that they will soon be brought to their mercy. The Duke D'Aumale is left to abide at Louviers, so if the Queen designs to send a force this side to succour the Prince, or take into her hands the said places, the occasion is conveniently presented now to do the one or the other, the force of the Catholics being employed in other places.

9. On the 25th inst. M. De Vielleville arrived in Paris; he sent on the 26th inst. to his lodging and requested his recommendation to Marshal Brisac to procure a passport to send a courier into Eugland. Thereupon Vielleville accompanied with M. De Trey, master of the artillery, came to his lodging the same day, who acknowledged the courtesy he received from the Lords of the Council and those of the Court in England. He also said that the Queen must rid France of the troubles it was in. M. De Trey said, many had meddled in this matter, as the Pope, the King of Spain, and others; but they had done more harm than good, and it must be the Queen and the Almain Princes that shall help them. They said he would rather the Queen should have the honour of the matter than any other Prince. Vielleville said the Prince would be glad to live in security, and the only way way was for the Queen and the Almain Princes to conclude the assurance.

10. In the afternoon of the same day M. De Trey sent him Marshal Brisac's passport for his courier.

11. M. De Beauvois and others are sent with 300 men of arms into Champagne to defeat the Prince of Pourcain and M. De Sterney, and to impeach the coming of M. D'Andelot.

12. M. De Charls died at the camp, and M. De Listeney is badly wounded.

13. Desires the Queen to send Smith, so that he being at Bourges may present him as the Queen's Ambassador. He having sent away to England the greater part of his necessaries is unmeet to make any longer residence here.

14. He intends to-morrow (the 28th inst.) to leave this town for Bourges, whither before his approaching by two day's journey, M. De Vielleville has desired him to give notice to the Queen Mother and the Council, which he will do as soon as he arrives at Blois.—Paris, 27 August 1562.

Signed.

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd.
Pp. 12.

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[August 27.] 534. Portion of the preceding.
Copy. P. 1.

August 27. 535. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. On the 21st inst. received the Queen's letters, and his of the 17th inst. by Francisco, and sends this by Mr. Richard Wrothe, Sir Thomas Wrothe's son. Having taken his leave he did not think to have any new recharge to repair to the Court again, the same being at Bourges, 160 miles from Paris; but it being the Queen's pleasure, he will obey as soon as his health will allow him to travel, and that he may have access to the Court and his lodging there, which will be in some strange sort, considering the camp and Court are there. And whereas it seems by the Queen's letter and Cecil's that Smith's coming depends upon assurance from here for his good usage, the writer is sure that before he has audience they will grant the same. Cecil may rest assured that whoever is sent will have all favour. It is not the English Ambassador that is so hated here, but Nicholas Throckmorton. Although he [the writer] has heretofore solicited the Queen for his revocation by many, yet he did stay himself upon no one so much as he did upon Cecil, knowing his credit with her gave place to none, and he trusted he would not deal unkindly with him.

2. Cecil writes in his last that the navy attends upon the coast of Normandy for a good opportunity, thereby he thinks he intends to put men either in Dieppe or Newhaven. If Cecil sends any succours to the Prince of Condé, what his designs are he knows not, nor would he be thought to be more curious of the Council's intent than becomes him; but whichsoever mark he shoots at, it would not have been impertinent that he should have had some watchword given him.—Paris, 27 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 5.

August 27. 536. THOMAS CECIL to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

1. They have remained two days at Spires awaiting the arrival of Dr. Mundt, and have determined to go to-morrow to the Court of the Palsgrave.

2. Knolles has shown them great courtesy, and has not allowed them to pay for anything.—Spires, 27 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Fr. Pp. 2.

August 27. 537. WINDEBANK to CECIL.

1. They have arrived with Mr. Knolles at Spires, who would not suffer them to pay anything, telling him that he would warrant him against Cecil's displeasure. They have hitherto come by waggon and by water, and for a while will use the waggons, but afterwards will be constrained to buy horses.

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The bill made to Gresham for the 200 dollars (making 50*l.*) must be understood as fifty pounds Flemish. Has been in danger of his old enemy the ague.—Spires, 27 Aug. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—They intend to go the whole journey with Mr. Knolles.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary.*
Pp. 2.

August 28. **538.** CHALLONER to MR. THURLAND, MASTER of the SAVOY.

Although the number of letters pestering him at every despatch might excuse him, yet because of the old friendship between them, he writes. Has often during these vehement peals wished for his cold hall to play at "slyde grote," and much more for a jug of his cold nappy beer. Sorely covets to understand how their friend Steynbergh has acquitted himself. Desires him, when he has said over his service and holy meditations, then dined with a good piece of beef and a cup of claret wine and sugar, in the afternoon, to put off his tippet and long robe, and bestir himself a little in his sleeveless damask jacket. "Farewell good parson."—Madrid, 28 August 1562.

*Copy. Endd. by Challoner. : Sent by Mr. Moffatt.**

August 28. **539.** CHALLONER to HENRY KILLIGREW.

His letter of the 8th ult. requires such thanks as a thankful friend can yield. Many of his Court friends promised gayly, but none have acquitted their promises. Sends Killigrew's French rhyme translated. How soon that promised meeting is turned over to another enterprize. If a punishment were devised to him for former sins, this Spanish captivity would be a just satisfaction, in which his mind, body, and purse suffer largely.—Madrid, 28 Aug. 1562.†

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

August 28. **540.** The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

Complaint having been made by those of Exeter and Lyme that their ships have been arrested at Morlaix, the particularities of which shall appear in a schedule here enclosed,‡ she orders him to require redress from the Queen Mother and Council.—Greenwich, 28 August, 4 Eliz. *Signed and sealed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 29. **541.** JOHN HUME to THOMAS BISHOP.

Has spoken with Ralph Lacy's sister, who was exceedingly glad of his [the writer's] coming, and the matter of his being

* On the same sheet as the following letter.

† On the same sheet as the previous letter.

‡ See August 12.

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at Pocklington is so well handled that no suspicion is taken. Lacy is nothing strait kept, but may be spoken with when he will, and looks next Monday to be let at liberty. She suspected Bishop was the cause of her brother's trouble, to whom he answered that he meddled in no man's affairs, whereof she was very glad, and communed merrily with him, and made him drink and offered him money. Is going to Scotland, where he will participate all things to Randolph. Is the more stirred up to the same when he remembers the cruelty and the intolerable misery that the Church of France suffers under the insatiable bloody beasts, where they can get the upper hand; and rather than they should get an entrance in these realms he will resist them with all his strength to the last drop of his blood.—York, 29 August.
Signed.

Orig. Hol. Add.: To Bishop, at Pocklington. Pp. 2.

August 29. 542. VALENTINE BROWN to CECIL.

1. The Governor having yet a claim for money due upon the wages of the soldiers who served at Guisnes, has required him to advertise Cecil what he knows thereof. He [the writer] was appointed by Queen Mary to receive so much money as should make unto the crew a thorough pay unto the loss of the fort; whereof in her lifetime he received one parcel, and out of the 2,400*l.* which has not been received his Lordship claims 460*l.* for victuals which he delivered from the store, whereof he answered him for more than 52*l.*, and so would have done the rest if the pay had passed through his hands.

2. Captain Brian Fitzwilliam has been here, to whom he has made a full pay for himself and his band unto the day of his despatch into Ireland. — Berwick, 29 August 1562.
Signed.

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 29. 543. CECIL to THROCKMORTON.

1. The Queen has accorded with the Prince to aid him in this manner:—Newhaven shall be delivered, and there shall be delivered to the Prince at Strasburg 100,000 crowns, and further 40,000 crowns to help Newhaven and Rouen with men; and Newhaven shall be restored when Calais shall, and the whole sum of 140,000 crowns. The Queen's subjects are spoiled in all parts of Brittany; their ships stayed by commandment of the Duke D'Etampes, and they do the uttermost to provoke a war. The Ambassador says that these doings arise only of the opinion they have of England breaking. Marvels that he has not heard from him for ten days. Can hear no news, save that the King's army is gone towards Bourges, which M. D'Yvoy keeps.

2. The Duke of Aumale is massing his numbers. Prays him to decipher the enclosed paper, and send it to the Prince;

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it comes from La Haye. "My Lady Marquis" is in great danger upon a jaundice and a continual fever. Thinks none shall be more grievously lost of a subject in this Court.—
29 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 29. 544. SOMERS to THROCKMORTON.

All things here are in good stay; they have good cause to thank God for it. The Queen has all this summer kept herself here, without accustomed progress or hunting pleasures, to attend to that whereof she shall have honour. Can write no more than he shall know by this despatch in covert writing in his cipher. The man of whom he wrote in his last is not come again, nor anything from him, on whom depends much. Upon Francis's return with answer and promise of good usage of his successor, Sir Thomas Smith shall relieve him. M. and Mme. De Piguillon have been at the Court, well entertained. The Countess of Bedford is dead of the small-pox. "My Lady Marquis" is in great danger by the jaundice. The physicians half despair, but Burcot, the Dutchman, at a pinch is like to do some good, if he may be suffered. Sends a letter from Mr. Thomas Wotton to Mr. Guildford's son.—From the Court, 29 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., sealed with Cecil's seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 29. 545. M. DE LA HAYE to the PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

1. The aunt is very willing to help her nephew in his suit, and is vexed that she did not know about it before, in order that she might have looked for his title deeds. Of the ten pieces to which her nephew referred in his writing she can only let him have six, which will be sufficient to defend "Pende, Le Coudre," and their chief. She can only send them by a messenger on foot, as she has no horses in her house at present.

2. For the expenses, she can only offer one-third of what her nephew has demanded. She intends sending a factor-general, who will explain the case to all parties, in order that it may not seem strange that she takes part in a suit that affects her so much. The solicitors are in great trouble, and desire a reply from the nephew by an express messenger.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil: 29 August 1562, M. De la Haye to the Prince of Condé. Fr. Pp. 2.

August 29. 546. GUIDO GIANNETTI to the QUEEN.

Forwards a copy of the articles upon Communion in both kinds, which have been proposed to the Council. The Archbishop of Prague will be the person to crown Maximilian as King of Hungary. The King of France has asked for a suspension of the Council, to enable the French prelates to be present at the next deliberations. One of the three French

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Ambassadors has left the Council to return to France. The French King has asked the Signory of Venice for a loan of 200,000 crowns; they have agreed to lend 100,000, with other aid. A loan has also been asked from Florence. The Duke's secretary says that 50,000 crowns will be lent. The Bishop of Auxerre has represented the difficulties of the King of France to the Pope, and has solicited 200,000 crowns, which the Pope does not care to grant. Other assistance has been solicited. Troops are being raised in Italy.—Venice, 29 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

August 29. 547. GUIDO GIANNETTI to CECIL.

Forwards the above letter to the Queen.—Venice, 29 August 1562.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

August 29. 548. GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. Since his last of the 25th inst. there has been and is such practising by M. De Guise with the King's jewels, and otherwise, for taking up 200,000 crowns, and also by the Court here, that it is incredible to write of. None of them have any credit, and there never was such scarcity of money here. He has not yet received one penny of the 24,000*l.* he has taken up, which sum will trouble all this Bourse more than in times past 300,000*l.* would have done. He has intelligence from one of the brethren to whom the Queen gave the chain, that the Cardinal has a great view upon him, and has done all he can to discredit the Queen and him upon the Bourse of Antwerp. Schetz, Paullus Van Dalle, and others have asked him the like question. He answered that the most part was taken up in London by exchange to be paid here.

2. This day, at 8 o'clock a.m., received Cecil's letter of the 24th inst., whereby he perceives the Queen's wishes to have done with this money, and that he must make it up 21,000*l.* sterling, which must be done with all the secrecy possible, for fear it is interrupted by the Court here. He will pretend to repair home on the first of next month, whereby to give this Bourse to understand that she needs no more money, and that this money is remitted for London; and by the time he has conferred with Cecil he doubts not but to have the whole mass in his house. The Queen takes the right way for preserving her estate in aiding the Prince of Condé. It is thought here, if she sends over 15,000 or 20,000 men, that all Picardy, Normandy, and Gascony will belong to England again. The Duke of Saxony and the Landgrave have sent to the aid of the Prince 3,000 horsemen and 8,000 footmen, who have passed the Rhine, and march through Lorraine to destroy the country of the Duke of Guise. M. D'Andelot commands them, and 7,000 Swiss will join them that are at Lyons. Cecil's horse has arrived, and has

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been presented to Paullus Van Dalle, who was pleased therewith. Commendations to Lord Robert Dudley and Lord Pembroke.—Antwerp, 29 August 1562. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—Look well to the Bishop of Aquila, for he and the Cardinal work all the mischief they can to the Queen; it is said here that she assists these men from Germany with 100,000 gold guilders.

4. Since writing hereof Christopher Prewen came to him, to whom the Queen owes about 16,000*l.*, who said that the Princess, knowing he was great with Gresham, had charged him to find out what he would do with this money he had taken up. The Cardinal is at his wits' end that they cannot know what the Queen will do with it.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Injured by damp. Pp. 4.

August 29. 549. ROBERT FRAMPTON to CHALLONER.

Perceives by his last letters to Mr. Tipton that he pretended to put a certain complaint before the Duke of Alva touching the business of Mr. Castling and Mr. Hickman, so that he had good hope of success. Will not let to tarry now fifteen days for his answer, as the ships of the Indies are come, and couriers will be passing between here and Madrid daily.—Seville, 29 August 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

August 30. 550. ARTICLES for CUTHBERT VAUGHAN.

He shall inquire as to the situation of the town of [Newhaven], and the nature of the ground about it. How many men requisite to keep it from a sudden attack, and how many for a siege. From how many parts it may be beaten with ordnance. Whether it may be mined, and how many ways the fresh water is brought to the town, and whether it can be kept, though it be besieged. The number of men of war there, and under whose governance. How broad the mouth of the Seine is at low water. How near Newhaven shall ships going to Harfleur come to it. What imperfections there are in the fortifications. What distance may any battery be made to offend the town. What quantity of artillery, shot, powder, maunds, and saltpetre is there. What number of ships belong to the town, of what burden, and how many are there. How far distant is Montevilliers, Fécamp, Harfleur, Caudebec, and Honfleur. How deep are the ditches, and their width. What is the disposition of the town, both soldiers and townsmen, towards the Prince, and towards aid. What merchandise is in the town. How is the haven at low water for ships to enter, and how many fathoms. At low water what road is there for ships of 600 or 700 tons. What perils are there to enter with ships, and of what strength are the two castles at the entrance of the haven.

Orig. Draft. In Cecil's hol. Pp. 2.

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August 30. 551. ARTICLES for HORSEY.

1. Respecting Dieppe, he shall inquire into the state of the fort, its compass, and the number of men now keeping it. How the same may be maintained with men, victuals, and money, and with what monthly charge. What aid is requisite if it were besieged. What is the disposition of the people to receive aid. The state of the haven and the depth of the channel at low water. What store of victuals is there. What ordnance, powder, and other munition they have. What number of ships belong to that port. What ports and towns on the one hand and the other of Dieppe be friendly to the Prince of Condé, and which be his adversaries.

2. Respecting Rouen, he shall inquire into the situation of the fort of the Mount, its compass, the strength, the ditches and bulwarks, the furniture, with artillery and munition. The disposition of the people to receive aid, and what aid is needful. How the passage betwixt Rouen and Dieppe may be made safe to pass from the one to the other. What straits be betwixt them. What victuals be at Rouen, and from whence they come thither. What artillery and munition are in the town. How the passage by water is from Newhaven to Rouen. Where the Duke D'Aumale is, and his force.

Orig. Draft. In Cecil's hol., and endd. by him. Pp. 2.

[August 30.] 552. ANSWERS to the ARTICLES concerning ROUEN.

The people desire to receive the English. All are ready to resist, if they have aid. There is no fort to hinder the intercourse between Rouen and Dieppe; only a few cavalry. The town is abundantly supplied with provisions. There are abundance of muskets and "arquebusses-a-croc," and some pieces of artillery, but there is need of powder and more artillery. The passage between Rouen and Havre by the river is stopped by Caudebec and Honfleur. The Duke of Aumale is at Louviers, and the Duke of Guise is before Bourges.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2.

August 30. 553. CUERTON to CHALLONER.

1. Received this day his letter of the 22nd inst. from Madrid. Challoner will receive by the bearer, Lenarys Mollatyro, two "ferdels;" in one there is a barrel of raisins of Corinth for the Countess of Feria from Mr. Chamberlain, and sixty pairs of shoes; in the other are ten doublets, ten pairs of hose, ten pairs of nether stocks of kersey, and twenty shorts. The half of black cotton which they are wrapt in cost 24 rials; there he shall sell it for more, and he must pay for the carriage. Both the "ferdels" weigh eight "arobas," eight pounds, weighed here. Will look whether his butter is gone. If any other come he shall be provided. A ship arrived here yesterday which left Plymouth eight days past; she brought news of the embargo upon ships in France being taken off.

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There is no perfect news from France, but the troubles continue there. The Ambassadors have left England for France, and all is stayed until their return.—Bilboa, 30 August 1562.
Signed.

2. P. S.—Requests him to pay the bearer for any custom he may have paid. The post who was despatched for Flanders from the King departed two days past, and was commanded not to stop in England or France. On 1st September there is news come that there are in Brest, Dieppe, and Rouen above 1,500 English, and that these places are for England.

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Emdd. by Challoner: By Lynares the Mulatiero. Pp. 3.

August 31. 554. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. The Queen in her progress is come to Old Aberdeen, where the university is, or at least one college with fifteen or sixteen scholars. On her return she enters New Aberdeen, and tarries twenty days to establish good order in the country. The most part of her noblemen are with her, the Duke excepted, with whom she is now well pleased, and the Earl of Mar and he are reconciled. The Earl of Huntly is here not well in the Queen's favour, "and how well that man doth deserve, your Honour knoweth by his upright dealing with all men that he hath to do." She will not yet grant to go to his house, although it is within three miles of her way, and the fairest in the country. That purpose of her's will be broken, for so her Council find it expedient. Her journey is cumbersome, painful, and marvellous long; the weather extreme foul and cold, all victuals marvellous dear; and the corn that is, never like to come to ripeness. Has never heard more earnest and vehement preaching. Mr. Knox, with the Superintendent of Lothian, is ridden towards the west, and Mr. Goodman, with the Superintendent of Angus, towards the north, to visit the churches and reform the abuses. Sends a copy of the supplication given to the Queen by the superintendents and preachers. The answer has not yet come forth, nor shall be in haste with her goodwill; though there be nothing there that she thinks that obedient subjects might not require of their Prince.

2. The Lords of the Council have required him to forbear the demanding of the sealing of the contract of the interview until a more convenient time. Sends a copy of it; sends also a letter from Knox. What men they are that he [Knox] writes of, he cannot yet come to knowledge. Is assured that they came in at the west borders. Such as these may work much mischief. Divers that hear of them are greatly offended with them. He doubts not to find means to have them fast enough. Mr. Knox has many times given him warning of practisers, but this is the first that he or any man could assure him of. The young Laird of Bar makes secret means to have this Queen's letters to the Queen of

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England for a safe-conduct to pass into France. Suspects that he has some errand by the way. Saw his letter to his friend, offering twenty crowns for the secret getting of it, which in ordinary is not 10*s*. Some doubt there is still of Blanehern that he conveys both horsemen and others by such means as he has upon the borders. Trusts that he shall receive sufficient warrant that if those two men, or any other like unto them, that Knox writes of, may be apprehended, he may sue to have them sent into England.—Old Aberdeen, 31 August 1562. *Signed*.

3. It is certainly reported that the King of Sweden is ready to embark.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

August 31. 555. The QUEEN to MARSHAL BRISAC.

Desires his letters of safe-conduct for Sir Thomas Smith on his journey from Paris as her Ambassador resident at the Court.—Greenwich, 31 August 1562.

Draft. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

August 31. 556. SURRENDER of BOURGES.

The King having heard of the desire of M. D'Yvoy and the citizens of Bourges to render to him all obedience, has commissioned the said Marshal to give them the articles containing his wishes. He guarantees the lives, goods, and liberty of conscience of M. D'Yvoy, his soldiers, and the inhabitants of the town. The troops shall be under the protection of the King. D'Yvoy may kiss his hand. He shall have permission to go to the Prince of Condé for the purpose of giving back the oath he has taken to obey him; on his return he shall declare whether he will be able to remain in the King's service, and if not he and his soldiers shall be allowed to retire to their homes in all safety. The King has heard with great pleasure the intention of D'Yvoy and the rest to fight against any English, Germans, or other foreigners who may enter France against the King.—Camp before Bourges, 31 August 1562. *Signed by the King, the Queen Mother, and others.*

Copy. Fr. Pp. 2.

August 31. 557. CHALLONER to MASON.

1. Received his letter of the 3rd of July on the 15th inst. Complains of being kept without letters from the Queen from the 8th of June, and during such a world of novelties, about which this Court is kept in an uproar through the last advices from Flanders touching the proceedings of the English at home. The opportunity for the two Queens meeting will not always be so ready at the beck. Trusts that Mason will within a day or two receive his letter of the 6th inst., sent by an English merchant by way of Bilboa.—Madrid, 31 August 1562. *Signed*.

2. P. S.—This is the double of a letter sent by way of Flanders. They say here that the English aid rebels and

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favour heretics. Asks why he was sent here, and if he serves but to stop a hole; like Bishop Bonner, who was fain to go to Granvelle to ask what news from England. Has received no money from England since January last, and the 1,300*l.* which he brought here is spent. If he had not foreseen these old griefs of Ambassadors he would have been in a pretty pickle.

Orig. Draft, the P.S. in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him: Sent by Moffett. Pp. 4.

August. 558. The INTERVIEW between the QUEENS.

Queen Mary declares her contentation to meet the Queen of England at York in June next.—Perth, [*blank*] August 1562.*

Pp. 3.

Sept. 1. 559. INSTRUCTIONS to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

1. He is to repair to such place as Throckmorton may be with the Queen's letters to the King, the Queen Mother, and the King of Navarre for his credit in the office of Ambassador, and upon delivery of the same he is to use speed. He shall direct his speech principally, first, to declare the Queen's grief to hear of these troubles, and that she did foresee in the beginning that if the matters of religion were brought into this controversy it would raise all Christendom. Next he is to declare the Queen's determination to keep peace with the King; and, further, to assure them that the end shall prove her to be a Princess of honour. If they request him to resolve the same into any particularities, he is to rest upon these general terms.

2. To the latter point he is to inform them that whilst there are such manifestations to extirpate all who do not profess the religion of the Bishop of Rome, she cannot but judge the continuance of these troubles to tend to her disadvantage.

3. He is to repeat these said points, for she desires these troubles to be appeased, with these two causes provided for. The matters of religion to rest in indifferent terms, without subscription of that which we profess, and the staying of the government of the crown out of the hands of the house of Guise. If this can be done by treaty or intercession, she would seek no other means; but if other means shall be thought meeter, she will not neglect them, to preserve peace and amity with that crown. She has in the latter clause disclosed her full intent, so that he may better frame his proceedings thereafter. He shall take his way by Paris, and resorting to Marshal Brisac with her letters he shall ask a passport to the Court. He shall repeat the complaints

* Similar to that of July 15.

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made with respect to the plunder of her subjects by the inhabitants of Bretagne.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 7.

Sept. 1. **560.** Abridged copy of the above.
Pp. 3.

Sept. 1. **561.** The PALSgrave to KNOLLYS and MUNDT.

1. Promises to serve the Queen. The Protestant Princes have taken steps to prevent any German soldiers going into France to serve the enemies of the Gospel, and have sent an embassy to stop these dissensions. Whilst, however, those who differ from them in religion allow soldiers to be levied in their territories, such endeavours are in vain, and the embassy which had arrived at Strasburg was considered unnecessary by their adversaries.

2. Since this bloody tragedy is encouraged by the Pope, and as he intends that the nations which have shaken off his yoke should undergo the same misfortunes, the Queen is right in thinking that Condé should be assisted. As D'Andelot is already leading some thousands of horse and foot from Germany into France, the Palsgrave thinks that if she would send over some of her soldiers quickly it would cause terror in the enemy, and be a great relief to the religious.

3. The Palsgrave thinks it most necessary that there should be a good understanding among the Protestants. Certain Princes have agreed that if one of them is attacked on account of religion, the others shall assist him, but the formation of a common league requires grave consideration. He thinks that a free association is more trustworthy and useful than an enforced one. As her envoys are about to visit the other Princes he would like to hear what they resolve on in this matter, and will leave nothing undone to strengthen the goodwill of both towards each other.—Heidelberg, Cal. Sept. 1562.

Copy. Lat. Pp. 5.

Sept. 1. **562.** CHALLONER to CECIL.

1. The bearer, Mr. Moffett, has received his despatch from the King, by favour of the Count De Feria. He is a faithful servant of the Queen, and he intends now to remain at home.

2. Sends herewith copies of certain letters sent since his man Withipoll departed, by other bearers by way of Flanders. Has not heard from him since the 8th of last June. If the Queen will grant his suit, already mentioned, he will then accomplish what he offered. Is very desirous to be allowed to depart hence. Begs that he will ask Sir Richard Sackville to cause the 51l. which he unnecessarily detained to be repaid to his servant. Farneham.—Madrid, 1 Sept. 1562.
Signed.

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3. P. S.—By the letter from R. Hogan, Cecil shall understand somewhat from Segovia. Looks every day to hear from Cordova when Cecil's leather hangings shall be finished. Cobham sends a cuero of St. Martin's wine, which he supposes will be too strong for his drinking; Challoner purposes to provide for him at this next vintage certain cueros (alias hogskins) of vino de Yeppez and Villa Real, which are not so heady.

Orig., with armorial seal, the P.S. in Challoner's hol. *Add.* *Endd.* by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Sept. 1.

563.

Copy of the above omitting the P.S.

Endd. by Challoner: Sent by Mr. Moffett. Pp. 2.

Sept. 1.

564.

CUERTON to CHALLONER.

1. Writes him by Lenarys, the muleteer, by whom he has sent two ferdels containing all the things which came from London.

2. Sent a letter to him twenty days since by a courier. They say that with Challoner's letters was bound a bundle of letters for Licenciado Egas Vanergas, which he has not received. He is a good father to the writer's child Margaret, and also a great friend of his wife, and is one to whom the Count De Feria bears goodwill. He is a right honest gentleman.—Bilboa, 1 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add.* *Endd.* by Challoner. Pp. 2.

Sept. 1.

565.

JOHN FLEMING to FRANCISCO BRAVO.

Wrote on the 14th ult. to Bravo to pay to Challoner certain sums of money received by the writer from Gresham.—Antwerp, 1 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. *Add.*: To Bravo, at Valladolid. *Span.* Pp. 2.

Sept. 2.

566.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, to the QUEEN.

Begs that payment may be made to the bearer and others who having obtained sentence in the Admiralty Court for the restitution of their goods spoiled in Northumberland.—Aberdeen, 2 September 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. *Add.* *Endd.*: For Greme and his colleagues. *Broadside.*

Sept. 2.

567.

THOMAS BISHOP to the EARL OF BEDFORD.

1. Thanks the Earl and "my singular good lady" for their goodness. Rauf Lacy in his examination reported himself to one John Hume, a Scotchman. He has much dissembled the matter, having had time to confer with his mistress's servants. Hume, lately driven off the sea upon the "fore" Saturday, has been with the writer at Pocklington. He is of a fervent religion, and will not be corrupted in his conscience. He has told him all the doings of Lacy beyond the seas, being other matter "nor" he has confessed. He has been a notable

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espial for his mistress, as well in this realm before his departure as beyond the seas, to set forth that which was suspected. Has written to Cecil some part thereof, which he desires him to pass in the next post.

2. Lacy sent a secret man to pray Hume to come to him. Bishop, in order to understand the fautors of Lacy's mistress planted about him, caused Hume to practise with Lacy's sister on his going homewards. Hume, for his quality upon the lute, shall have access even to the greatest in Scotland. Lacy should remain where he is, or at least be under good bond to appear.—Pocklington, 2 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 2. **568.** The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

Has sent Sir Thomas Smith as her Ambassador resident, to whom she has given several letters. When Throckmorton went over she lent him certain of her plate and silver vessels, which he shall leave with Smith. Whereas request has been made to take Henry Middlemore into her service, she wills Throckmorton to leave him there with his successor.—Greenwich, 2 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 2. **569.** AID required by the FRENCH.

M. De Cakeville* [Sackville] shall request the Queen to furnish the following assistance: 1,500 foot; 500 horse should be disembarked at Dieppe; four cannon; 20,000 weight of powder, and 1,000 shot; also six field pieces, with suitable store of ammunition, and a sufficient quantity of beer for her troops; also 1,000 pikes.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil: 2 Sept. Fr. Pp. 4.

Sept. 2. **570.** WINDEBANK to CECIL.

They have arrived at the Count Palatine. M. D'Oysel has departed, evil contented with the answer which he received. They will be forced shortly to buy horses, because waggons are no more to be got; so that 20*l.* or 25*l.* will be expended. They will go through the whole journey with Mr. Knollys, as Mr. Thomas could not have the like commodity to see this country. Desires to know whether they shall return with Knollys, or remain at Strasburg.—Heidelberg, 2 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 2. **571.** NEWS from FRANCE.

1. On the 15th August D'Andelot returned from Germany with 3,000 pistoliers and 5,000 foot soldiers.

2. On the 17th the Duke of Deux Ponts must have joined

* Originally written M. De Horsey.

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him with 1,000 pistoliers and 2,500 foot soldiers. On the 18th they were about to join M. De Ponsenat, who had 6,000 Swiss, and the Baron Des Adrets and M. Monbrun with 4,000 men, after which they would set out for the Prince de Condé. The Baron Des Adrets has from 600 to 700 cavalry, comprising 150 pistoliers from Geneva. The Queen of Navarre, the Count of Rochefoucault, M. Duras, and the other great lords of Gascony, whose forces amount to 8,000 foot and 1,500 horse, are going to join the Prince, as will also do the Prince De Pourçain, who is in Champagne with 600 horse and 2,000 foot.

3. There are in Orleans twenty-eight companies of foot and more than 1,200 gentlemen.

4. There are sent to Bourges twelve ensigns of foot with M. D'Yvoy as governor of the town, together with 300 arquebusiers on horse; there are also three more ensigns of foot in that town. On the 18th of August, in an assault on Bourges, M. De Guise lost 2,500 men. He has been obliged to send to Paris to seek for powder. M. D'Yvoy sent word after the assault that he could hold out more than six weeks.

5. The following forces are in the camp of the Duke of Guise :—2,000 cavalry of the gendarmerie, of which half are not trustworthy, as they are Protestants; 600 reiters; twenty ensigns of Germans under the Rhinegrave; twenty-seven ensigns of French, of which four are at Blois and Beaugency. 3,000 Swiss are about Beaugency, where great numbers are dying of the plague; they are for the most part unarmed. The Duke D'Aumale is at Louviers, with 500 horse and 1,200 foot; all the fortified places are in the hands of the Protestants, who also have in Rouen 1,200 foot and 300 or 400 horse, and in Dieppe 600 foot and about 200 horse. The Count of Montgomery is near Caen with 700 or 800 horse and 3,000 foot. There are besides several other lords and gentlemen who levy both horse and foot for the Prince.

Copy, in a French hand. Endd. by Cecil: 2 Sept. 1562. Fr. Pp. 4.

[Sept. 2.] **572.** Translation of the above into English.
Draft, dated 4 Sept., corrected by Cecil. Pp. 3.

[Sept. 2.] **573.** Another copy of the above translation.
Draft, dated 4 Sept., corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 4.

Sept. 2. **574.** CHALLONER to JOHN FRAMPTON.

1. Received his letters yesternight. Sent the petitions of Frampton and Castlin for redress to the King by the Duke of Alva, but has not yet received an answer.

. . . Desires to be remembered to Mr. Tipton.—2 Sept. 1562.
Hol. Draft, mutilated. Endd. Pp. 3.

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575. MUNDT to CECIL.

Signified from Spires in their common letter on the 27th August, that they intended to start the day after for Heidelberg to the Elector Palatine, which they did. For what passed between them he refers him to their common letter, written to the Queen. The meeting of the Protestant Princes for the rejection of the Council of Trent will take place at Fulda on the 12th. Whilst they were performing their new instructions, he remembered that at Naumburg in '61, and again in April in the present year, he had asked the Prince Palatine and the Duke of Wurtemberg to let the Queen know what was done at Naumburg, and lately they promised they would do so. On his reminding them of this, the Count of Erbach and the Chancellor replied that they remembered the promise, but that as nothing certain about the refusal was determined on they could not write to him. Nor could they sufficiently agree amongst themselves about the refusal, for some did not approve of it, and the Duke of Wurtemberg caused a wordy writing to be drawn up by certain doctors. For when a man has refused to have a certain judge for his cause he ought to appoint another, and those who are of this opinion think that they ought to persevere in the protest made to the Emperor in the last Diet at Augsburg in 1559, of which a copy was sent to the Queen from Naumburg; or that the Council at Trent should be rejected in some very short writing. Others think that there is need of a solemn refusal. They have promised to inform Mundt and Knollys of all that happens. They do not know, however, whether they will be able to reach the place of convention, as they wish to have the Queen's new commands quickly. Can learn nothing certain about Maximilian's constancy in religion.—Worms, 3 Sept. 1562.

*Signed.**Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.*Sept. 3. **576.** KNOLLES and MUNDT to the QUEEN.

1. On the 28th ult. they came to Heidelberg, but the Palsgrave was not at home, but returned about 9 p.m. Next day they requested audience, but were not received till Sunday the 30th ult., when before 9 a.m. the Chancellor conveyed them to court, where they found the Prince at service in his chapel, where shortly after was a sermon. When it was finished, they were brought unto a secret place where they found the Prince, with only the Chancellor. They informed him of their general commission to all of the Confession of Augsburg, and delivered their letters.

2. They then proposed the remedies; one by the present succouring of the Prince of Condé, the other by making a general league, and desired to know the Prince's determination therein. The Chancellor answered that, being matters

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of great importance, as soon as possible they should know his mind concerning the whole matter, and so led them to dine with him, and the Princess his wife. He would have lodged them in his Court, but they desired to be excused in consequence of the Queen's busines. The same night he presented them at their lodging with a number of great pots of wine. On the next day they went to visit and dine with the Earl of Erbach, who took it in such good part, that he would needs come and sup with them the same night at their lodging. The Earl is within his own jurisdiction an absolute Lord, and yet great master over the Prince's house, and director of all his affairs.

3. Upon Tuesday they were sent for again, just before supper, where in the presence of the Palsgrave, his son Prince Lewis, the Earl of Erbach, and three other Councillors, the Chancellor brought the answer in writing, which they send to the Queen. They were not satisfied with one article. They learnt that amongst the Protestant Princes in Germany there was no other league, but an agreement of minds by word and promise, that if any were invaded in respect of religion the rest should concur together in his defence. This agreement they esteem of more force than any league that stands upon particular conditions. In this case every man is bound to confer all he can, and it does not provoke the adversary to make a contrary band; and further, the expenses which grow upon the continual maintenance of Captains are avoided. The assistance which they give to the Prince of Condé (to whom they were bound by no promise), is a proof of this, to whom they will lend a hundred thousand guilders, and become securities to answer to the whole pay of his soldiers for three months, which will amount to three hundred thousand guilders. The same night they supped with him, and after taking their leave he sent one to their inn to defray their charges, and lent his own waggon to take them on their way, with the liberty to take it as far as they thought good. Although they had need of it, they would not take it further than Worms.

4. They understand by the Palsgrave that about the 18th October the Emperor's son, Maximilian, accompanied by the Duke of Bavaria, will be at Frankfort where all the Electors will be. The cause whereof is supposed to be for the creation of Maximilian as King of the Romans; and inasmuch as the Emperor comes strongly accompanied, the temporal Electors will bring with them the Dukes of Wurtemberg and Zweilberge, and the Landgrave. M. D'Oysel (who has been here for some time to stop M. D'Andelot's purpose, and to persuade the Princes that the cause of these troubles in France was not religion,) has now returned into France, and has found little credit here, although he brought with him S. Michael for a witness, which was given unto him at his departure from the Court.—Worms, 3 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp. 5.*

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Sept. 3. **577.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.

1. Sends now a letter from Withipoll, who wrote that he should depart by way of Bristol. Many men of war leave Spain for France daily.

2. The bearer, Solchaga, is repairing to the Council to inform them of what passes. Prays that he may dine with him. James Connant has sent all Chamberlain's stuff which was consigned to Challoner's servant in London.—Bilboa, 3 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received 10 Sept. Pp. 2.

Sept. 4. **578.** THROCKMORTON to VIELLEVILLE.

The bearer will inform him of the disaster which has happened to the writer, who asks for his advice how to act under the circumstances.—Orleans, 4 Sept. 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 5. **579.** The EARL OF RUTLAND to CECIL.

This day received with other letters from Thomas Bishop one for him, and another which Bishop received from John Hume, a Scot. Has given order to Sir Thomas Gargrave for letting Ralph Lacy to bail.—Thurgarton, 5 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 5. **580.** INTELLIGENCE from FRANCE.

1. The King's camp before Bourges amounted to 18,000 men. The garrison agreed to serve the King, and marched out, and at present are placed in the German quarter of the camp.

2. M. D'Yvoy is the brother of M. De Janlis, a good Huguenot, whose lieutenant was defeated at Paris the other day, had his head cut off, and was dragged at the tail of a horse, and his body hanged on a gibbet. The Huguenots in Bourges made two or three good salleys, and killed about 150 of the enemy. 1,200 of those in Orleans captured a convoy of artillery, guarded by 400 or 500 men, near Châteaudun.

3. The King's camp has left Bourges to take Gien, and then to go to Orleans or Rouen. One of the two governors of Rouen, named Morvillars, has retired with fifty gentlemen, because his colleague wished to admit 200 or 300 English into the town to serve the Prince. He has renounced his oath to serve the said Prince, as has also done M. De Senarpont and his son, who have left Orleans. By the capitulation of Bourges M. D'Yvoy was to go to Orleans to renounce the oath that he has given to the Prince. The Queen Mother hopes that through his means they may be able to come to some arrangement about Orleans with the Prince. The Count of Rochefoucault has retired to his house. D'Andelot is bringing from Germany 2,000 reiters and 6,000

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foot, and that the Count Egmont is on the frontiers of Artois with 4,000 men for the purpose of helping the King of France.

4. In Guienne M. Duras was near Agen on the 1st inst.; since then there is news that as he was marching to Lyons to succour the Baron Des Adrets. Duras has been declared a traitor at Bordeaux, and beheaded in effigy. They have also cut off the head of Captain John Du Guet for having tried to give up the castle of Bordeaux to the Huguenots. Neither that town nor Bayonne or Paris have been besieged by the Huguenots. More than 100,000 foot and 15,000 horse are engaged in this civil war. The Huguenot party is constantly diminishing, and that of the King increasing. The camp of M. De Monluc is at Agen, in which there are about 900 Spaniards collected from the frontier garrisons. The Duke of Montpensier has gone to join M. De Monluc: The English have withdrawn.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Fr. Pp. 4.

Sept. 5. **581.** ADVICES from ITALY.

1. Milan, Sept. 2. Giovanni Di Mendoza has arrived to consign Sardinia, in the name of the King Catholic, to the King of Navarre. The French Catholics have taken Maçon, killed all the Huguenots, and hanged two preachers. It is decided that the Prince of Parma shall have precedence over the Prince of Florence.

2. Trent, Sept. 2. The question which arose on 25 August (*An Christus obtulerit in Cæna expiativum. et propitiatorium sacrificium*), and that respecting the use of the cup, have caused great discussions. The Bishop of Verona died this day in consequence of a blow received from the Bishop of Salamanca in a dispute *de potestate pontificia*.

3. Rome, Sept. 5. The Pope will send 100,000 crowns to the King of France, who will reduce the whole of his realm to the obedience of Rome. Local intelligence from various parts of Italy.

Ital. Pp. 4.

Sept. 6. **582.** M. DE VIELLEVILLE to THROCKMORTON.

Considering into whose hands he has fallen, he may be sure of good treatment. The Queen Mother has commanded him to desire him to be at Aubigny to-morrow, where he will be welcome. Has given 100 crowns to the bearer, and Throckmorton will find 200 more here in the hands of M. Du Peron, of the King's chamber.—Bourges, 6 Sept. 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 6. **583.** PASSPORT for THROCKMORTON'S SERVANT.

A passport for one of Throckmorton's servants going into England.—Bourges, 6 Sept. 1562. *Signed*: Catherine;—De L'Aubespine.

Orig. Fr. P. 1.

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Sept. 6. **584.** MELIADUS SPINOLA to CHALLONER.

Received last night his letter of the 3rd, and had some talk with the bearer. Unfortunately seven or eight days ago Francisco Bravo left for Valladolid. Doubts whether payment will be made by him without the bill of exchange. Received another letter from Challoner yesterday morning upon the same subject, respecting which he offers explanations. Desires to be remembered to Cobham.—Medina del Campo, 6 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Endd. by Challoner. Ital. Pp. 3.

Sept. 7. **585.** SIR THOMAS DACRE to CECIL.

This day received letters for Mr. Treasurer, which he delivered, and presently sends a garrison man with the packet to Mr. Randolph. Upon Lord Grey's departure hence for the Court he instructed him to furnish his Deputy Warden with as many of this garrison as he should require, especially for the purpose of destroying and wasting of such corn as the Scots had sown within English ground. And this day, upon his request, he did admit to him 350 footmen and all the horsemen of the garrison, without whom the corn could not have been destroyed but with great loss of people, for the inhabitants of the country are not able to do it themselves. This day the Deputy and his company destroyed the corn and some mown hay, and there came to them within English ground above 100 horsemen and footmen, who shot arrows at them, pricked with great skirmishing at them, took seven or eight of them prisoners, with their horses, and carried them into Scotland. The Earl of Bothwell is lying at Hawick, six miles from his house of Hermitage, in Liddesdale, and with him are the Trumbles of Liddesdale. No more of his friends will go to him, as he is considered not to have done well in making such an escape as he has done. Has just received a packet from Randolph for him, which is herewith sent.—Berwick, 7 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Sept. 7. **586.** LIST of the PARTY of the PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

List of the number of troops which the principal followers of the Prince of Condé brought with them into the field.

Copy, in a French hand. Endd. and dated by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 14.

Sept. 7. **587.** The CORONATION of the KING and QUEEN OF BOHEMIA.

1. On Monday the 7th September the King and Queen entered into Prague with the Archduke Ferdinand and Charles his brother, and the Duke and Duchess of Bavaria. The King brought with him 600 Hungarian gentlemen on horseback, apparelled in gowns of cloth of gold, velvet, and satin, decked with plumes of feathers, as well themselves as their horses, with their targets and lances with long pencils

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of white and red taffeta. Besides these he brought 3,500 horse. From the city there went out to meet him 5,000 horse, the more part with chains of gold, and a great number of people on foot, whereof there were three ensigns with their drums and fifes. At the entry to the town there was prepared a canopy of cloth of gold, under which they placed themselves with the Duke and Duchess of Bavaria. The Duke and the two Archdukes went foremost, and in this order went to the high church where the Emperor was. The Archbishop of Prague made an oration, which lasted an hour and a half. From thence they went to the palace, and there remained fourteen days, feasting and banquetting with one another.

The Coronation of the King.

2. On Sunday the 21st Sept. at 5.30 a.m. the King went from the palace to the High Church on foot, accompanied with a great number of gentlemen. Before him went the Marshal of Moravia with a sword in the scabbard on his shoulder; his doublet and hosen were white; he had on a short gown of black damask with a great number of buttons of gold. He entered into the chapel of King Lewis and there was apparelled *in pontificalibus*, with an alb and other ornaments of crimson velvet, embroidered, and laid over with pearls; a surcoat of cloth of silver with guards of crimson velvet embroidered with pearls, with a stole of the same velvet embroidered in like manner. Upon this he had a cope of cloth of tissue, the ground of silver and the upper part gold, with the border and hood of crimson velvet embroidered with pearls. In certain places were set thirty-six great rubies and diamonds, and between them forty pieces of gold, and in each of them two great pearls. At the end of the said cope that falls upon the breast was a great diamond set in gold. The garments were esteemed at least at 120,000 florins.

3. After this he went in procession in the midst of the bishops, and before him the Archbishop of Prague and seven other bishops carrying each a relic in his hand. After these came an ancient gentleman of Bohemia with a ball of gold with a cross; after him followed another with a sceptre, and after him came Rosenburg, the High Chamberlain, with the royal crown in his hand, which is all of gold with five sapphires, every one as big as half an egg, set without foil, each in four clasps of gold, and between these other great stones and rubies. In the midst, over the forepart, was a ruby as big as half a nut, set between four clasps of great value, and on the top at the ends a number of orient pearls. This is esteemed to be worth 250,000 dollars. Before all these went four ancient gentlemen; one with a cake of gold, another with one of silver, and the other two had each a small blue vessel.

4. In this sort he went into the quire, where the high altar was, where he found the Emperor clothed *in pontifi-*

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calibus at the right hand of the altar, with a cope of crimson cloth of gold and the imperial crown on his head. Before him stood the Count Eberstein, captain of the guard of horsemen, with the sceptre; another earl of the house of Eberstein held the ball, and before them stood one who carried the imperial sword. A little from them on the right was the Duke of Bavaria, and behind him the Archdukes Ferdinand and Charles. On the other side stood the Duke of Brancui and the Prince of Plas, a Bohemian, and other noblemen. In the midst of the quire was a canopy of cloth of gold, and under it a traverse of the same, open, and by it a chair covered with cloth of gold, very rich. Before the altar was also another traverse of cloth of silver, and in the midst thereof a stripe of crimson cloth of gold, in manner of the arms of Austria.

5. The King being come to this place, all they that carried the relics and the crown and ornaments set them on the altar. The Archbishop turning to the King read certain chapters and caused him to lay his hand on the Testament, saying that he should keep what he had promised; then the King with a loud voice said that he would, and also keep them in peace, quiet, and justice. Next the Archbishop began his Mass, and when he had passed the *Gloria in Excelsis* he said the prayers recommending the King unto God, with request to send him wisdom; after the Epistle, which was read by the Bishop of Mytria, the Archbishop took the King up again and said other two prayers of like sort, and then willed him to open his right arm, the clothing whereof was unsewn to his shirt and only laced. In the fore part of his arm near the wrist he made a cross with the holy oil, saying certain words; then they opened his breast and there the Archbishop made another cross; the like did he also on his back.

6. After this the King knelt before the altar, when the Archbishop girt on his sword, and delivered to him the sceptre and the ball, with certain prayers. The Archbishop then spake to the Viceroy; who then said, that the King having sworn their laws and customs, there rested only their consent that he should be crowned, which he asked. They all answered twice *Yez, Yez*, which is *yea, yea*, and this they did thrice. The Archbishop and the Bishops then set the crown on the King's head. This done, the King with the crown on his head went under the canopy, and the Archbishop began to sing the *Te Deum*, and the organs and the singing men made an end thereof. Which done, the King went into a little chamber behind the altar, where the holy oil was washed. After this he came with his crown and other ornaments and sat down in his chair.

7. When Mass was done the Emperor, King, and the rest went to the palace, where having changed their garments and laid off their crowns they, with the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Bavaria, and the Princess Anne, dined together. The said Princess was apparelled in crimson velvet with

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guards of pearls, and a girdle of great emeralds and rubies and a collar of diamonds and pearls; on her head she had an attire of the like with great pearls interlaced. The Bohemians served the King as his gentlemen waiters.

The Coronation of the Queen.

8. The next day (being the 22nd) the Queen went to the High Church with twelve ladies waiting upon her in gowns of cloth of gold with goldsmiths' work, and eighty ladies apparelled in train gowns, laid over with lace of gold and garnished with buttons of gold. The Queen had about her gown in sundry parts great buttons of gold, made like friars' knots, each of them with a great table diamond and four great round pearls. Her sleeves were pointed with white ribbon and aiguilletes of goldsmiths' work set with pearls; she had on her head a jewel with a great emerald and a ruby, and on each side of the same sundry diamonds, with a crown on the top set in like manner with diamonds and at the pendant a great pear pearl of great value; on the other side two great table diamonds and a very rich emerald. This jewel is worth 22,000 ducats, so that her whole apparel was worth 150,000 florins or above.

9. At her coming to the church she went into the chapel of King Lewis, and from thence was brought forth in procession in like sort as the King was, with the bishops and officers carrying the relics and the crown, &c. After her came an abbess to wash the holy oil. She then came before the altar unto the traverse which was set up for the King. The Emperor was in his traverse, but not in his pontifical apparel, with the imperial sword before him; the King in like manner in a traverse somewhat further off. The Duchess of Bavaria was next, then the Archdukes, the Duke of Bavaria and the Princess Anne apparelled in purple cloth of gold guarded with three borders of goldsmiths' work with a number of buttons of gold, having each of them three pearls. Her girdle was very rich, of table diamonds with great pearls between; she had about her neck a very rich carcenet of great diamonds and pearls, and two jewels on her head, each of them with a diamond and a ruby garnished with pearls. On the other side was the Princess Elizabeth apparelled in russet cloth of gold, guarded with goldsmiths' work, with many great buttons of gold; and on her head a border of great pearls, and a carcenet of the same, with a jewel of a very great square diamond and a ruby over it with a pearl pendant.

10. The Queen went to the altar where she knelt down. Mass was said, and she was anointed and crowned by the Archbishop in precisely the same manner as the King had been, the same crown being used, which however was too little. They dined in the same place and in like manner as the day before, and on the next day all the King's presidents came to offer themselves to justice. In the afternoon

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- Sept. 7. they tourneyed on horseback, the challengers being the Archdukes Ferdinand and Charles and their Chief Chamberlains Paysel and Charles of Coltino. They were apparelled in white, yellow, and black, being cloth of gold, black velvet, and silver; there were forty defendants. They made an end at half past six.
Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 6.
- Sept. 7. **588.** Translation of the above into English.
Pp. 7.
- Sept. 7. **589.** FRANCISCO BRAVO to CHALLONER.
Has received his two letters of 26 August and 7 September, both upon the money now due. Reasons why he cannot settle the same at this time.—7 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Touching the 400l. sterling, and 7l. 10s. made me over by Richard Clough, with Bravo's dilatory excuses. Span. Pp. 3.
- Sept. 8. **590.** THROCKMORTON to the KING OF NAVARRE.
Thanks him for the favour which he, the King, and the Queen Mother have shown by sending a trumpet to conduct him to their ministers. His equipage is in such disorder through the misfortune that happened to him at Châteaudun, that he will not be able to leave this place before Friday or Saturday. He therefore will not detain the trumpet.—Orleans, 8 Sept. 1562.
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.
- Sept. 8. **591.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.
- Sept. 8. **592.** The CONSTABLE OF FRANCE to THROCKMORTON.
The Queen Mother has ordered him to say that she will let him know where she is, and will have a lodging kept for him.—Camp at Sardon, 8 Sept. 1562. *Signed: Montmorency.*
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.
- [Sept. 8.] **593.** Another copy of the above, dated 9 Sept.
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.
- Sept. 8. **594.** MM. MENTREVILLE, SOQUENCE, and COTON to CECIL.
Beg that he will assist their cause. Their adversaries design the ruin of the country, which, to escape their cruelty, is willing to give itself up to England. They are ready to acknowledge Queen Elizabeth as their mistress.—Rouen, 8 Sept. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil: The Governors of Rouen. Fr. Pp. 2.

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Sept. 8. 595. CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Sent a letter by Solchaga six days ago. Looks daily for ships from England. Asks him to assist the bearer, Martin De Borgoa, having been unjustly condemned by the judge who came upon the scriveners. He is repairing to Madrid to seek redress from the Council. If the Count De Feria is there, he asks Challoner to recommend the bearer to him, and if he should lack twenty or thirty ducats to let him have them upon the writer's account.—Bilboa, 8 Sept. 1562.

*Signed.**Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.*

Sept. 9. 596. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Before leaving Paris he informed Brisac, Governor of Paris (who has the oversight of him), that he meant for surer passage to Bourges to go by St. Mathurin, Montargis, and Gien, a way not haunted with men of war. Brisac told him he could not allow him to travel that way, saying those towns were at the Prince of Condé's devotion; but that if he will go by Chartres, Bonneval, Châteaudun, and Blois, he [Brisac] would guarantee him to go safely.

2. He went the way Brisac prescribed, and passed safely until the 1st inst.; he overtook the artillery beyond Châteaudun, near La Ferté, in the Beauce. Had not been long in the train when the avant couriers of the Catholic party discovered their enemy of Orleans. To avoid disaster he sent to the Admiral (who was chieftain of the Protestant party) to ask for security for himself and his train; when at that instant the Admiral charged on their enemies. He, chancing to be in the fury of the charge, was taken and spoiled of all he had; above 6,000 crowns of the sun; and had not M. De Grammont come to their succour, they must have been cut in pieces.

3. The Admiral defeated their enemies, whereof 300 were slain, and many wounded; they also took six cannons, and forty-three carts loaded with powder, and some bullets. He has lost the Queen's instructions, letters, ciphers, and all notes and papers of consequence, so he is without means to accomplish her charge. This bearer, Francisco, accompanied him, and can bear testimony of his losses.

4. The Admiral was accompanied by MM. De Grammont, De Janlis, and De Fontenay (brother to De Rohan), and 800 or 900 horse. After the victory, not having the means to carry away the ammunition and artillery, they burnt the powder and destroyed the artillery. Then they marched to Orleans, where they advised him to go with them for safety, which he yielded to.

5. They arrived at Orleans about 2 o'clock a.m. next day. He has lodged in the Admiral's house, where he has continued since his arrival; and the Prince and he have often declared that their chiefest trust, next to God, was in the Queen.

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6. The state of Orleans is thus, viz : There are 1,200 horsemen in the town, and 5,000 footmen, beside the inhabitants. They do not want victuals for six months. The Prince has had nine or ten cannons and culverins made within the town, and they will make seven or eight more. They have fortified almost all the weak places with platforms, ravelines, and parapets. The counterscarp is in a manner finished. They have a good store of powder, but they had some misfortune heretofore by fire. The plague is very rife here, and daily diminishes their numbers. The Princess of Condé, her eldest son, and Madame l'Admiral, are within the town.

7. Besides the victory named was another won on the same day by M. Durasse against M. De Monluc, in Gascony, where there was slain 800 horsemen and 1,000 footmen. On the same day Bourges surrendered to the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre, by M. De Yvoy, the manner of which capitulation she will perceive by a memoir enclosed.

8. M. D'Andelot makes his musters in Lorraine on the 15th inst., of 4,000 horsemen and 6,000 footmen, upon the charge of the Princes of Almaine, who will not take any money of the Prince to pay their soldiers until the matter is brought to some other point. They are satisfied to take D'Andelot's promise and bill for the money by them disbursed.

9. The King dislodged from Bourges on the 6th inst., and from thence his camp marched to St. Palais with the intention to pass the country of Sologne, taking the way to Aubigny, belonging to the Earl of Lennox's brother, and so pass the River Loire at Gien. The Constable and the Duke of Guise are resolved to convert the greatest part of their force against Rouen and Newhaven; for they are informed that those places are unmanned. Also they suspect that the Queen will succour those places. They intend to impeach D'Andelot's coming with the Almaines.

10. The Bishop of Orleans and M. D'Alluy (one of the four principal secretaries) are despatched from the King's camp into Piedmont, to make restitution of the holds there to the Duke of Saxony. The regiment of Frenchmen in Bourges since the rendition are secretly retired. They had promised to serve against the Prince of Condé, but especially against the Englishmen and Almaines. Of these soldiers 600 or 700 came to this town to serve the Prince of Condé.

11. There is great practice made by the Queen Mother to win MM. De Janlis and De Grammont from the Prince. The two chieftains at the conflict, where he met with his misfortune, behaved valiantly.

12. Wrote a letter to Vielleville to inform the Queen Mother of his disaster, and to know what he should do; the copy of which, with Vielleville's answer, he sends herewith. They sent a trumpet for him to Orleans, to conduct him to the King, to whom he will depart as soon as he can. In the meantime he sends Francisco, her courier, with this despatch.

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13. Sir Peter Mewtas "is departed to God's mercy at Dieppe." The Papists not being strong enough to exterminate the Protestants in this country by force, and understanding the Queen's preparations on one side, and the coming of Almaines on the other, again offer to the Prince of Condé the observation of the edict of January.

14. He has recovered all the Queen's plate, her instructions lately sent him to negotiate with the Queen Mother, her cipher, with other papers, part of his apparel, some of his horses, and 350 crowns.

15. After three years and six months service here, he hopes she will deliver him of this charge by her speedy revocation. He sends herewith a declaration, lately set forth by the Prince of Condé, upon the judgment given against him and them for rebellion.

16. It will appear very strange to the Queen Mother that the Queen should send a minister to negotiate with her in such matters, being unauthorized by her letters of credence.—Orleans, 9 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Pp. 9.

Sept. 9. 597. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

This day (9th inst.) he despatched Francisco, the courier, in post, with advertisements of the surrendering of Bourges, etc. They have offered to the Prince of Condé the observation of the edict of January, which is but to trap the Admiral. It will not be amiss for Cecil to tell M. De La Haye that the Prince and his party should make no composition, unless England is agreeable thereunto, the Queen being at such charge. The writer has barely escaped with his life. Through the Prince he has recovered part of what he lost. He does not think his cipher fell into any man's hand, but it should be changed, and another sent by Cecil's next despatch. It is necessary for Cecil to have an eye to M. Nantouillet and his doings, he being the most dangerous hostage that is in England.—Orleans, 9 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Sept. 9. 598. Copy of the above.

Portions underlined to be expressed in cipher. Endd. : By a Frenchman. Pp. 3.

Sept. 9. 599. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

The bearer can inform Cecil how he and his have lost all they had here, the details of which he gives. Desires Cecil that he may be rid from this charge. Received a few words from him of the 25th ult., with a memorial written in French and in cipher, addressed to the Prince of Condé from De La Haye. Cecil states that the Queen shall have Newhaven. Since the writing thereof here is arrived one Landonye, servant to the Admiral, who was sent from thence on the

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2nd inst. from De La Haye, and brings word that the English shall land at Dieppe. The cipher which was lost with his papers and money, twenty-four miles from Orleans, is recovered, with the Queen's last instructions sent to him, and through the Admiral's means he has received 350 crowns of the money. Has been obliged to borrow of M. De Vielleville 500 crowns. The Chiefs here asked him what old captains came with the Earl of Warwick. They wished that Lord Grey, or some of his experience, were with him. Sir James Croft is no apprentice, and is a kinsman to the Earl, who might be well employed here. Since he came here one of his train is lodged. It is so violent here that since he came eighty or one hundred persons have died.—Orleans, 9 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., partly hol. A few passages in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Sept. 9. **600.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 9. **601.** CLOUGH to CHALLONER.

1. Wrote a month ago with letters from England. Delivered to Mr. John Fleming here on the 1st of June 455*l.* 16*s.*, and also 7*l.* 10*s.* The money sent to him in Spain altogether amounts to 456*l.* 5*s.* Fleming has written to Francisco Bravo that upon sight of his letter he was to pay Challoner. Since then has been to England, and has just returned. Sends with this Challoner's bill for 1,420 ducats.

2. Since his return from England he has received a letter from him touching certain letters of his. Has always sent by the first post all letters which he has received from England. Both parties in France treat each other very cruelly about matters of religion.

3. M. D'Andelot has been to Germany for help. He crossed the Rhine about the 23rd ult. with 5,000 footmen, and 2,500 horsemen. All the Princes of Germany will arm immediately. After the Germans had crossed the Rhine they entered Lorraine and went to Verdun, where there were a great number of spiritual men who had fled out of divers places. They have taken Verdun, and have slain above 1,500 Papists. They have done no further harm; they pay for what they take, and allow the inhabitants to pass quietly through the country.—Antwerp, 9 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 5.

Sept. 9. **602.** The KING OF NAVARRE to THROCKMORTON.

Both he and the Queen Mother are very much annoyed at the hinderance of his journey, and hope that they shall see him by Friday. He should send some one to engage his lodging.—Camp at Sardon, 9 Sept. 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

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Sept. 9. **603.** Another copy of the above.
Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 10. **604.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Forbes, ii. 43.

M. De Morvilliers has lately retired to his house from his charge at Rouen, and from interfering any more in the Prince of Condé's cause. The Prince and Admiral have therefore sent as governor a gentleman named M. De Bricquemore, as well to join the Count of Montgomery in governing Normandy, as also to accomodate the Queen's army for their safer descent. Knows Bricquemore to be a valiant, wise, and an honest gentleman.—Orleans, 10 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 10. **605.** The LORDS OF BERNE to the FRENCH AMBASSADORS.

The answer following was made by the Council of Berne to MM. De Mendoza and Coignet in reply to their proposition of September 9th. They have perused the solicitation of the Ambassadors touching the revocation of the bands of Berne in the service of the town of Lyons. Their men by desiring to keep the town have not offended the King. They have despatched two members of their council to Lyons to revoke the bands of Berne. And having perceived from the captains the let that kept them at Lyons (that is to say, the delay of their wages), they have written again to them to dislodge from Lyons. They have since despatched another of their council to make earnest declarations to the captains. As the army of the Lords of Tavennes and Maugiron is near Lyons, they pray that the bands of Berne be allowed to depart peaceably.—10 Sept. 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Sept. 10. **606.** English translation of the above.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Sept. 10. **607.** The FIRE in the ISLE OF PICO.

On Sunday night the 10th September 1562 the crew of the ship Nostra Señora de la Luz, bound from St. Domingo, being 250 leagues from Terceira, saw a great and very dazzling light in the east. Several days later on arriving at Fayal they found that the Island of Pico was burning, and that all the inhabitants had fled. Learnt from the inhabitants that the fire had commenced the same time that they saw the light at sea.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Spanish. Pp. 3.

Sept. 11. **608.** SIR THOMAS DACRE to CECIL.

Thanks for his letters. The Earl of Bothwell by the advice of his friends has determined to remain at his house of the Hermitage and amongst his friends in Tiviotdale, as all that country has promised to aid him, except the Laird

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of Cessford. Lady Buccleugh has given him great victuals for his house. He has now returned from thence and is with his mother, two miles from Haddington. Is informed that the Queen of Scots was at Endernethe, seven days since, which is eight score miles beyond Edinburgh. This day the writer took 300 of this garrison, and has mowed all the corn which the Scots had sown within the bounds of Berwick, and carried it away. And the mere stones which the Scots took away he has commanded them to set in their proper place, wherewith they are greatly offended. Mr. James Gray, a Scotchman, passed through here this day, with eight footmen, to carry, he says, a present of hawks from the Queen of Scotland and the Earl of Mar to Lord Robert and others. —Berwick, 11 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 11. **609.** The QUEEN to SIR MAURICE DENNIS.*

Forbes, ii. 44.

Appoints him one of the Council to the Earl of Warwick, and Treasurer to the army. She has ordered 1,600 men to be conveyed to Portsmouth, and 600 to Rye, whom he is to pay.

Draft, in Cecil's hol.

Sept. 11. **610.** The QUEEN to SIR ADRIAN POYNINGS.

At the coming of Cuthbert Vaughan, Edward Turner, etc., he shall pass over the seas for her service. In his absence Lord Chideock Paulett will have custody of the town. She sends 200 soldiers by Vaughan to be under his charge. He shall cause all her Almaine rivets to be delivered to the Master of the Armoury.

Draft, in Cecil's hol.

Sept. 11. **611.** THROCKMORTON to the KING OF NAVARRE.

Yesterday evening his servant accompanied by a trumpet brought him the King's letter, and also one addressed to the Captain of Bonneval, ordering him to give up Throckmorton's people whom he had arrested, his sumpter mule, and his coffers, which he has opened, and of which he has made an inventory. If they are restored the writer will set out to-day or to-morrow, if not, he will have neither bed, necessaries, or attendants, and will be obliged to wait till they come. Begg that he will state where the King is; and also that he will forward a packet which has been sent from England, and which has been taken to the camp.—Orleans, 11 Sept. 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 11. **612.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

* This and the following Commission are written on the same leaf.

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- Sept. 11. **613.** THROCKMORTON to the CONSTABLE.
As the Captain of Bonneval has not restored his property, the writer is constrained to stay.—Orleans, 11 Sept. 1562.
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.
- Sept. 11. **614.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.
- Sept. 11. **615.** PASSPORT for the ENGLISH COURIER.
Passport for post horses for the courier of the Queen of England.—Abbeville, 11 Sept. 1562. *Signed:* Charles Cardinal De Bourbon.
Orig. Fr. P. 1.
- Sept. 11. **616.** STORES for NEWHAVEN.
List of "emptions for the furniture of Newhaven," bought 11th September, 4 Eliz., consisting of pickaxes, mattocks, leads, cressets, saws, lanterns, tompions, baskets, ropes, pitch, nails, tallow, etc., amounting, with freight from the Tower to Newhaven, to 473*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*
Orig. Endd. by Cecil: 7 Nov. [sic]. Pp. 3.
- Sept. 11. **617.** PHILIP II. to the QUEEN.
Has written from Madrid charging his Ambassador to declare to her how injurious these tumults in France are to the French King; also to inform her of his intention of assisting him, and to warn her not to assist the rebels. Is the more moved to communicate this to her as the said rebels do not so much rely upon their own strength as upon promises of assistance from abroad.—Segovia, 11 Sept. 1562. *Signed:* Philippus;—G. Perezius.
Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Broadside.
- Sept. 11. **618.** The BISHOP OF AQUILA to CECIL.
Several Spanish sailors have complained to him that not only have they been compelled to carry stores for the Queen's fleet to Portsmouth, but that those who refused have been put in prison. He desires that charge may be given to the Queen's officers not to impress Spanish vessels nor imprison their crews. Asks for an answer by his secretary Diego Perez.—11 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.
- Sept. 12. **619.** GARRISON of BERWICK.
An augmentation of allowance given unto Captain Reade for such soldiers as were in his band and had before taken charge; viz., to every one that had been a captain 8*d.* by the day, to each that had been a lieutenant 6*d.*, and to every one that had been an officer of a band, as ensign bearer or serjeant, 4*d.* by the day.—12 Sept. 1562.
Orig. Add. Pp. 4.

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Sept. 12. 620.

REPORT of SIR H. NORRIS'S SPEECH to the FRENCH KING.

1. The agent of Madame De L'Isle [the Queen of England] demanded audience of M. De Cyens [the French King], his mother, and his Council, where he showed how his mistress during the last quarrel had not favoured those who held the same opinion as herself, although she might well have done so; but now knowing clearly what was designed against the cause of which she is a participator, she could no longer neglect the matter. If they continue to persecute those who profess the same cause, she has determined to act for their preservation. The agent uttered many other Christian remonstrances, but the hearers hardened their hearts and closed their ears and eyes.

2. Those present had not imagined that the Queen would take these matters to heart. Ten days previously Rouget [the Cardinal of Lorraine] had said that he was well informed of the Queen's disposition by the advertisement of her own people; that she was fearful, and wished to live in peace, and dreaded expense, and was more given to talk than deeds, being suspicious and irresolute and of small discretion. Moreover her council only cared about their ease, and in case she married he knew how to embroil her, and finally that it was necessary to take high ground with her.

3. After this audience, seven of them retired into a cabinet and decided that they ought to send to the Queen; some thought that they ought to threaten her, but others thought that they ought to use fair words, and to charge their adversaries with misconduct and breach of the accord, to represent strongly the evils of such rebellions, and to induce her to disavow the speech of her agent. As the agent of Madame De L'Isle has demanded that the Council should be present when he spoke, the envoy who is despatched is to make the same demand. For this purpose the brother of the agent of the French King, who is an ecclesiastic, is deemed a very fit person, as he is no less skilful in concealing the truth than bold in inventing and maintaining a lie; he has been twice closeted with the Cardinal for three or four hours.

4. There is a marriage forward between the Archduke of Austria and the Infanta of Portugal, and also a new league against all who do not hold the Roman Catholic religion. The Emperor desires that they should abandon the Venetians, in order that he may reduce all Italy to the devotion of the Pope and the house of Austria. The Venetians will not lend any money for this new league, and demand the repayment of the 100,000 crowns lent by them to the former one. The Italian Princes will not assist in this war and disapprove of it. All is well in Guienne.—12 Sept. 1562.

Orig. Dated and endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 4.

Sept. 12. 621.

INTELLIGENCE from the FRENCH COURT.

Things are in a distracted state at the French Court. The Huguenots have surrendered Bourges, but in order to save

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the numerous Catholics who were therein the conditions were honourable to the defenders. Some of the King's advisers recommend the siege of Orleans, others that of Rouen. In Orleans are the Prince of Condé and the Admiral (who is now styled Captain Baldissera), but the necessaries for the siege are wanting. The arguments for the campaign in Normandy prevailed. Rouen will probably be reduced without much difficulty, after which Dieppe will be invested and the English expelled. The Cardinal of Châtillon has gone from Orleans to Lyons. The Duke of Nemours has also gone to Lyons from Bourges as the King's lieutenant. Enumeration of the forces at the King's disposal.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Ital. Pp. 4.

Sept. 12. **622.** The MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER to CECIL.

Finds (on conferring with Abingdon) that the soldiers' wages after 8*d.* by the day will be 18*s.* 8*d.* for the month, whereof the victualling will be 15*s.* after 6*d.* a day, and therefore the soldier will have left but 3*s.* 8*d.*, which will not suffice him; and if he be helped then the Queen will lose 23*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* each month, which will not be made of the gain of the victuals. Thinks that the Queen must sustain the loss, because the service cannot be spared.— Westminster, 15 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 12. **623.** GUIDO GIANETTI to the QUEEN.

1. The affairs of the French Protestants, hitherto prosperous, are now on the decline. The sentence of the parliament of Paris is a disastrous event to them, and they are being killed by the common people without any form of trial. The Romans hope to extirpate the heretics. The Duke of Savoy is arming. The Venetian Signory, King Philip, and the Duke of Florence will contribute largely to the aid of the French King. Certain Florentine merchants have also offered a loan to him. The failure of Condé and the French Huguenots will be a blow to the cause of religion in Germany and elsewhere. Reports of a contrary nature, however, are in circulation, which speak of reinforcements for Condé from Germany, and that he will be supported by the Queen of England, as she perceives that the King of Spain is about to interfere.

2. Letters from Rouen of the 5th inst. say that the Pope has sent money into France at the instance of the Bishop of Auxerre, who has promised that if the enemies of the faith are suppressed the King will annul all obnoxious decrees and restore matters to the condition in which they were in the reigns of Henry II. and Francis I. The Bishop of Auxerre also requested that the Cardinal of Châtillon should be deprived of his hat, to which the Pope assented. Two thousand Spanish veterans have sailed from Sicily to Sardinia, which the King of Spain has promised to give to M.

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De Vendôme, but this is a bait to induce him to act as he has done. The Cardinal of Lorraine and the French prelates are said to be on their way to Trent. The Council has been urged to grant the Communion under both kinds, and to abolish images.—Venice, 12 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

Sept. 12. **624.** N. STOPIO to SIR JOHN MASON.

Wrote on the 8th inst. The Cardinal of Lorraine is expected at Trent. The Bishop of Verona died here to-day, a learned Dominican friar; his see will probably be given to Cardinal Navigero. The sale of the decree for the present session has been prohibited; the cause is unknown.—Venice, 12 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. Add.: To Mason, in London. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Sept. 12. **625.** [The AMBASSADOR of the DUKE OF SAVOY?] to SHERS.

The Bishop of Auxerre has sent 40,000 crowns to the King of France as a gift from the Pope, and the sum will be made up to 100,000. On 15 Aug., two galleys captured a Turkish galliot. Letters from France say that the Cardinal of Lorraine will come to the Council of Trent with many bishops. "My Ambassador" has to-day had a letter from the Duke's secretary, of which the writer sends a copy.*—Venice, 12 Sept. 1562. *Signature torn off.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. Add.: To Shers, in London. Endd.: Advertisements. Ital. Pp. 2.

Sept. 12. **626.** The CHANCELLOR OF SWEDEN to GOLDBORNE.

Another embassy is to be sent into England with all speed, to which he is appointed; some noblemen have, however, declined to join in it. Wherefore he embarked at Helsingborg, and whilst waiting for a favourable wind he was recalled by the King's letters from Stockholm. This was caused by Francis Barth and certain Frenchmen, who had sent letters to the King containing charges against him and other excellent men, in order that he might not send them, and might give up the matter. The scoundrel Barth by his calumnies both against him and the Queen has so alienated the mind of the King that he does not care to proceed in the matter, reporting that the Queen is barren, lame, and that she had had commerce with a certain Earl who died in Italy; together with many other abominable falsehoods. He also accused Guildenstiern of not managing the business

* M. Lamberto has arrived from the Queen of France, with the promise that restitution of the four places shall be made. The Bishop of Orleans shall be sent for this purpose. Savigliano, Pignarol, and the Valle della Perosa, shall continue in the King's hands for three years. His Highness sends M. De Moretta into Spain to forward the interests of the King of Navarre with the King Catholic.—Piedmont, 6 Sept. 1562.
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faithfully in England, and of not spending half what he said it cost him; and further alleged, that if he were sent to England again he would never return.—Stockholm, 12 Sept. 1562. *Signed*: Nicolaus Guildenstiern.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 12. 627.

CUERTON to CHALLONER.

1. Received his letter yesterday. Thinks that Withipoll (who left Saint Sebastian in a Dartmouth vessel fourteen days ago), and White (who sailed from thence in James Conant's ship eight days since), have arrived in London by this time.

2. As he has not received his money from England, the writer thinks that they are in fault, as there is not a quicker way of sending it than by way of Flanders. More, of London, gave it to George Cape to pay.

3. Will comply with the requests in Mr. Cobham's letter.—Bilboa, 12 Sept. 1562. *Signed*.

4. P. S.—Wrote last to him by Martin Peros De Borgoa. Asks that the Count De Feria would send to some of the Council for him.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp.* 3.

Sept. 13. 628.

INTELLIGENCE from FRANCE.

Account of the skirmish at Chateaudun, the constrained journey of Throckmorton to Orleans, and the capture and recovery of his baggage; of the capitulation of Bourges, and the subsequent proceedings of M. D'Ivoye and his troops.

Draft, by Cecil, dated by him: 13 Sept. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 13. 629.

Another copy of the above.

Pp. 2.

[Sept. 13.] 630.

Another copy of the above.

Endd.: 14 Sept. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 14. 631.

M. DE FOIX to CECIL.

Will have an audience with the Queen to-morrow, at which time he hopes to hear what news Cecil has.—London, 14 Sept. 1562. *Signed*.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Pp.* 2.

[Sept. 5 & 14.] 632.

The QUEEN MOTHER to the ENGLISH AMBASSADOR.

Extracts from the letters of Sept. 5 and 14, to the effect that she has sent orders to the Duke D'Etampes to see justice done in the matter of the English merchants plundered on the coast of Brittany, and that the Duke has caused restitution to be made.

Copy. Fr. P. 1.

Sept. 14. 633.

THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN MOTHER.

Has received a complaint from some English merchants imprisoned at Morlaix. A packet sent to him from the

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Queen has been detained at the camp. His people and property has been seized at Bonneval. M. De Vielleville refused to enter England without a safe-conduct from the Queen. Having been recalled by his mistress, he has not been able to obtain leave to depart; and M. Brisac told one of his people that he had been ordered to have an eye upon him. Considering all these things she must not wonder if he requests a safe-conduct.—Orleans, 14 Sept. 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 14. **634.** Another copy of the above.

Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 14. **635.** The CHANCELLOR of SWEDEN to the QUEEN.

Trusts that she will bear witness to his fidelity and diligence in executing his charge. That he has not been successful is by reason of evil council and mischievous tongues. Complains especially of Francis Barth, her subject, who has joined himself with a certain Frenchman, and who has written letters from Lubeck to the King, which have procured his recal, when he was waiting for a favourable wind at Helsenborg in order to sail into England. He has slandered him most shamefully, and has uttered most disgraceful calumnies against herself and her realm, which he will not particularize, lest her chaste ears should be offended. He has accused the writer of want of fidelity in his late mission to her, and of falsifying his accounts. He therefore begs that she will order Barth to be silent, and cause him to be properly punished.—Stockholm, 14 Sept. 1562. *Signed: Nicolaus Guildenstiern.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 5.

Sept. 15 **636.** The CONSTABLE to THROCKMORTON.

The bearer of this, a trumpet, will conduct him at once to Etampes, where his arrival is expected.—Montargis, 15 Sept. 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 15. **637.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 16. **638.** The ANSWER of the LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

1. Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, will most gladly do any service to the Queen.

2. The Ambassadors must not think, because he did not see them, that he does not honour the Queen; but he was so troubled with extreme pain of the tooth ache, that he could not endure to remain in any one place.

3. He has heard with great grief of the slaughter of a number of men in France, and has set forth the cause of the godly men there unto the rest of the princes, and procured their assistance both with men and the loan of money.

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He perceives this matter is begun in France, but the Pope means to practise greater things, which the writer wishes all the estates of the Confession of Augsburg would understand. He hopes that in the next Diet at Frankfort (as the Emperor himself and many other princes will be present) some means may be devised whereby the Papist practices may be overthrown.

4. It is to be lamented that any troops should be suffered to pass out of Germany against those that profess the Gospel in France. Such is the present state of Germany, that by reason of the number of Papists this thing could not be letted. The custom of Germany is that the noblemen and soldiers resort where they think to find best entertainment. Although many of them promised not to fight against the Protestants, yet the Papists have deceived them.

5. If the Electors and Princes of Saxony, the Elector Palatine, the Dukes of Zweybruch and Wurtemberg, and the Marquis of Baden, will enter this league, he will gladly bear his part. His opinion is that the Queen should not forsake the Prince of Condé, but succour and aid them.

—16 Sept. 1562. *Signed by Shonstat.*

Copy. Endd. Pp. 4.

Sept. 16. **639.** Latin version of the above.

In Mundt's hol. Endd. Pp. 4.

Sept. 16. **640.** CHALLONER to CUERTON.

1. Received his letter of the 3rd inst., a seven-night since. Martin De Burgoa brought him another of his this morning, dated the 8th inst. Some say that the Queen is with an army before Calais, others that she is at Rouen, &c.

2. During these ten weeks, in which he has not heard from the Queen, two or three packets have been sent and intercepted. Has not received either the 1,600 ducats delivered for his use by a bill of exchange at the beginning of last May, nor the other 1,600 delivered for his use in England a month ago.

3. The King will not return here until the end of the month. Two days ago the Prince of Florence kissed the King's hands at the Bosque for the first access. The Prince of Spain lately made a banquet for the Queen and the princesses; he is better in health and has a good colour of face.—Madrid, 16 Sept. 1562.

Draft in Challoner's hol. Endd. Pp. 6.

Sept. 17. **641.** SIR JOHN FORSTER to CECIL.

1. Robert, Lord Ogle, not long before his death called before him the chief of his name, and declared that by entails the most part of his lands ought to go to Cuthbert Ogle, his brother of the half blood, the writer's wife's son; and that he had provided in his last will that he should enjoy the same. He therefore willed that all the Ogles present should accept Cuthbert after his death, as they had

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done him. This they all agreed to do, and they then subscribed his will in his presence. Upon hearing that his two sisters had devised getting possession of the house at Bothall, hoping thereto to have had all the entails, he caused his brother to repair thither, who did so, and was scarcely within the gate before one of his sisters arrived, and they cease not all to procure his unquiet. If Cecil would grant a commission the matter might be ended. His Lordship has but few goods, his brother did not leave him any, and the lands which he shall presently have will not amount to much more than 40*l*. Sends the names of certain persons whom he may use for escheators here.

2. Lord Bothwell, having escaped from prison, is at the Hermitage, and has charged all his friends to keep good quiet. Lord Grey's Deputy has destroyed the corn which the Scots had sown within the ground of that March.—Alnwick, 17 Sept. 1562. *Signed*.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 17. **642.** The QUEEN MOTHER to THROCKMORTON.

With respect to the vessels seized in Bretagne, as soon as she heard of it she wrote to M. D'Etampes, who replied that he had caused them to be released. Knows of no packet which has been detained, except a little one which was given to his man by the Constable. The seizure of his goods at Bonneval was a mistake, and their prompt restitution might show him how little she approved of the proceedings. Thinks it strange that he should make so great a case out of so small a matter, whilst he takes so quietly the seizure of the rest of his property by the people with whom he is staying. As to M. De Vielleville's unwillingness to go into England without a safe-conduct, the case is not parallel with his own. It is strange that he should ask for a safe-conduct from one place to another in her son's dominions, where his quality of Ambassador has always been respected.

2. Marshal Brisac's instructions to take care of him do not mean that he was to be watched.—Château Landon, 17 Sept. 1562. *Signed*.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Sept. 17. **643.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Sept. 17. **644.** THROCKMORTON to the CONSTABLE.

His letter and the trumpet who was to conduct him have arrived. He had already written to the Queen Mother by an express messenger to inform her that he considered a safe-conduct necessary, to which letter he has not received any reply.—Orleans, 17 Sept. 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 17. **645.** Another copy.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

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Sept. 17, 18. **646.** TROOPS for FRANCE.

1. Money prested at London for the French expedition, viz. :—For Rye, total, 238*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* ; for Portsmouth, total, 557*l.* 2*s.* (567*l.* 2*s.*) ; sum total, 795*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* (805*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*) The sums payable to different captains and their bands are all separately given.

2. The rate or charge of 100 footmen, with captain and officers, by the month (of twenty-eight days), 107*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

3. The proportion of money to be prested to such as pass from Rye, 644*l.* ; from Portsmouth, 858*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* ; total, 1,502*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

4. For a prest to Mr. Ponyngs for other fourteen days, 858*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Orig., with additions by Cecil. Pp. 8.

Sept. 17. **647.** The COUNCIL of TRENT.

Labb. Concil.
xiv. 861.

The decree of the Council of Trent upon the petition for granting the cup to the laity in the celebration of the Eucharist; published 17 Sept. 1562. Articles, seven in number, concerning the Sacrament of Order, examined and condemned in the same Council.

Copy. Lat. Endd. Pp. 4.

Sept. 18. **648.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Within these eight or ten days the Queen arrived at Inverness, the furthest part of her determined journey. She has had just cause for misliking the Earl of Huntly of long time, whose extortions have been so great, and other manifest tokens of disobedience such, that it was no longer to be borne. Intending to reform these, she has found in him and his two eldest sons (the Lairds of Gordon and Findlater), open disobedience, so far that they have taken arms and kept houses against her.

2. The first occasion hereof was this. The Laird of Findlater, being commanded to ward in Edinburgh, broke prison ; and being afterwards summoned to the assize at Aberdeen, disobeyed also a new command from the Queen to enter himself prisoner in Stirling Castle. The Queen, thinking this to be done by the advice of his father, refused to come to his house, she being looked and provided for. He, unadvisedly conceiving the worst, took the worst way, and supported his sons to manifest rebellion. At her arrival at Inverness on the 9th she purposed to lodge in the castle, which belongs to her, and the keeping only to the Earl of Huntly, being Sheriff by inheritance of the whole shire, but was refused entrance and forced to lodge in the town. That night the castle being summoned, answer was given that without the Lord Gordon's command it should not be delivered.

3. Next day the country assembled, to the assistance of the Queen. The Gordons, finding themselves not so well

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served by their friends as they looked for (who had above 500 men), rendered the castle, not being twelve or fourteen able persons. The captain was hanged and his head set up on the castle, others condemned to perpetual prison, and the rest received mercy.

4. The Queen remained there five days and now journeys homeward as far as Spynney, a house of the Bishop of Moray, well served of her nobles and obeyed of her subjects, and convoyed by great numbers both of horse and foot. The Earl of Huntly keeps his house, and would have it thought that this disobedience came through the evil behaviour of his sons. The Queen is highly offended. Hears of no nobleman who takes his part. The Duke lies still; the others for the most part are present. If he intend anything, it will be at the Queen's passing the Spey. She will be accompanied with 3,000 fighting men. At Aberdeen she will take advice what is further to be done; and the writer thinks she will do something that will be a terror to the other and teach them how to welcome their Prince in time to come.

5. "In all these garboils I assure you I never saw her merrier, never dismayed, nor never thought that so much to be in her that I find. She repented nothing, but (when the lords and others at Inverness came in the morning from the watch,) that she was not a man to know what life it was to lie all night in the fields, or to walk on the causeway with a jack and knapschalle, a Glasgow buckler, and a broadsword." Where so many were occupied the writer was ashamed to sit still, and did as the rest.

6. Received Cecil's letters of the first on the 14th. Some of the Earl of Huntly's men took his man with the packet and other letters, as one from Sir Thomas Dacres and two others, which they opened and read, but did not meddle with the packet. Complained to the Queen, who reserves it in store with the rest. Wrote to Huntly also. The Queen was within four miles of his house, to which by no intreaty could he cause her to come; he desired her to give leave to the Earl of Argyll to bring the writer, where they were two nights. His house is fair and best furnished of any he has seen in this country; his cheer is marvellous great; his mind such as it ought to be towards his Sovereign. Received in the packet the two licences he was suitor for. The advertisements out of France are such as all godly ought to take comfort from. The same mind remains in all the godly here as was wont to be. Cecil is always judged sore and extreme against those who have the chief doings amongst the Papists in France, as appeared by the writer's talk with the Laird of Meldrum, as also with Raulet, the Queen's secretary, as she herself has told the writer. She fears more the Queen of England's aid than any strength of the other party that are against her uncles. She believes, however, that Elizabeth will send no support except the King of Spain aids the other party, of whom the bruit is that he has lately lost a town to

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the Turk. It is said that M. D'Andelot's company has taken the Duke of Guise's mother, his wife, and his eldest son. They remain still in good hope of the interview next year. The desire thereof daily increases. They talk of nothing more, nor find anything more agreeable. The Queen has given the earldom of Murray to the Earl of Mar. It is more honourable and greater. Since Bothwell's escape they hear nothing of him, but that he fortifies the Hermitage. There will be somewhat ado before these two noblemen be brought to good order. As long as the Duke's son and Mr. Gawain are prisoners, it is not to be feared that he will attempt much. — Spyney in Murray, 18 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 7.

Sept. 18. **649.** The QUEEN to ARMIGIL WADE.

Having appointed Edward Ormsby with four other captains to conduct 600 soldiers beyond the seas, Wade is directed to go to Rye for the following purposes; to muster and enrol the names of 600 soldiers, and to deliver to every of the captains the prest for themselves and their bands for twenty-eight days. With the assistance of the Mayor and jurats of Rye, he is to see to the arming and transporting of the said soldiers. He is to receive 800*l.* from Sir Maurice Denis. His own pay is to be 6*s.* 8*d.* per day.

Draft, corrected by Cecil, and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 4.

Sept. 18. **650.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. Has begun to draw the articles of the Prince of Condé and the Queen Mother.

2. Desires that the letter to Mr. Sheres be remembered, and also one to Gresham, for his credit in Paris for 4,000 or 5,000 crowns.

3. Hopes that the French will not break with them, of which, if Mr. Sheres were persuaded and had a request from Cecil, he would gladly go. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Dated and endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 18. **651.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.

1. Received his letter six days ago by Moffett, who left here yesterday for St. Sebastian, to embark in a Plymouth ship.

2. A ship which left Plymouth nine days ago brings news that the embargo was taken off the ships; that the men who had been pressed (for what part they could not say) were set free, and that when they were about leaving one arrived there from London with news from France, which is now thirteen days old, that six or eight of the Queen's ships were keeping the narrow seas.

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3. Desires him to deliver the enclosed letters to Mistress Clarencieux, whom a young man has come hither to serve.—Bilboa, 18 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

Sept. 19. **652.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN MOTHER.

Has received her letter, to which he could oppose arguments if he liked. An Englishman complains that M. De Monluc has deprived him of goods to the value of 30,000 livres. Desires her to give his servant a safe-conduct to pass into England, for whose return he will wait. She having refused him a safe-conduct, he would gladly know whether he may rely on his office of Ambassador.—Orleans, 19 Sept. 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 19. **653.** Another copy of the above.

Endd.: 20 Sept. [sic]. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 19. **654.** FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS for SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Forbes, ii. 45.

1. After declaring the cause of sending him hither in the place of Throckmorton, he is to say, that as the Queen perceived that her doings were diversely interpreted, she makes manifest to the King her whole doings and the causes thereof.

2. She means no other thing but peace. She has perceived from the beginning that the promoters of these troubles are not disposed to make an end of them, but such as shall be prejudicial to the King and his people; and her danger is so joined with his that she cannot but have regard thereunto.

3. She has caused a collection to be made of the intent of all her actions with the necessary causes thereof, which is written in French, which he is to deliver to them.

4. Finally, he is to persuade the King that she has been forced hereunto, both for their weal and her own.

Orig. Draft in Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp. 4.

Sept. 19. **655.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 19. **656.** ARTICLES between the QUEEN and the PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

1. The Queen has agreed to the following conditions:—For succouring the Prince against the hate his enemies bear to the Word of God she lends him 100,000 crowns to be paid to his agent at Strasburg or Frankfort. The first payment (70,000 crowns) to begin immediately after she is in possession of the town and fort of Hableneuf (or Havre De Grace) in Normandy. She shall also send for guarding Newhaven 3,000 men, and 3,000 men for the especial defence of Rouen and Dieppe. For the charges of the latter 3,000 men she shall pay 40,000 crowns of the sun.

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2. In case the 3,000 men are not needed for Rouen, yet she will pay to the Prince 20,000 crowns of the said 40,000 crowns, and the same with regard to Dieppe.

3. In consideration whereof the Prince has agreed to deliver the town of Newhaven (alias Havre De Grace) void of all men of war either of France or any other nation. The Queen will succour all who are persecuted for religion within Newhaven and Dieppe.

4. When the King is again at liberty and France in quietness, the Prince will cause the sum of 140,000 crowns to be repaid to the Queen, and she shall be restored to the town of Calais and the territory of Mark and Oye belonging thereto.

5. The Queen doth promise that upon the repayment of the 140,000 crowns and the possession of Calais, she will re-deliver the town of Newhaven and such other places as her subjects may possess.

Orig. Draft. Endd. by Cecil and dated by him. Pp. 8.

Sept. 19. **657.** The QUEEN to GRESHAM.

1. He having taken up in Antwerp 30,000*l.* Flemish and made over by exchange out of the same 2,970*l.* sterling, which remains in his hands, he is to take up, over and besides the same, as much more as shall make up the sum of 30,000*l.* sterling, amounting in value to 100,000 French crowns. She desires to have this by exchange ready for her in High Almaine, viz., 21,000*l.*, amounting to 70,000 crowns, to be provided before the 20th October at Strasburg, and the remaining 9,000*l.* to be provided within the space of one month at Frankfort or Strasburg.

2. He shall also give a letter, or bill of credit, to Sir Thomas Smith for [*blank*] thousand crowns in Paris.—Hampton Court, 19 Sept., 4 Eliz.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 20. **658.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Having demanded safe-conduct according to her instructions, it was refused him; a copy of the letter of the Queen Mother he sends herewith. The Queen may also perceive what has passed between the King of Navarre, the Constable, and him since his despatch of the 9th inst. sent by Francisco, by the copies of the letters now sent.

2. Wrote last on the 9th inst., since which time he has not heard from her. The Queen Mother and the King of Navarre have been lately informed by M. De Foix and others that part of the Queen's force is landed at Newhaven, and that more are ready to come. Being warned against falling into their hands, he has desired a safe-conduct for his access to the Court, and for his return home, as appears by his letters, a copy of which he sends with the answer thereto, and others. So he remains at Orleans until he may know her pleasure, it being the best place for him excepting New-

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haven or Dieppe. Cannot send advertisements, they not allowing any courier of his to pass thither. His servants whom he sends to the Court are obliged to have trumpets to accompany them, whereby he is at great charge, and at their being at Court they are not allowed to speak with anyone, as if they were in open hostility.

3. Since his last despatch, the King has marched by Gien, Montargis, and Château Landon which are at the Prince of Condé's devotion, thereby to punish the inhabitants, and to restore the Mass and papistry. At Montargis (where the Duchess of Ferrara is), they could not obtain that the Mass should be restored, for the Duchess would not conform to their intents, so she retains her town as it was before; in other places they have gone to work violently.

4. At present the King is at Etampes, although there is a garrison of horsemen and footmen in all towns of passages about Orleans; so it seems the Papists mean either a "volante siege," or else to make some attempt to Orleans, as they did at Bourges. The bruit is rife in the King's camp that they intend to besiege Rouen, Newhaven, and Dieppe. The Prince has sent into those parts M. De Bricquemont, as well to accommodate the Queen's men as to give orders in those places. M. De Morvilliers has retired from Rouen, who had the principal charge there. Montgomery is appointed by the Prince to join her forces, which should march towards Paris, and for that purpose the Prince lately made importunity to him to request the Queen that they might stand them instead to reduce Paris. They also desired him to inform her that it would be to them a great infamy if she by their means introduced into Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen 6,000 men to keep the same. They are informed by M. de la Haye that the same being in her possession she may detain them, so that the King shall be expelled from the chiefest flower of Normandy. They also say they are strong enough to defend those places, but not to offend their enemies.

5. In case the Prince, the Admiral, and the Protestant faction be overthrown, or their minds alienated from the Queen that they accord with their adversary without her, although she has Rouen, Newhaven, and Dieppe, she would have much ado to keep them against the whole force of France. The Prince esteems the English very valiant, for which cause they desire to have the aid of a good number for daunting the Parisians. He has had no information of M. D'Andelot since his last despatch of the 9th inst.

6. The Duke De Nemours has gone to besiege Lyons, with whom there join 3,000 Italians sent from the Bishop of Rome, and as many from the Duke of Savoy. It will be most necessary for the Prince to go to work earnestly and make an end this winter, for the Papists begin to work their practices for aid, so as to be strong next spring. The King

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of Spain does nothing but lie in wait and command his Ambassadors to use threatenings, and thereby to frighten all other folks.

7. The Queen is not like to hear from him for some time. He lately sent to the Earl of Warwick at Newhaven. The determination of part of the King's camp to go into Normandy continues still. Intends to send to-morrow one of his servants by Dieppe with this despatch, and also to Newhaven to the Earl of Warwick.—Orleans, 20 Sept. 1562.
Signed.

Orig. Large portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 8.

Sept. 20. 659. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 47.

His letter to the Queen will show the case he is in. If the men are landed on this side, there cannot be any great care had of him. Marvels, considering Cecil's proceedings of open hostility against these men, that the French Ambassador there, the hostages, French spies, &c., are allowed to send and come as often as they do from hence. Cecil can send to him either by the advice of the Governor of Dieppe, or by Bricquemault, Governor of Rouen; for he will not leave this place unless he has the King's safe-conduct, or is commanded by the Queen.—Orleans, 20 Sept. 1562.
Signed.

Orig. partly in Throckmorton's hol., partly in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

[Sept. 20.] 660. [LADY THROCKMORTON to SIR NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON.]

1. Has received his letter by Francis the post, and perceives how narrowly he has escaped his life. "There be many that will believe none other here but that you gave the warning to the Admiral first yourself, and that these matters are come to pass by your own means; and therefore they say that it cannot be that you shall lose anything by it, and that it is done but for a show at the first." Cannot certify what money she can make. Has received 200*l.* of his diets. Can receive no money from those to whom he has lent it. Has had much ado to get the bearer, Mr. Smith, forwards. They send out of hand 1,600 men into France. The Lady Marquis, who was given over by her physicians, is amended. The Queen has removed to Hampton Court. Desires him to buy in Paris two partlets with sleeves, which she will give the Queen. Asks him also to bring her a piece of fine "lawnde."

2. P. S.—Thinks that Lord Robert has written to him. Her brother Carew is sent for to the Court.

Orig., the P.S. in hol. Pp. 2.

Sept. 20. 661. The QUEEN'S ANSWER to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Forbes, ii. 47.

She has considered his request to have certain Frenchmen delivered to him, named in a piece of paper. She has never

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heard the names of the most part thereof, nor knows of any such malefactors or French subjects that have come in this realm against the King. She will not allow any French subject to remain in this realm whom she knows to have attempted anything against the King or his estate.

Endd. by Cecil: 20 Sept. 1562. Answer to the French Ambassador concerning Malygny and La Haye. *Pp.* 2.

[Sept. 20.] **662.** ASSURANCE for the VIDAME OF CHARTRES.

The Vidame having the government of the town of Havre has (by the command of the Prince of Condé) agreed to deliver the custody of the same to the Queen's lieutenant. By so doing he and others may be in peril of losing their estates and goods in France; the Queen promises to recompense them for the same, either by giving them annual pensions or assigning them lands in England.

Orig. Draft. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 4.

Sept. 20. **663.** ARTICLES between the QUEEN and the PRINCE OF CONDÉ.
Forbes, ii. 48.
Leonard, ii. 571.
Du Mont, v. 94.

1. The Prince of Condé shall deliver Rouen, Dieppe, and Newhaven to the Queen without any French therein, except the lieutenant or the deputies agree otherwise. In consideration whereof she shall deliver to the captain of Newhaven three hostages at Dieppe until these articles are delivered to the Count Palatine, or any other Protestant Prince, as shall be accorded upon by both parties.

2. She shall pay to the Prince 100,000 crowns at Strasburg or Frankfort within as short time as knowledge may be given.

3. For the aid of Rouen and Dieppe (besides the 3,000 soldiers appointed for Newhaven) the Queen will send 3,000 men of war to land at Dieppe or Newhaven; these succours will be continued there until she has expended therein 40,000 crowns.

4. If the lieutenant cannot send succours to Rouen, then the Queen in lieu thereof shall cause to be paid to the Prince for defence of the town 20,000 crowns, which are to be accounted parcel of the said 40,000 crowns.

5. She shall allow any being persecuted for religion to have succour within Newhaven or Dieppe. She will redeliver Newhaven to the French King as soon as (by the procurement of the Prince) Calais and the territories adjoining shall be delivered to her. She shall not deliver Newhaven to the King, nor receive Calais of him, without the express consent of the Prince.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 8.

Sept. 20. **664.** Translation of the above into Latin.
Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 8.

[Sept. 20.] **665.** Original counterpart of the league, on parchment, with the seal of Condé; dated 22 Sept.—*Signed by Loys de Bourbon,*

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Jehan De Rohan, Chastillon, A. De Gramont, Taneguy De Bouchet, Bouchavannes, Bricquemault, Esternay, Mouy, Dumoustier, Bouchart.

Lat.

[Sept. 20.] **666.** The QUEEN'S PROMISE to the PRINCE OF CONDÉ and the ADMIRAL.

If Condé and the Admiral of France should be taken prisoners and their lives in danger because they permitted her to enter Newhaven, she will redeem them by delivering that town to the French on payment of 140,000 crowns and three hostages being delivered in England for the restitution of Calais and the territories and places mentioned in the treaty of Cateau Cambresis.

Corrected draft, in Cecil's hol., and endd. by him Pp. 2.

[Sept. 20.] **667.** Why the QUEEN puts her SUBJECTS in ARMS.

Forbes, ii. 69.

1. In arming her subjects she means only the peace of Christendom. At the beginning of these troubles she sent thither large offers of friendship, but the Guises would not accord without the ruin of the Prince of Condé, who requires nothing but the maintenance of the honour of God, the repose of the realm, and liberty of the King.

2. The Duke's proceedings will best appear by the following:—Soon after the peace of 1559 the Guises stirred up a quarrel in the name of the Queen of Scots, contrary to the treaty of peace. When they had employed all their practices in France and Scotland, and were wearied, they were content that their niece should make peace, which was concluded at Edinburgh; yet they would not permit their niece to confirm the same. By the death of Francis II., the governance which they had being taken from them, they sought the Queen's goodwill, which she was willing to show to them. An edict was made to retain all parties in peace who differed in matters of religion, but the Duke, not allowing these ordinances, of private authority broke the edict, and persecuted to death such as observed it.

3. The Prince of Condé and a great number of the people have assembled only for their defence, and have offered themselves to serve the King.

4. The cause has now become a manifest enterprise, not by teaching but by the sword, to force men's consciences. The quarrel cannot continue long in France, but will spread into adjoining countries. If they do not intend to force any men's consciences but their own countrymen, why are they so busy to compass a great league, which they would call Catholic? Why do they suffer their people to spoil and kill the English, who come only in trade into Brittany and Normandy? They call those whom they list to spoil Huguenots. Paris gives daily testimony how they destroy their own people with a cry of Huguenots.

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5. If the Guises should rule as they did, when the Prince of Condé was put into prison and sentenced to death, and the King of Navarre also their prisoner, what account is to be had of peace? When it was made at Cambresis they would not keep it, and at Edinburgh they would not suffer it to be confirmed. They will not permit Calais to be restored, which when they took they broke their promises with their prisoners, and since the accord was made for the restitution of the town they have committed divers things concerning the same town that by the treaty ought not to have been done. She hears nothing from the Prince of Condé but that "becometh and standeth with the duty of godly, true, and faithful subjects to the King and crown of France."

Draft by Cecil's hol., and corrected by him. Endd. Pp. 10.

[Sept. 20.] **668.** Why the QUEEN puts her SUBJECTS in ARMS.

Forbes, ii. 74.

1. In March last, the Queen fearing that there would ensue quarrels, and the realm of France would be drawn into parties, sent one of her councillors to make a reconciliation betwixt the parties in controversy, but her Ambassador returned without doing any good therein; and the miseries and cruelties which have followed are well known.

2. Perceiving that no private motions of peace could avail, and that the proceedings of the one party tended, by destroying Christian people for their religion, to set all Christendom in strife with the quarrel of religion, she meaning to overcome the parties that would not hear of mediation, determined to send an embassy of persons of her Privy Council. To this no answer could be had from the King or his mother, but by direction of the one party, who sent one hither to thank her for her offer, without any commission to allow the embassy.

3. In the mean time her subjects, resorting into Normandy and Brittany for merchandise, were cruelly used, whereof no remedy can be had.

4. She desires only to keep peace with the King; and finding his person is in the possession of those who use it to stir up a war in Christendom, she has thought necessary to arm part of her subjects, and not to suffer the King to be so misused, or his people lying next to her realm, who pitifully cry and call for defence from tyranny of one party, looking to come to destruction and subversion.

Draft, corrected and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 8.

[Sept. 20.] **669.** Why the QUEEN puts her SUBJECTS in ARMS.

Forbes, ii. 77.

1. She will try to bring these troubles to an end; if that cannot succeed, then she will endeavour to interrupt their course.

2. Having first by an embassy treated for quietness, and not obtained it, she is forced to arm her subjects and sea coasts; as well to protect the French King's true subjects,

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as the towns and principal ports of France next to her realm, so that they may not be surprised.

3. She informs all persons that she means nothing prejudicial to the King or his realm, and desires nothing but peace betwixt both realms.

Draft, corrected and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

[Sept. 20.] **670.** Translation of the above into French.
Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

[Sept. 20.] **671.** Why the QUEEN puts her SUBJECTS in ARMS.

1. No prince has more cause to regret the state of France than the Queen. She has great compassion for the King, who is abused by his subjects and in danger of his life. She sees that, unless some remedy be provided, the fire that is kindled in France is intended to be conveyed over to inflame her crown. She thinks it fit to notify some of her doings herein, so that it may appear how sincerely she has dealt therein hitherto, and which she is determined to continue.

2. At the beginning of her reign she was content to forbear the restitution of a portion of her dominion [Calais], yet a short time after attempts were made which caused her to prepare to defend, not only herself, but her next neighbour from a tyranny. How she proceeded therein is known by her declaration, whose intent was only for her defence. After those troubles she entered into amity with the Queen of Scots, to whom she has shown great friendship. But in this she has been disappointed and is forced to intermeddle in these troubles in France, which have been stirred up by the house of Guise.

3. At the beginning she attempted to mediate between those parties, to which one party would not agree. Seeing the cruelties increase, even to the killing of the King's subjects, and spoiling towns, all being intended against persons professing the Gospel abroad, she determined to send a solemn embassy of her Council to France; but this could not be allowed without the direction of the Guises.

4. Her subjects and merchants of London and Exeter were plundered in Bretagne, those who defended themselves were killed, and their ships taken; it being devised against them they were Huguenots.

5. The Guises cannot be permitted to kill the King's subjects, subvert the profession of religion through Christendom by force, thereby to diminish the crown of England, and to exalt their house. She therefore has put certain numbers of her subjects in order, to defend part of his people from this tyranny and ruin, and to preserve some towns for the King. If these came into the possession of some, they might prosecute their old practices against England, whereby peace would be endangered betwixt the King and her, and so deprive her of Calais.

6. She affirms that she means sincerely herein, as the

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necessity of the time and cause requires; and that no violence shall be used towards his subjects, but only for defence of them.

Corrected copy. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 11.

[Sept. 20.]

672.

Another copy of the above.

Corrected by Cecil, and endd. by him. Pp. 11.

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673.

Another copy of the above.

Corrected by Cecil, and endd. by him. Pp. 12.

[Sept. 20.]

674.

Translation of the above into French.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 10.

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675.

INTELLIGENCES from FRANCE.

They have 6,000 soldiers in Lyons. M. De Nemours continues in the neighbourhood with about 4,000 men, the Italians having left him. The company of the Duke of Savoy has returned to their homes. If it had not been for the truce with the Baron Des Adrets, the Duke of Nemours would long ago have left Lyons. From Bourg they write that the Duke De Nemours is at Vienne; and that M.M. Soubize and Carsoles, the Baron Des Adrets, and others have met to make some arrangement. The Duke De Nemours by means of the Baron Des Adrets thinks soon to be master of Dauphiné and Lyons. M. De Mouvans has so acted at Valence and Romans, that none there will follow the Baron Des Adrets. M. De Nemours has returned to Vienne, and 4,000 Lyonnais have gone to the Puy De Dome. M. De Carsoles is coming with the forces of Languedoc, and M. De Sault will declare himself and bring 10,000 or 12,000 foot and 800 horse, in which case the Duke De Nemours may bid adieu to Lyons for some time. He has no money, for although the Papist refugees from Lyons have lent him 20,000 livres, it will not be sufficient to pay the Ritters alone.

Fr. Pp. 2.

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676.

ANNA, COUNTESS OF FRIESLAND, to CECIL.

Recommends William Gnaphæus, her servant, whom she sends with a message to him.—Aurich, 20 Sept. 1562.

Signed: Anna, myn hant.

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

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677.

CHALLONER to CUERTON.

Received this morning his letter of the 12th inst., with one from Mr. Moffet. Cuerton's friend, Martin De Burgos, was with the writer, and repairing to the King at Bosque de Segobia to prosecute his matter. Had the writer's letters to the Count de Feria. Paid 8*l.* to the bearer, Lymares the muleteer, for the carriage, which is against all reason, considering it was the stuff of an Ambassador. Intends to procure the King's schedule for the repayment of the whole. Cobham desires to be commended.—Madrid, 20 Sept. 1562.

Draft. Endd by Challoner. Pp. 2.

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Sept. 21. . **678.** The QUEEN MOTHER to THROCKMORTON.

Has received his letter of to-day, and given the bearer a passport to go into England; not that it was at all necessary for him to have leave to do so; for Throckmorton well knows that he has always been allowed to send couriers thither whenever he chose. She will not trouble herself to make a particular answer to the other points in his letter, but assures him that he wrongs the perfect good understanding that there is between her and the Queen of England in asking for a passport for the purpose of coming to the Court. As she has already told him, he could not have a better security than the name of the Princess he serves, and his office of Ambassador. If he is so prejudiced in favour of those with whom he is staying as to invent so many trifling causes of distrust, she requests him not to hunt for matters that may impair this friendship. As for his complaint about M. De Monluc, she will send at once to inquire into it.—Etampes, 21 Sept. 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Sept. 21. **679.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to CECIL.

1. There passed by here last Friday a post from France to the French Ambassador, who as yesterday should have audience of the Queen at London. Expected yesterday the memorial which Cecil wrote he would send. Has not received his cipher, which he should have before he leaves Dover.—Sittingbourne, 21 Sept. 1562.

2. P. S.—Mr. Sheres, for all Cecil's letters, will not go with him now, he having so short a time to prepare.

Orig., with seal. Add. by Cecil's secretary. On the back: delivered at Sittingbourne at 2 o'clock afternoon. Delivered at Rochester at 4 o'clock at afternoon. Pp. 2.

Sept. 22. **680.** CECIL to SMITH.

Forbes, ii. 52.

This day (22nd Sept.) at 7 a.m. received Smith's letter of yesterday that he had not the memorial or the cipher. On Sunday night they were delivered at his [Smith's] house in London. He shall not enter into the message of the last charge to open the declaration until he is sure that they shall enter the port on the other side. He cannot tell whether the men shall go or not; he will send as soon as it is settled; if Smith hears of it there for certain, he is to follow his charge. They begin to hear of accord, then they will lose much labour.—Hampton Court, 22 Sept. 1562.
Signed.

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 22. **681.** SMITH to CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 51.

1. Sends again the declaration, having received the other written by Mr. Niciasus. Will leave as soon as his horses are shipped.

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Asks to be informed often of occurrences in England ; and that Mr. Allington may make notes for him from time to time. Canterbury, 22 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. [22.] **682.** The QUEEN to the KING OF SPAIN.*

Forbes, ii. p. 53

1. His Ambassador here has dealt with her to understand her disposition touching the troubles in France, to whom she made such answers as ought to satisfy him. She thought not only to give special charge to her Ambassador at his Court, to declare plainly her meaning, but also by these letters to impart what she thinks of these troubles; and, secondly, what she is advised upon good consideration.

2. From the beginning of these divisions she has been much troubled from divers causes. She has great compassion for the young King, seeing he is so advised by his subjects that his authority could not direct them to an accord; and she feared that thereof might follow an universal trouble to the rest of Christendom, considering the quarrels were discovered and published before the matter of religion. And what most nearly touches her is that the house of Guise was the principal head of one party, and that they daily so increased their force as in the end they became commanders of all things in France. She could not forget either that they were the very parties who evicted Calais from this crown, and also unjustly observed the first capitulations for the rendition thereof into their hands; nor how hardly by their means she was dealt withal at the conclusion of the peace at Cateau Cambresis; nor also of their, using her arms and sending forces into Scotland.

3. For procuring quietness in France by ending this division she sought to bring them to some accord; and finding that those of the house of Guise are the only stay thereof, she is constrained (for the surety of her realm) to put a number of her subjects in force, and preserve such ports as are near her from their possession. She intends to live in peace with the King; and save her right to Calais, which she manifestly sees, they do not mean to deliver.

4. Seeing this is her intent she trusts that he will not only allow of it, but also further her purpose as far as to have Calais. In so doing she shall be found most ready to revoke her forces and to live in perfect rest, as she did before these troubles began; to the recovery whereof she heartily requires him to be such a means as may stand with the indifferency of his friendship, and with the opinion the world has conceived how ready he ought to be to procure the restitution of Calais to the crown of England.

Copy. Corrected by Cecil, and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 6.

* The Latin copy of this document, also printed by Forbes (vol. ii. p. 55), is dated as above.

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Sept. 22. **683.** The QUEEN to LORD COBHAM.

The French Ambassador having declared from the Cardinal of Bourbon that the French fishermen are in doubt to go the sea, he shall give orders to all the ports that no one disturb them, under pain of being committed to prison.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 22. **684.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.

The Commissary of Porto Galletto having visited a ship which had come from London, found on board a chest which Mistress Clarencius' servant brought, in which was a book, in the calendar of which were blotted the names of the Pope, and Saint Thomas of Canterbury. The chest and all it contained is stayed; and had it not been for the writer, they would have been put in prison. Will not again interfere for those who will bring unlawful books. Sends what they wrote about the books by the bearer, Mistress Clarencius' man.—Bilboa, 22 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

Sept. 23. **685.** The QUEEN to ARMIGIL WADE.

Forbes, ii. 59.

1. He is sent to Rye to execute these things following, viz.: He is to see that Edward Ormesby and the other captains have 600 soldiers, whose names he shall cause to be enrolled; and shall deliver to every captain a prest for himself and his band.

2. He shall furnish the soldiers with armour and weapons, at the prices contained in a paper included.

3. He shall transport Ormesby with his said men, with victuals, for ten or twelve days; and shall cause the Mayor and jurats to provide shipping for transporting 1,400 soldiers within eight days.

4. He shall receive of Dennis 300*l.* for the pay of the captains and their bands thereof. He shall be allowed for his charges six shillings and eightpence for himself, and two shillings for his clerk, by the day. As soon as he hears of their landing at Dieppe, he is to return hither.

Draft. Corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 23. **686.** INSTRUCTIONS to EDWARD ORMESBY.

Forbes, ii. 58.

1. At his arrival at Rye, he is to join Armigil Wade and muster all bands that have come thither; which ought to be 600. Wade will pay him and the other captains and their bands wages for twenty-eight days. He shall then embark with his bands for Dieppe, for which purpose on his arrival at Rye he shall give notice to M. De Foix, Captain of Dieppe.

2. After he has considered the town, with the two fortifications (viz, the castle on the west part, and the Pollhed on the east), he shall request to be placed in one of them, or in the town. He shall inform the Governor of

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Newhaven of his estate; and when the Earl of Warwick arrives he will be directed by him from time to time. He is to let those of Dieppe know that there will within a few days be as many as 3,000 soldiers there, to serve for the succour of Normandy; he shall arrange with them how victuals can be provided; and his own victualling shall be sent from Rye or Portsmouth.

3. If any questions are asked from the house of Guise, he shall answer that he is appointed to serve there as the Governor or Lieutenant at Newhaven shall direct him; that is, to preserve the King's people from slaughter, and to serve the King until he may be at liberty out of the hands of the house of Guise.

Orig. Draft in Cecil's hol. Add. Endd. and dated by his secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 23. 687. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN MOTHER.

Thanks her for the passport for his courier. It has been very difficult for him to send into England, whereas all the despatches of M. De Foix have reached her without hindrance. Begs her not to take it ill if he does not leave this place without a passport, as he is bound to obey the directions of his mistress, and cannot know what these are if he does not receive her letters, two of which have not come to hand.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Sept. 23. 688. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Wrote on the 18th what party the Earl of Huntly has made against the Queen, thinking either to find means to get her into his hands, or at least to have cut off the Earl of Murray and Lethington, whose credit he thinks so great that he could not prevail in anything he aspired to, as chiefly to have been Earl of Murray, or at least have had some abbey, and so be better able to attend the Court. Finding himself disappointed, and taking in evil part that his son was commanded again to prison, and that the Queen was determined to punish him, he thought it better to enterprise somewhat than altogether to yield.

2. When he understood that the Queen had caused the captain of the castle of Inverness to be hanged, and committed the others to prison, he thought there was no other way with him but to execute his former determination, or be utterly undone. Therefore he assembled such force as he could make, and committed them to the government of his son, John Gordon, purposing to have met the Queen at her return homeward at the water of Spey, a place where good advantage might have been had. The Queen (being advertised of their purpose) by the advice of her council assembled, of those they call Highlandmen and other, above 2,000, and so increased as she rode that at the passage of the water they were above 3,000. As she rode divers reports were brought; some gave

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her to understand that she should be assailed as she passed the river ; others, as she rode through a wood within a mile or two of the water ; some said their numbers were great, others, that there was not a man to be seen, which was nearest the truth ; for where the night before there were in that wood 1,000 horse and foot, they had all departed ; whereof the Queen had advertisement before she came to the Spey by such as had been sent to discover the fields, and who brought divers who had been in Gordon's company. They were at no time discouraged though they looked that day to have fought. What desperate blows would have been given when all fought in the sight of so noble a Queen and so many fair ladies Cecil may easily judge. That night (being Sunday) the Queen came to a house of the Laird of Banke, where she was well lodged, and in good assurance. She passed hard by the house of Findlater, which John Gordon has in possession, standing upon the sea, not easy to be taken without cannon. She sent a trumpeter to summon the same, with charge to deliver it up to the captain of the guard, which they denied. There is another house summoned and kept against her.

3. On Tuesday last she arrived at Old Aberdeen, preparing herself against her entry the next day into the new town, where she was honourably received with spectacles, plays, interludes, and other things, as they could best devise. Her determination is to tarry there forty days at least, within which time she trusts to put the country in good quietness. Her noblemen remain with her, and more daily come. They presented her with a cup of silver, double gilt, with 500 crowns in it, and wine, coals, and wax, as much as will serve her during her being here. The Duke is quiet. The Bishops of St. Andrews and Ross are sick ; many trust that they will not escape the winter. Mr. William Cranstone, a great favourer of Papists, is happily dead. The Abbot of Crosraguel and Mr. Knox dispute this day. Sends the last letter he received from Knox about two Englishmen, who were with the said Abbot. They arrived at the West Borders, as the writer is informed from the Master of Maxwell. Desires to know if anything shall be done against them. Divers others are here, some for murder, some for theft ; this country would be quit of if they were pursued.

4. Received Cecil's letter of the 8th, with Pigilion's letter to this Queen ; of whom there is a bruit that he was in danger of robbing as he passed to Dover. The greatest loss was the doctor's books, which has given them all better occasion to laugh than any sorrow would have been taken of him if he had broken his neck.—24 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

5. P. S.—Earl Bothwell has written to the Queen, submitting himself. Anything that he can do or say can little prevail. Her purpose is to put him out of the country. He wrote also to the Earl of Murray and Lethington.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary Pp. 6.

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Sept. 24. **689.** NEWS from SCOTLAND.*

Abstract of the above letter respecting the proceedings of the Gordons at Inverness, etc.—24 Sept. 1562.

Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 24. **690.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Forbes, ii. 61.

1. Recapitulates the information contained in his letter to the Queen, of Sept. 20. The Prince and Admiral have asked him to request her to send them some money, and also that her force may pass to this side with all speed. Has informed Warwick by this bearer in what terms he is here, and how things stand. The Prince of Condé hath desired him that this schedule inclosed may be delivered to De La Haye. Stopped this despatch until he heard how his servant (sent the 20th inst.) was used by the Queen Mother for his passport, who was despatched from the King's camp on the 22nd inst. with a passport. On the same day the Queen Mother returned one of his servants, accompanied by one of the King's trumpets, by whom she sent him a letter, the copy of which he sends herewith with his answer to her.

2. At present the King is at Gaillon, at a house of the Cardinal of Bourbon, not far from Rouen; his camp marches towards Rouen with all speed, meaning to surprise that town before she can put any force in it, and prevent the descent of her men at Newhaven and Dieppe, especially at Newhaven.

3. The Prince is informed by Count Rochefoucault that by the end of this month he and Durasso will be well advanced hitherwards with 8,000 foot and 1,000 horse. The Prince is resolved to take the field (leaving a garrison in this town), as soon as he is informed of the descent of her forces and the repair of D'Andelot with the Almains. If she aids them now, they assure him they will never make an accord with their adversaries but such as she allows.

3. The Prince and Admiral request her to send them two or three skilful pioneers; he hopes she will not let her force which may pass to this side be unprovided in that sort. Has not heard from her since the 16th August.—Orleans, 24 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Nearly entirely in cipher. Add. Endd. Pp. 9.

Sept. 24. **691.** Decipher of the ciphered portions of the above letter.
*Pp. 2.*Sept. 24. **692.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. On Wednesday night (23rd inst.), he arrived at Calais, because he could not enter Boulogne. Had a pleasant passage. The Governor of Calais is now (as the excuse is), sick of an ague. The Lieutenant very courteously took him to a lodging

* Written on a leaf of paper. *Endd. by Challoner: Sent in the packet, 11 Oct. 1562.*

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in the town at the Golden Head, which was free from the plague. They still keep the order of the old watch, and when they went to shut the gates there were 200 soldiers, part pikes and part arquebusiers, with two drums, marched in order, and going to shut the gates, first mustered in the market place, as was wont when the town was English.

2. The Lieutenant was very inquisitive whether the Queen had sent any men into Normandy. He answered, he thought not; but he knew there were some in readiness, and that she desired to keep her amity with the King. The writer said that when he had delivered his message to the King, he should well know the Queen's mind. The Lieutenant said, the King would attempt nothing against the English, so that they will allow him to chastise his disobedient subjects, and that it was only reasonable that all subjects should obey the King.

3. Calais is not so defaced as he has heard, and one or two merchants have begun to make the front of their houses as fair with stonework as they are in Antwerp with "imagery" and architecture. His horse was obliged to lie without the town all night, being disembarked in the night time. He found much gentleness from the soldiers and others of the town, but has to pay well for it.

4. This morning (24th inst.), he will go to Boulogne; tomorrow to Montreuil, and the next day to Amiens, and from thence will send in post (or before), to Throckmorton, to know where he can meet him. This morning he thanked M. D'Arragiza (Lieutenant to M. De Gourden, Governor of Calais), for the gentleness already showed of his soldiers to his men in unshipping his horse. He would gladly have seen the Governor, but he was answered he was ill in bed.—
Calais, 24 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Sept. 24. 693. PROCLAMATION on the EXPEDITION into NORMANDY.

Forbes, ii. 60.

1. For the preservation of England, and that which ought to be restored, the Queen has placed in defensible array a number of her subjects, and has appointed the Earl of Warwick to be her lieutenant. She has sent part of this power under Sir Adrian Poynings, Captain of the town and isle of Portsmouth, to the next port in Normandy, for preservation of the same against such as are determined to possess it by violence. She informs her subjects that this is not to make war against the French King, but only to preserve the ports and towns in Normandy from the usurpation of such as have advanced themselves in force beyond the authority of the King.

2. All who pass over from Portsmouth or Rye shall obey the said Poynings until the arrival of the Earl of Warwick, and shall permit Cuthbert Vaughan, Esq., to use the office

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of Controller and Muster Master over all the numbers assembled at Portsmouth, etc.

Orig. Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 24 Sept. 1562.
M. of a proclamation to be made at Portsmouth by Sir Adrian Poynings. *Pp.* 4.

Sept. [24.] **694.** ABINGTON'S INSTRUCTIONS for NEWHAVEN.

1. Upon their arrival at Newhaven the clerks shall see what stowage there is for wheat, what grinding, and how far the mills are from the town.

2. What brewhouses they shall find meet there to brew in, and what stowage for malt.

3. What feeding there is for oxen and sheep.

4. What stowage they find for butter and cheese.

Copy. Pp. 2.

Sept. 24. **695.** THOMAS FLUDDE to JOHN ABINGTON.

1. At his arrival here he went to the Governor of the town, who appointed for him two houses lying together near the haven, for stowing of 600 or 700 quarters of grain, with two fair cellars for beer, butter, etc. There are 10 or 12 windmills for grinding wheat and malt. There is plenty of wood growing within two or three miles of the town, but he cannot get any quantity thereof, it being dangerous; he therefore desires that two of the hoys from Arundel may be sent hither.

2. There are eight or nine brewhouses in the town, which will brew from six to eight tuns at once; one will brew ten tuns. The Governor informs him there is feeding enough for many thousands of oxen and sheep in surety. There are seven or eight small bakehouses, so he will have to make one or two ovens.

3. Here is a small store of hops, and therefore he must send malt and hops, and other necessaries.

4. The ships have not yet arrived from London.

5. Wheat is sold here at twenty shillings the quarter.

6. In the market beef and mutton are sold as cheap as the Queen can sell, but he does not think it will continue so long. There is not much to be bought alive, therefore he will have some from Abington.—Newhaven, 24 Sept. 1562.

Signed.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Sept. 25. **696.** M. DE BRIQUEMAULT to the QUEEN.

Has been sent hither to receive the Earl of Warwick with her army. As they are on the point of making a grand effort, and the season is advancing, he begs that the succours may be sent speedily.—Dieppe, 25 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

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697. POYNINGS and VAUGHAN to the QUEEN.

Forbes, ii. 68.

1. They received the Queen's letters brought by Mr. Horsey at 7 p.m., wherein she alters her former articles between her and the Vidame; willing them to pass with him to Newhaven and quietly take possession of the town without offending the inhabitants, and that they should procure the handwritings of M. De Bevoyes, and other captains and gentlemen; all which he has done with speed.

2. Understands by Horsey that the Vidame has returned to her upon letters which he met on the way, which landed here this morning at 9 o'clock.

3. He has sent hither an Italian gentleman named Macell del Bene, whom he desires should pass the seas with him. All things shall be put in readiness to sail, if wind and tide permit. They received this day an answer from Sir W. Kelwaye by the messenger that carried his letter, that he intends to be here to-morrow by noon.—Portsmouth, 26 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

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698.

SIR ADRIAN POYNINGS to CECIL.

1. Received the Queen's letters, with a letter from Cecil by Mr. Horsey, this night, willing him to receive into his company the Vidame, and so to pass to Newhaven, and devise how he may enter. Perceives by Horsey that the Vidame has returned again to the Queen, wherefore he desires to know her pleasure, for he had determined to embark on Sunday. Horsey has brought hither with him an Italian gentleman named Macell del Bene, sent by the Vidame to pass over with him to Newhaven, he therefore desires to know if Cecil thinks it meet to do so.—Portsmouth, 26 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Has received here 1,600 men, of which 500 or 600 have been ill chosen.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

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699.

CUTHBERT VAUGHAN to CECIL.

Poynings has shown him the letters brought by Horsey, and upon debating the same they differ in opinion. Poynings thinks he must not embark without the Vidame; the writer thinks the Queen would possess the town, with or without him. The wind being good, in his opinion they should embark, and leave a ship to convey the Vidame. Is sure that if two or three of the bands landed they would be joyfully received. If the first determination had stood, the Queen would have been in possession of the town. He means not to touch Poynings in credit, and to satisfy his request he signed the letter to the Queen. Desires Cecil to send the orders concerning his office. If the journey did not

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require such speed, very few of the bands from Dorset and Hants should receive wages.—26 Sept., at 12 o'clock p.m., 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Sept. 26. **700.** THOMAS MORLEY to —

Has victualled sundry ships for the transport of 1,600 soldiers. Sir Adrian Poynings hasting him to ship the men, victuals, etc., aboard to-morrow, he has given to every captain his bill for the embarkation of his band. There are here seventeen sail with 220 mariners in wage.—The dock near Portsmouth, 26 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 26. **701.** Order for the embarkation of 1,600 men.

P. 1.

Sept. 26. **702.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

Throckmorton's servant (whom he met as he was coming from Calais to Boulogne) having told him that he was at Orleans, the writer hastened to Montreuil, where he heard the Cardinal of Bourbon (Governor of Picardy) was, but on his arrival there he found he was at Douay, but he met him returning to Montreuil. He could learn nothing, but that the Court was toward Rouen, that the Swiss who had come to Lyons on the Prince's part had gone home again, and that the Protestants had a great overthrow in Lyons. Smith said the Queen had a great affection for the house of Bourbon and D'Albret, and that all this preparation was to see if she could get some means to pacify these troubles in France without overthrowing either party; and that the house of Guise were always suspected by the Queen. The only answer he could get was that many good offers had been made to his brother, but he refused all. Has now sent Nicholas (Throckmorton's man) to see where he can meet him. Thinks that before this there will be 3,000 Englishmen, with the Lords Warwick and Grey, in Newhaven, who were ready when he left London. The Queen does not mean war with France, but for the defence of religion. Does not like Throckmorton being still in Orleans; for why should he not follow the Court, being Ambassador?—26 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 26. **703.** Another copy of the above.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 26. **704.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

Being uncertain where he shall find him, he has sent the bearer to seek him out.—Abbeville, 26 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. with armorial seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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Sept. 26. 705. JOHN ABINGTON to CECIL.

Upon his arrival here he sent two of his clerks [to New-haven], whose report he sends herewith. He will (in answer thereto) send wood, hops, hoops, and other necessaries. Oxen and muttens shall be sent over from time to time. Sends a loaf of bread which came from thence; corn is good and cheap there. Meat is but little dearer there than here. The ships shall be victualled for fourteen days. More money is wanted. —Portsmouth, 26 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 26. 706. ELLEN FARNHAM to CHALLONER.

1. It has pleased God to punish her by taking away her dear husband and youngest child, both within two days. Her cousin Beaumont has the wardship of her child by bequest of her husband, with 100*l.* to pay for her. Was under the necessity of coming here within a fortnight after her husband's decease, who having sold his house, she has made bold to use Challoner's during the weeks she tarries here. Her cousin Beaumont, Mr. Drue Drurie, Mr. Thomas Sackville, her brother, Mr. John Farnham, and her brother Francis and his wife, whom she found here, are supping with her to make her merry. His writings which her husband had she will keep safely until he returns.—From his house at St. Jones (John's), 26 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Mr. Drue Drury desires to be commended.
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

Sept. 27. 707. The QUEEN'S DECLARATION.*

Complaints have been brought to her from a multitude of the King's subjects in Normandy of their persecution by the Duke of Aumale and the adherents of the house of Guise, and considering the King cannot succour them, by reason of the Guisians, she has thought good to send a number of her subjects into Normandy to land at Dieppe and Havre-de-Grace. She has commanded them to defend these towns and such others as they can from ruin. In manifestation hereof she has caused this declaration to be sealed with the great seal, which is delivered to her lieutenant, to be by him shown to all the French King's subjects.

Draft by Cecil, and dated and endd. by him. Pp. 4.

Sept. 27. 708. Draft translation of the above into French. Hampton Court, [blank] Sept. 1562.
Endd. Pp. 6.

Sept. 27. 709. Fair copy of the above translation into French. Hampton Court, 27 Sept. 1562.
Endd. Pp. 5.

* A French version of this paper from the Cottonian MS. Calig E. v., is printed by Forbes, ii. 79.

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710. M. DE FOIX to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

Has been informed about wrongs sustained in Brittany by the English. Three weeks ago he sent an express message about this matter to the French King, who at once ordered the Duke D'Etampes to inquire into it, who wrote that he had caused restitution to be made. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 28. **711.** POYNINGS and VAUGHAN to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

This day, at 8 a.m., they embarked all the soldiers, and take this tide to St. Helen's, and remain there till 5 o'clock at night, then take their voyage to Newhaven. They have taken from hence the master gunner and five others to serve the turn until the Master of the Ordnance comes. The Master Treasurer has but 100*l.* towards paying the soldiers.—Ports-mouth, 28 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

[Sept. 28.] **712.** CUTHBERT VAUGHAN to CECIL.

1. Knowing the desire the Queen has that this enterprise should have good effect, he has reminded Mr. Poynings to lose no time, although all things were not in such readiness as was requisite. At 8 a.m. they had all embarked, yet they will not hoist sail until 8 p.m. In all things hitherto has found Poynings, of a contrary opinion; and if he stands so precisely to follow every branch and jot of the articles he fears it will breed discord between the French and the English. He thought it necessary this morning, not only to take the duty of his own band at embarking, but of others, as appertains to his office. Mr. Poynings, under pretence of speed, offered by force to restrain him, although time served from 6 a.m. until 5 p.m., when it was only two hours' work to embark the whole number.

2. He is not meet nor able to serve with Poynings in matters of such importance as these; he therefore beseeches Cecil to provide some other in his place, and he will bestow his travail until the Earl of Warwick come. He would not bear the trouble of mind that he has had here since his arrival for any earthly thing, and yet in danger to bear the fault of others.—Monday. *Signed.*

3. P.S.—Asks for instructions, signed by the Queen, concerning the exercising of his office whilst he remains.

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. and dated. Pp. 4.

[Sept. 28.] **713.** ORDERS for the ENGLISH SOLDIERS in NEWHAVEN.

Forbes, ii. 87.

1. On their arrival in the church or market place they shall give thanks to God. They shall behave courteously towards the French. None shall take any victuals, etc. by violence from the French upon pain of death. None shall quarrel with the French. None, of whatsoever degree he be (being English), shall draw any weapon within the town. Any English who shall draw his weapon or fight without the

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town shall lose his right hand. Any soldier that gives a blow within the town shall lose his hand. No soldier shall pass the precinct of the town without license of his captain. No soldier shall steal any weapon to the value of sixpence upon pain of death. Any soldier swearing any detestable or horrible oath, or found drunk, shall receive six days' imprisonment for the first offence, and pay one day's wages to him that shall present the same; and for the second offence shall receive ten days' imprisonment and be banished the town. None shall use any unlawful game, viz., as dice, cards, tables, making or marring, upon pain of six days' imprisonment. Any soldier taken out of his lodgings without his sword and dagger shall receive one day's imprisonment, and pay one day's wages to him that takes him. None shall lend money upon any weapon or armour upon pain of ten days' imprisonment and the loss of money so lent. No captain shall take in his band any that belongs to another captain, or that is discharged for disorder, without the consent of his late captain. Any soldier that leaves his watch before he is lawfully discharged, if it be in scout or on the walls, shall suffer death; if he be of the search or market watch he shall lose both his ears and be banished the town. No soldier shall keep any woman other than his wife upon pain

2. Set forth by Sir Adrian Poynings, lieutenant to the Queen, in the absence of the Earl of Warwick.

Copy. Pp. 3.

[Sept. 28.] 714. Another copy of the above, omitting several of the concluding articles.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Sept. 29. 715. RICHARD CLOUGH to CHALLONER.

1. Sent his last letter twenty days since, enclosing a bill of exchange for 1,420 ducats and seven and half rials, together with other letters. Since which he has received his of the 13th and 21st ult., which he has sent into England. Is sorry that he has been so ill handled for money by Francisco Bravo, but the same has been done here upon several occasions. Delivered Challoner's money to Fleming on the 1st June, but could not get the bill for a long time after. Nevertheless they are Challoner's friends, for upon the receipt of his last letter the writer went to Fleming and showed him how ill Challoner had been used, whereupon he showed Francisco Bravo's letters, who wrote that he was sorry that Fleming had charged him with the payment of the money at the Court, as there was none to be had, and that money was worth five and six per cent. at the Court. If the writer knew that Challoner would take order for his money in the fairs, he could find men who would take it, and it would be more to his profit; but no man will meddle with it when payment is made at the Court.

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2. From the 20th to the 24th inst., the Germans were passing the Rhine between Mentz and Oppenheim, being 3,500 horsemen and 5,000 footmen, all gunners, to serve the Prince of Condé; M. D'Andelot is their general. The Landgrave is making a new army, but to what purpose is unknown. Maximilian was crowned King of Bohemia at Prague about the 16th inst., and on the 10th of October, the Emperor, his son, and the Princes of the Empire, are to meet at Frankfort, where Maximilian is to be crowned King of the Romans.

3. Perceives by letters of the 12th inst. from England, that 10,000 men are in readiness to pass over to France; and it is reported in England (and also here), that Rouen, Dieppe, and Newhaven are promised to be delivered to the English.

4. Sends enclosed twenty-five dozen of the best lute strings he could get. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 5.

Sept. 29. **716.** VALENTINE BROWN to CECIL.

1. Has despatched Captains Read and Brickewell, and Mr. Goodall, and asks him to further such as Sir Robert Brandlinge and Mr. Anderson shall appoint there to sue for the money which they lent for setting forward this service.

2. When Mr. Brian Fitzwilliam was here lately, to discharge the soldiers of the town, the writer was forced to lend him 50*l.* above his duties.—Newcastle, 29 Sept. 1562.

3. P. S.—In his last letters to him he wrote his opinion touching his [Cecil's] cause; and promises that when his wife returns from Tynemouth he will advertise him what they have learned therein; the party and her mother being presently there at the christening of Lady Percy's daughter. *Signed.*

Orig. The P.S. in Brown's hol. P. 1.

Sept. 29. **717.** CHARGES at BERWICK.

1. The money due to Captains Read, and Brickewell, and their bands, upon their setting forth from Berwick to Newhaven, from Christmas 1561 to the 29 Sept. 1562, amounts to 3,148*l.* 12*s.*, whereof the Treasurer of Berwick paid them 2,740*l.*; also 518*l.* 12*s.* borrowed of Sir Robert Brandling and Mr. Anderson; and 398*l.* 16*s.* borrowed for their transportation and imprests.

2. Richard Goodall, who is sent with the bands, has received his wages to the 29 Sept. last, without any further imprest.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 30. **718.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Since the Queen's arrival at Aberdeen they have consulted how to reform this country. It was thought best

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to begin at the head, and that the Earl of Huntly shall either submit himself and deliver up his disobedient son, John Gordon, in whose name all these pageants have been wrought, or utterly to use all force against him for the subverting of his house for ever. For this purpose she remains here a good space, and has levied 120 arquebusiers, and sent to Lothian and Fife for the Master of Lindsey, Grange, and Ormiston. Her purpose is to take the two houses held against her, for which purpose she has a cannon within 16 miles all ready, and other pieces there are in this town sufficient.

2. It is worth writing how this cannon came into these parts. In the Duke's government none was so great with him as the earl of Huntly, then Lieutenant, who to give this people a greater terror obtained to have a cannon to lie in Strathbogie, which stood always in the middle of the court a terrible sight to as many as entered the house, or who had offended the Earl. This cannon, three days before the Queen should come there, was carried into a cellar; but she knowing that it belonged to her, sent to the Earl to cause it to be carried four miles to a place appointed. Captain Hay was sent with this message on the twenty-fifth, and returned with the answer that not only that which was her own but also his body and goods were at her command. He found it strange that he should be so hardly dealt with for his sons offences, whereunto he was never privy; and for the taking of the houses that were held against her, he would be the first to hazard his body. These and other like words, mingled with many tears and sobs, he desired to be reported to his dear mistress from her most obedient subject; and that though the time was short to mount the cannon and carry it to the place appointed, yet his obedience should appear therein. "The lady his wife with heavy cheer leadeth the messenger into her holy chapel, fair and trimly hanged, all ornaments and mass-ropes ready lying upon the altar, with cross and candles standing upon it, and said unto him: Good friend, you see here the envy that is borne unto my husband; would he have forsaken God and his religion, as those who are now about the Queen's grace and have the whole guiding of her have done, my husband had never been put at as now he is. God, saith she, and He that is upon this holy altar, whom I believe in, will, I am sure, save us, and let our true-meaning hearts be known; and as I have said unto you, so I pray you let it be said unto your mistress. My husband was ever obedient unto her, and so will die her faithful subject." She also desired him to report what she said to his mistress. The first part of the message was told to the council, and the rest in secret to the Queen, to move her heart to pity. She knows so many of their conceits that she does not believe a word of either, and so declared the same herself unto her council, whereat there has been much good pastime.

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3. He has conveyed out of his house the chief of his substance, and it is not yet resolved whether his house shall be the first beseiged. His friends have clean left him. Quietly there favour him the Earls of Athol and Sutherland, who both are with the Queen. Hears nothing more of the Duke or Bothwell.

4. Against the 6th Oct. the justice court is appointed. If so many be convicted as are justly accused, there will be such a reformation in these north parts as never was seen. Men have great hope that the Earl of Murray will do much good in this country. His power of men is great, and the revenue esteemed 1,000 marks a year; the country, pleasant. The place called Ternawe is very ruinous, save the halle, very fair and large. The last Earl was King James the Fifth's bastard brother, who was much beloved; since that time the whole country has been under the Earl of Huntly.

5. Touching the Laird of Findlater there is a strange history, which the writer believes to be true. There was one Findlater, who was master of the household to the Queen Mother, who had commission many times to confer with Cecil and the Commissioners at their being at Edinburgh. He was disinherited by his father, and his land given to John Gordon, second son of the Earl of Huntly. Two causes moved his father thus to do. One, that he solicited his father's wife to dishonesty, not only with himself but with other men. The other, that he took purpose with others to take his father and put him into a dark house, and there keep him waking until he became stark mad; and that being done, he thought to enter into possession of the house and land. Sure tokens being given that this was true, his father (by the persuasion of his wife, who was a Gordon,) gave the whole land to John Gordon, who after Findlater's death married her. God plagued the iniquity of the same woman; for within a month of her marriage John Gordon cast his fantasy to another, and because he would not depart from the land, which was all her's for her lifetime, he locked her up in a close chamber, where she remains. This is one of the chief causes why he enterprised such things as he has done, thinking he would be forced to set her at liberty and forego the land whilst she lived.

6. There is great difficulty in getting letters conveyed. Many times it costs him to send to Berwick more than two days' allowance. Writes in favour of the bearer, Mr. Graham. This Queen writes to Queen Elizabeth, and Lethington to Cecil. He has been especially moved to write, though he knows this Queen has no goodwill to write of the matter, which is that the Master of Maxwell is prisoner to the Earl of Northumberland, with whom he has been at least four months, and cannot get the favour either to return or be put to some reasonable ransom. His friends, his father, the Earl of Murray, the Earl of Argyll, and others, desire Cecil

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to be a means that he be put to some reasonable ransom, so that he should not be forced to come to and fro twice or thrice a year. Whilst it was in controversy whose prisoner he was, he favoured the Earl of Northumberland's part, thinking to have found more favour at his hand than at Lord Grey's.—Aberdeen, 30 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 8.

[Sept. 30.] **719.** The QUEEN to EDWARD ORMSBY.

He shall embark with 400 soldiers for Newhaven, where 400 more will meet him from Portsmouth, who shall come thither by pinnaces and the benefit of oars and the tides. If he pass to Newhaven with 400, he is to send the remaining 200 to Dieppe. Let Armigil Wade see this letter and aid him.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 30. **720.** OUTLAY for FRANCE.

Received by two warrants 5,000*l.*, whereof for Portsmouth is prested 2,379*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, and for Rye 1,128*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; sum total, 3,507*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

Orig. P. 1.

Sept. 30. **721.** RICHARD CLOUGH to CHALLONER.

1. Received the packet enclosed from Robert Farnham Challoner's servant, the last of September. The English shipped for France on the 27th inst. Is departing for Germany about affairs of the Queen, and expecting to remain there about two months. Has given his fellow, John Conyes, a commission to write to Challoner by every post.

2. The Germans have passed towards France, and the people of Brabant are much offended that they must have Bishops, who are looked for daily.—Antwerp, 30 Sept. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

[Sept.] **722.** INTELLIGENCES from ITALY.

1. Letters from Constantinople state that the Turk is in good health, and purposes to go to Adrianopole next spring. The Georgians have asked aid against the Sofi, The daughter of the Signior has made advances towards Aly Bascio, who has excused himself.

2. It is written from Rome that the Pope expects the arrival of the Cardinal of Lorraine and the French Bishops at the Council. It is reported in the Consistory that the French army has gained many successes over the Huguenots. The election of the future Pope is urged. The Legates are favourably spoken of, especially the Cardinal of Mantua. The galleys of Count Frederic Borromeo are about to leave Civita Vecchia for Naples.

3. On the 16th, at Messina, it was reported that Mustafa

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had been killed by certain Christian renegades, and his galley sunk.

4. At Prague, on the 20th, the King of Bohemia was crowned, and the Queen on the 22nd, with great rejoicings. They will be at Frankfort on 20th October.*

Orig. Ital. Pp. 3.

[Sept.] 723. ——— to ——— †

P. S.—Has received his letters of 12 Sept. Maximilian and his Queen were crowned on 20 Sept. at Prague.

Ital. P. 1.

October. 724. INSTRUCTIONS to Sir RICHARD LEE ‡
Forbes, ii. 104.

1. If the wind does not serve to carry him to Newhaven, he shall try to arrive at Dieppe, of which he shall consider the state of the town and the forts, and confer with the principal English captain, and then depart to Newhaven.

2. At his arrival there, he shall confer with Poynings, and view the fortifications; and show Poynings and the Controller what is necessary to be done; he shall then certify the Queen or the Council, and only abide till he receives an answer, which shall be sent without delay.

Draft by Cecil. P. 1.

October. 725. INSTRUCTIONS to Sir ADRIAN POYNINGS §

He shall confer with Lee on the state of the fortifications of Newhaven, and shall induce the captains to lay their hands to such things as may be done with their labours, and therein to give an example to their soldiers.

Draft in Cecil's hol. P. 1.

[October.] 726. ——— to the QUEEN.

Begs that a muster may be taken of the 400 arquebusiers who are with the Count De Montgomery at Havre. Also that he may have vessels to transport his men to Honfleur to join the Prince, and that the Scottish horsemen who have come to him from Dieppe, may be allowed to serve under him.

Orig. [?] Endd. by Cecil: St. Maria. Fr. Pp. 2.

[October.] 727. NEWS from NEWHAVEN. ||

Their troubles and enemies multiply, and no succour appears. They sent again to Dieppe for one of their bands and such soldiers as are assembled to come hither. ¶ The merchants, who should have brought armour, have not yet

* The remainder of this paper has been cut off.

† A fragment of about a quarter of a leaf.

‡ On the same leaf with the article following.

§ On the same sheet of paper as the last article.

|| Possibly sent from Rouen to Newhaven.

¶ In the margin of the English copy (see next No.) is written, "These be the men suspected."

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arrived. No prey happens to a sleeping fox. Asks him, to hasten them. The bearer will inform him of their news here.

Orig. [?]. Fr. P. 1.

[October.] 728. Translation of the above into English.
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[October.] 729. The ENVOYS of the COUNT OF OLDENBURG to CECIL.

1. Have read his questions, some of which could only be fully answered by the Count himself, for which purpose some trusty person should be sent as her agent, They can affirm however that he will serve her against Antichrist.

2. Nevertheless they will reply as they best can to his questions. He will enlist his forces in his own dominions and elsewhere. They cannot certainly say when he could lead his army into France (for Antichrist has his followers even in Germany); probably within a month he could be on the French frontier. He has experienced captains, whose names they cannot yet give. The pay depends on the numbers and service. Many men-at-arms and lancers will serve, who are accustomed to have double pay, and the officers, gentlemen, and others expect good pay. It is usual to add supplementary pay to each ensign. The pay of each bombardier used to be four gold crowns of twenty-four Brabant stivers each per mensem; but they will not serve for less than six now. The Count can furnish cannon and all necessaries himself. If the Queen desires it, he will serve with 4,000 horse. With respect to the pay, they hear that she used to give to a much inferior person 4,000 crowns per annum. He and his men must be paid in English money, with one month's pay for travelling money.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 4.

[October.] 730. The ENVOYS of the COUNT OF OLDENBURG to CECIL.

Yesterday evening (as commanded) they waited for him until 7 o'clock, and this morning they were at his door at daybreak. Learning that he was busy at the court, they went thither, but were not admitted. They ask him to obtain a reply from the Queen. If nothing but their passports is given to them, still they hope that they may carry away some signification of their having performed properly their message. *Signed:* Albert Hardenburg and John Drostro, Envoys of Christopher, Count of Oldenburg.

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Oct. 1. 731. MAITLAND to CECIL.

Lest the truth should not be reported to him, he has commanded the bearer to declare how every thing has come to pass. The matter is nothing so difficult as some would make it. Doubts not but that whatever has chanced contrary to their expectations, will redound to the Queen's honour and

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commodity. The Earl of Huntly will plead not guilty, and seems to charge the youth and folly of his children with what ever is amiss. If any fault be his, it may be thought to have proceeded from too great simplicity rather than any craft or malice; specially by so many as have had experience of how he has always been accustomed to deal. Would be glad to hear what Cecil has heard of these matters, and his opinion. They long to hear the issue of this matter of France. All things in religion go right here. Earnestly recommends the bearer and his cause, wherein he has bestowed so much charge, besides the loss of his goods in the ship. He has also a packet of letters from the Queen to M. Peguillon, which she desires to be sent into France.—Aberdeen, 1 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

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733. LORD HUME to the EARL OF MURRAY.

John Selby, the porter of Berwick, Lord Grey's deputy, is very unreasonable, because a thief (who was delivered for a bill of Scotland) is stolen away. Desires that he will confer with Randolph. *Signed:* Alexander Hume.—1 Oct. 1562.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

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733. The QUEEN to POYNYNGS and VAUGHAN.

The wind being easterly the ships there that can pass with the aid of oars might be freighted with 400 or 500 soldiers and pass to Newhaven, which number might be sent under Vaughan; and others being at Rye, she has given orders to Captain Ormsby to pass over with 400 soldiers to Newhaven, if the wind does not speedily change to the north or west. They are to consider this device, and cause it to be put into execution, if by the masters of the ships it be thought convenient. Poynyngs is to devise some good order for the captains and soldiers to use themselves orderly at their entry into Newhaven.

Hol. Draft by Cecil, and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 2.

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734. HENRY KILLIGREW to CECIL.

Has written sundry letters by way of Portsmouth and Rye. The Governor here has intelligence that the camp is before Rouen, which he would fain succour. Desires that men be speedily sent, and that those at Portsmouth be embarked in the six or seven ships belonging to the Queen. Those who are with Ormsby are sufficient to warrant this town. All his policy cannot assure the people here, because they see other ships arrive daily from the west, and they do not hear from Cecil, nor from Portsmouth, since he came hither. The people of Rouen are in good courage, and the Governor here warrants the same if he may enter with his men, which he will adventure immediately upon the landing of the English, and the writer has promised to go with him.—Newhaven, 1 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

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735. HENRY KILLIGREW to CECIL.

1. Since his last letter (which left here yesterday at noon), there arrived here a galley from Rouen, and M. De Mauvisier from the Court, sent to Beauvais from the Queen Mother, with great offers, if he would impeach the landing of our men. He saw the letters (which were sent immediately to Portsmouth to the Vidame), and heard Mauvisier's answer; which was, that he should not leave the town until he could carry assured news of the Englishmen's arrival. The galley came for arquebuses, powder, shot, and six brass pieces, which were embarked this morning, and shall depart this day, with the Countess of Montgomery and her children.

2. The galley brought news that at Rouen they looked for a siege within two days. If it is lost, Cecil must double his garrisons at Dieppe and Newhaven, keep the seas, and victual them both by force. He must hasten the forces that are to come over, and have in mind the soldiers of Berwick, for there will be need of them if the siege comes to Newhaven or Dieppe.

3. At Rouen there are 2,000 men, besides the citizens, who will not take any composition. The Queen Mother would it had cost her 100,000 crowns to have Montgomery out of Rouen; because his hardiness, after her judgment, will be the destruction of that town.

4. Has not heard from Portsmouth since he left. Their lingering is like to put the whole in hazard.

5. The soldiers here and at Dieppe mind, upon the landing of the English, to go to Rouen; but if the siege be there before landing, they must enter by water, which they cannot very well do without the help of the galley and the brigantine. It is requisite to send pioneers and engineers, and as many more as came in the first navy, with speed. The Governor here does rather doubt this town than Rouen, for there are not here at present 500 soldiers. The French victuallers came in good time. It is said that a garrison arrives this night or to-morrow at Harfleur and Montevillier. If the English land in time, it will ruin the house of Guise and force them to make agreement.

6. In the King's camp they have proclaimed the Edict of January; the Cardinal of Lorraine has gone to Trent; and the Duke of Guise has gone to Nanteuil. Beauvais answered Mauvisier in the presence of all the captains, that he should not depart until he saw the Englishmen landed; so the Queen Mother might be assured none of her practices could abuse them. News came from Dieppe this morning of the landing of certain Scots for their aid, and more expected. The galley from Rouen brought news that they expected no succour from England; which grew by means of Villiers that was stayed at Rye; but the galley shall carry more assured news to them, having seen our victuallers arrive. At Rouen they have printed the declaration. De la Haye sent it by one that came from the Prince; it is carried to Orleans

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and has done much good there, and will do more if the men come.

7. Is now factotum till the rest come; he means harbinger, stower of victuals, and sheep keeper. M. De la Ferte's wife is here for religion, and hopes to embark for London this day or to-morrow.—Newhaven, 1 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 9.

Oct. 1. **736.** HENRY KILLIGREW to POYNYNGS.

1. They have intelligence now that the siege is before Rouen, which makes them here more desirous for his [Poynnyngs'] arrival, Requests him to send some from Rye, because these men are desperate. If the wind prevents them sailing from Portsmouth, then those at Rye should repair hither, else these men will be out of courage. They will go to the aid of Rouen immediately Poynnyngs arrives and will abide, although the camp come hither, which they suspect will hinder the English landing.

2. If Poynnyngs has not departed, he requests him to write to the Court for Portinary, and some pioneers, and for one of the galleys, for he will have need of all three here.—Newhaven, 1 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

3. Poynnyngs is to tell his soldiers that unless they make speed the French will eat their victuals. He is to bring as many gunners as he can, there being great need of them.

4. P.S.—M. De Mauvisier left yesterday afternoon, and was willed to abide his answer at Honfleur. This morning a messenger came from M. De Vassy (who is at Harfleur), and made great offers to the Governor of Newhaven in the Queen Mother's name, viz., that the camp should retire from Normandy, and he be made Governor of Rouen, and have the Order, with 50 men of arms, &c., if he would not allow the English to enter; but he intends to surrender this place to the Queen.

5. At dinner this day he received news from Dieppe, from M. De Briquemault, how the camp was before Rouen. The messenger from Dieppe said it was the Queen's pleasure that those who were at Rye should not remove until those of Portsmouth were entered here, which discomforted those who were privy to the news.

6. If those men at Rye with Ormsby came hither it would be sufficient to save this town until the rest came, and dispatch those here to the aid of Rouen. If Rouen is won, the 3,000 men, and 1,000 labourers will be well employed here. The soldiers of Berwick should be remembered. All these matters would have been out of doubt if the men at Portsmouth had departed upon Sunday or Monday last, when the wind served. They doubt Rouen, and the fear they have of the camp coming hither is the cause of their not sending to the aid thereof.—Newhaven, 1 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 7.

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Oct. 1. **737.** POYNYNGS to CECIL.

Understands by Mr. Kelway's letters that Cecil has had doubts of his letters of the 27th ult., which came to Portsmouth after his departure upon Monday last. This morning they were upon the seas by 7 o'clock, and continued until 11 o'clock contending with the wind, and at last were compelled to return hither.—Portsmouth, 1 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.*

[Oct. 1.] **738.** [POYNYNGS to CECIL.]

The wind not being good yesterday afternoon, he rode to Southwick to the Vidame, and talked with him concerning the articles. Finds he is not willing that they should be sent, but rather thinks that those which Cecil sent first should be proclaimed, which will please the people; whereupon he would have them enter the town, demanding none of their forts, but freely, as of good will. Thus they will, of their own consent, deliver the town into their hands.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Oct. 1. **739.** POYNYNGS to CECIL.

1. Forgot to mention two special things; one is a minister, which he spoke of to the Earl of Warwick, who promised to send one hither ere this. The other is the Treasurer.—Portsmouth, 1 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Desires a commission for the punishment of the soldiers, otherwise he will not be able to keep any order amongst them.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 1. **740.** VAUGHAN to CECIL.

1. From last night until noon this day they have been upon the sea striving with the wind, and they have little hope it will serve them until Saturday or Sunday. Mr. Poynyngs is very loath to swerve in any point from his direction. Hopes Cecil will provide some one else in his place.

2. Wrote to the Earl of Warwick a few orders requisite to be put in use at their landing at Newhaven, which (after Lord Robert and Cecil had corrected), he requested might be sent to Poynyngs, as from the Earl of Warwick. It would be very necessary that Poynyngs had his commission for punishing offenders, otherwise it will be in vain to give orders.—5 o'clock p.m., 1 Oct., in Portsmouth, 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.*

Oct. 1. **741.** ABINGTON to CECIL.

1. Has spoken to Mr. Morley, to provide shipping for the Earl of Warwick and 400 men.

2. On Monday, the 28th ult., Poynyngs and all the captains and soldiers left the haven, but were obliged to return the following night. They took with them between four and six

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days' victuals for all their soldiers, and he victualled 17 ships which have in them 199 marines, to the full of 14 days.

3. Also shipped wheat, biscuit, beer, beef, powdered bacon, oxen and sheep alive, and wood, all of which arrived safely on Michaelmas day. As those ships return to Portsmouth he will lade them again from hence with victuals.

4. His clerks there have mended one brewhouse, so they can now brew 10 tuns of beer at once. They have in store there already 300 tuns of beer, which will serve 3,000 men for 40 days. The bakehouses being very small, they have begun to make a large one, which will be finished before next Saturday.

—Portsmouth, Thursday morning, 1 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

5. P. S.—This morning, Poynyngs, with all the captains and soldiers, left for Newhaven.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 1. **742.** MONEY for NEWHAVEN.

Delivered at Portsmouth 1,400*l.*, whereof for the pay there to the captains and bands, the Master of the Ordnance, Henry Stranguishe, and the Provost Marshal, 1,296*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, so there remains in hand 103*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

Copy. P. 1.

Oct. 1. **743.** DIEGO PEREZ to his COUSIN JUAN MANCEBO.

Inquiries respecting Mari Martinez and Miguel De Velasco, his cousin. Professions of regard and thanks for services rendered.—London, 1 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Span. Pp. 2.

Oct. 1. **744.** DIEGO PEREZ to his COUSIN ANTONIO PEREZ.

Letters sent by way of Flanders to Juan Cuerton at Bilboa, will be carefully delivered. Commendations to friends.—London, 1 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add.: To his cousin Antonio Perez, in the house of Dr. Medel. Span. Pp. 2.

Oct. 1. **745.** DIEGO PEREZ to the INQUISITOR YBARRA.

1. These letters go by Bilboa, to the care of Juan Cuerton. The Queen here has declared for the Huguenots in France, and sends 3,000 troops from Portsmouth and 1,000 from Rye, which are to land at Havre and Dieppe. She has published a declaration to the effect that 6,000 additional troops are about to be embarked for the assistance of the French King against the persons who have usurped his authority, meaning the House of Guise. The Ambassador has remonstrated with her in the name of his master, but she is resolute. Much of this is directed against Spain. There are many more Catholics than heretics here.

2. It is reported that the bastard brother of the Queen of Scots (who has much influence with her) has killed one of her chaplains. The Catholic Bishops and other chief personages

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- Oct. 1. whom this Queen keeps in prison here, remain there without any hope of liberty. The relations of Francisco De Arbieta who are here, have been most kind ; his mother is the chief Catholic lady here.—London, 1 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: To Ybarra, at Calahorra. *Span. Pp. 3.*
- Oct. 1. **746.** DIEGO PEREZ to JOHN CUERTON.
Wishes to be informed as to the arrival of certain letters. Will write again shortly. The relatives of Francisco De Arbieta have been very kind ; in whose favour the Spanish Ambassador writes to the Inquisitors. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add.: To Juan Cortun [*sic*], at Bilboa. *Span. Pp. 2.*
- Oct. 1. **747.** DIEGO PEREZ to his BROTHER PEDRO PEREZ.
Immediately upon his arrival write to announce his safety. Is in good health, and hopes soon to leave. Hopes that the education of the children and their sister will not be neglected. The English have found out what he is. Has become friends with three of them by means of a few reals and some good wine. Thinks of sending "the pewter" to Doctor Medel with 100*l.* on his own account, which will be money well laid out. The girl will keep it clean ; some day it will be more effective, if she is worth anything. Commendations to their brothers.—London, 1 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Span. Pp. 2.
- Oct. 1. **748.** CLOUGH to CHALLONER.
Since writing the enclosed, has received his packet of the 13th of September, from Spain. Marvels that he had not received his bill of exchange for his money delivered to John Fleming on the 1st of June, as two were sent ; encloses another. Is surprised at Francisco Bravo's ill usage of him touching his money.—Antwerp, 1 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.
- Oct. 1. **749.** VERTUSIUS, PROVOST OF DEVENTER, to CECIL.
Having heard of Cecil's virtue and learning from Mr. Cobham, he makes bold to write to him. Has a secret of the greatest importance, which it is necessary that the Queen should know without delay. As Cecil cannot come to him, and as he cannot go into England, desires that a gentleman may be sent with full authority to confer with him. Suggests Mr. George Cobham, whom he knows. Goes in two days' time to Frankfort, and, after the convention is finished, to Aix-la-Chappelle.—Cologne, Cal. 1 Oct. '62. *Signed V. G.**
Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil: By Mr. Cobham. *Lat. Pp. 3.*

* In Cecil's writing : Johannes Vertusius prepositus Daventrensis.

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Oct. 2. 750.
Forbes, ii. 84.

The KING OF FRANCE to the QUEEN.

By the treaty of Cateau Cambresis it is stipulated that neither of the parties shall afford aid to the rebellious subjects of the other. Has been advertised that many of his subjects are presently in England, amongst whom are the Sieur De Maligny, the Vidame of Chartres, La Haye, the Sieurs De St. Aubin, De la Rocque, and De Vertigny, Jourdemare, Master of the Artillery at Havre, Jehan Fercy, Bouchart, the Bailly of Dieppe, &c. He requires her to deliver up these persons to M. De Foix, his Ambassador.—Gaillon, 2 Oct. 1562. *Signed* : Charles,—Bourdin.

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

Oct. 2. 751.
Forbes, ii. 84.

The QUEEN to POYNYNGS.

Upon his arrival at Newhaven, Beauvais, the Captain there, will depart with all soldiers and captains, as he may have money to pay them. She has given order that 1,000*l.* be sent him by Dennis, whereof he shall pay Beauvais 300*l.*, using therein the knowledge of Killigrew. The remaining 600*l.* [*sic*], if he find it to the advancement of her service, is to be paid to Beauvais, and by him delivered to the Captain of Dieppe. If Vaughan shall pass over before him, the 300*l.* is to be delivered to him, and paid to Beauvais in the manner aforesaid.

Draft in Cecil's hol., and dated and endd. by him. Pp. 2.

Oct. 2. 752. M. DE FOIX to CECIL.

Is grieved to hear of the wrongs done to the English merchants in France, but more so that the Queen is preparing to take possession of some towns in Normandy, contrary to her oath and the treaty of peace, and her promise to him and M. De Vielleville. Will give the bearer a letter to the King, from whom he will receive a safe conduct to go into Bretagne.—London, 2 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

[Oct. 3] 753. The QUEEN to POYNYNGS.

Ormsby was lately addressed to Dieppe with 400 men; trusts that the Earl of Warwick will not be long. Captains Read and Brickwell will shortly arrive with 250 from Berwick.

Hol. Draft by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 3. 754.
Fortes, ii. 85.

VAUGHAN to CECIL.

1. He and Poynyngs differ respecting the receiving of Newhaven; Poynyngs should carry with him the device of the Vidame under the Great Seal, that it may be proclaimed. Poynyngs being specially appointed to receive it, thinks he may not proclaim it without further commission, otherwise than by himself at his coming; and so has willed him not to meddle with the receipt of the charge of the town, artillery, or munition before his arrival, but to aid them in the mean-

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time. The writer will not refuse to receive possession of the castle, or anything else that they offer.

2. Began this letter yesternight, but being ill he finished it this morning; now entering the barque, he cannot so largely certify him [Cecil] of all things. There is now a good wind; he trusts they shall go together. Sails in the Swallow. "God maintain her wings." — Portsmouth, 3 Oct. 1562. "Saturday at four o'clock in the morning." *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 3. **755.** TROOPS for FRANCE.

1. A note of the numbers sent to Newhaven from Portsmouth 3rd Oct., viz., Sir Adrian Poyning's 213, Cuthbert Vaughan 213, William Bromefeld 158, Turner 211, Leighton 211, Zouche 211, Morton 211, Haward's band 211, Gilbert Erth 211, Stranguish 80, Barry 11. Total, 1,931.

2. Sent from Rye to Newhaven; Captain Ormsby 211, Thomas Kemiss 105; Cookson 105. Total, 421. Total to Newhaven 2,352.

3. Sent to Dieppe; Captain Wyndebank 100, Captain Barton, 100.

4. Sent from Portsmouth to Newhaven; Mr. Blunt 105, Parkinson 105, Warde 105, Sawle 105. Total, 420. Mr. Whittingham two servants.

5. Sent to Newhaven from Rye; Captain Rede 100, Captain Brickwell 100.

Orig., in Cecil's hol. and endd. by him. Pp. 2.

Oct. 3. **756.** M. DE BEAUVOIR to the QUEEN MOTHER.

Forbes, ii. 96.

Could not send M. De Mauvissier sooner with the news of the arrival of 4,000 English at Dieppe and other places; 4,000 more are expected to-morrow or shortly after under the Earl of Warwick, with 1,200 horse. Is sure that when she hears of the agreement which has been made with them she will be marvellously content, as their only object in coming is the glory of God and the deliverance of the King, whereof the protestations of the Queen of England ought to satisfy her. If she allows her anger to be excited against them by those who, having ruined this kingdom, seek further to destroy that of Jesus Christ, it will be the quickest way of aiding the desires of those who seek to hazard her domination. As some may try to turn this announcement into a menace, he denies that it is meant as such. The most assured means for peace and quiet would be for her to punish the Guises for their crimes. For their own part they are determined not to reject the assistance which God has sent them, and that if any are to be ruined it shall be their enemies, or at least the ruin shall be common to both parties. The Prince of Condé is ready to obey her, and the intentions of the Queen of England are honourable.

Copy, in a French hand, dated and endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 4.

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Oct. 3. **757.** Another copy of the preceding, in a French hand.
Endd.: Oct. 7. *Fr.* Pp. 4.

Oct. 3. **758.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.

1. Has received his three letters.
2. Solchaga and Martin Deborgoa say that he has shown them great kindness.
3. Withepole arrived in Dartmouth on the 12th ult. Trusts that Master White arrived in London long ago. Moffett informed him that he left Saint Sebastian five days ago in a ship for Bristol.
4. None of the Queen's men are, nor ever were, before either Calais or Rouen.
5. Wrote him some days since by a young man who went to Mistress Clarencius with his two firkins of butter, and which the writer bought here for him. Will buy some cheeses for him; has sent to Shropshire for some.—Bilboa, 3 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner.* Pp. 4.

Oct. 3. **759.** [MARSILIO DELLA CROCE] to JOHN SHERS.

M. De Bordiglione, the French Legate in Piedmont, has refused to obey the patent for the restitution of the four fortresses ordered to be delivered to the Duke of Savoy, upon the plea that it was signed only by the King and Queen. In the writer's opinion the Duke will not recover them except by force. The intelligence of the death of Bajazet is confirmed. The marriage of the Duke of Ferrara with a daughter of the Emperor is considered certain.—Venice, 3 Oct. 1562. *Signed, but the signature torn off.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add.*: To Shers, in London. *Ital.* Pp. 2.

Oct. 4. **760.** POYNYNGS and VAUGHAN to the QUEEN.

Forbes, ii. 88.

1. They sailed from Portsmouth Haven on Saturday at 7 a.m., the wind being N.E.; and on Sunday they entered the roads at 3 p.m., and immediately landed as many men as they could with that tide. Their arrival was joyful to Beauvois, the gentlemen, and the town. They conferred with Beauvois, of her writing under her seal, which he liked very well, and said he would cause it to be proclaimed. He offered to deliver the castle and the town, which they requested to be respited till the next day in consequence of their late arrival.
2. The same night they supped with him, and he declared the good news which he had received from Rouen, being partly besieged by M. D'Aumale. The King and his mother are in the camp. No battery is laid thereto yet, nor will they be able if the town continues in its strength and courage by the comforting of the Count Montgomery. At their coming to-

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wards the shore certain of Harfleur and Montivilliers came to the cliff side to view their entry; Beauvois sent fifty horse to encounter them, who took twenty-five prisoners, and slew twenty more.—Newhaven, 4 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 4. **761.** POYNYNGS and VAUGHAN to the COUNCIL.

Containing the same intelligence as their letter to the Queen of the same date, but omitting the account of the skirmish between the troops of M. De Beauvois and those of Harfleur.—Newhaven, 4 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 4. **762.** POYNYNGS to CECIL.

Reminds him of the money for the payment of the soldiers here, and also of the commission which he requested at his departure.—Newhaven, 4 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 4. **763.** VAUGHAN to CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 89.

1. Poynyngs and he have informed the Queen of their safe arrival.

2. Cannot express the joy of the soldiers and inhabitants here, at their arrival. If Rouen should be surprised it might give the French suspicion on their part that the Queen means but an appearance of aid, thereby to obtain such things of theirs as may be profitable to her and most annoying to themselves. He esteems Rouen to be such a jewel to this town, that by no means is it sufferable to become an enemy. Poynyngs still continues suspicious.—Newhaven, 4 Oct. 1562.

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 4. **764.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

Sends this bearer to remind him of some things which are necessary for Dieppe as well as Havre. As they do not intend to succour Rouen, he begs that they will do so for Dieppe. Cannot express his affliction at seeing that the preservation of Normandy (which was the principal object in asking the Queen's help) has not been followed up. Advises Cecil to send men and stores to Dieppe, as otherwise the town will be ruined. Money must be sent to M. De Fors; 6,000 crowns to M. De Beauvois, as his men have been unpaid for two months. Poynyngs should be asked to allow the merchandise at Havre to be shipped, which it was agreed should be sold for their advantage.

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 4.

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Oct. 4. 765. HENRY KILLIGREW to CECIL.*

1. besides the Queen is bound in honour, and a penny spent now will save three. Her fame is great here, and it lies in her hands to banish idolatry out of France. Cecil will think him over holy for a soldier. He received the communion this day with other Christian soldiers who are of that opinion. Refers Cecil to Poynyngs who is now writing. He wishes that the 3,000 crowns which Cecil gave had been brought with these men.

2. Mauvissier has by this time informed his friends of the house of Guise of the Earl's coming hither. Desires Cecil to remember the soldiers of Berwick and the western miners.—Newhaven, 4 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary.*
Pp. 3.

Oct. 4. 766. MEMORIAL of MM. MONTGOMERY and others.

1. They desire to know what force the English can put in the field, leaving 1,500 men to garrison Havre.

2. Also whether the Earl of Warwick can assist them with his forces, without first sending to England to obtain the Queen's leave.

3. Also which of them the Earl of Warwick wishes should go to the Queen.

4. Also to what place they are to take the soldiers whom they withdraw from Rouen, Dieppe, and other places; and how they are to pay them until the pleasure of Condé shall be known.

5. The Queen should have in readiness the 100,000 crowns which she promised to the Prince; and also that she will cause the merchants of London to take the goods in Havre at a reasonable price. The remonstrances of others to this course should not be received, as the Vidame and M. De Beauvois have more than 300,000 crowns' worth of property in France.

6. If the Prince's army comes into these parts, the Queen must assist them with provisions.

7. Ships should be sent with corn and wine.

8. The Earl of Warwick should ask the Queen to send over the two Breton ships staid at Rye, which are laden with corn.

9. Also that she will send arms and some merchants and artizans to them. *Signed: De Montgomery, Briquemault, Beauvois la Nocle.*

Orig. Fr. Pp. 4.

Oct. 4. 767. Another copy of the above, with some trifling omissions.
In a French hand. Fr. Pp. 2.

* A fragment only; the beginning is wanting.

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- [Oct. 4.] **768.** Another copy of the preceding in English.
Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.
- [Oct. 4.] **769.** Answers to the preceding questions in English.
Endd. Pp. 2.
- Oct. 4. **770.** M. DE MONTGOMERY and others to SIR H. SIDNEY.
As Condé must employ all possible means whereby he may be aided, they ask him to move the Queen that she will succour the Prince. They enclose a memorial signed by them.—Havre de Grace, 4 Oct. 1562. *Signed: Montgomery, Beauvois La Nocle, Briquemault.*
Orig. Add. Fr. Pp. 2.
- Oct. 4. **771.** Translation of the above into English.
P. 1.
- Oct. 4. **772.** FRANCISCO BRAVO to CHALLONER.
Expected to have been able to have sent the money at the end of last month, but is now compelled to ask for a further delay of two or three days.—Palacios, 4 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 3.
- Oct. 5. **773.** THROCKMORTON to SMITH.
Received two letters from Smith of the 26th ult., dated at Abbeville. If Smith has any letters for him from the Queen or the Council for his revocation, and his [Smith's] presentation, is sorry they were not sent by his servant, who arrived here on the 4th inst. Such matters have fallen out, and he stands in such terms as he can neither safely depart from Orleans or repair to the Court unless he has a safe-conduct; not because he has exceeded the behaviour of an Ambassador, but because the malice of the world is against him, as Smith may perceive by the bearer, his cousin Middlemore. Communicates his mind to Smith by him rather than by writing. The servant whom Smith met with at Calais could have informed him that the writer was here. Sends his cousin to the Court with a letter to the Queen Mother, and so instructed as he shall declare unto Smith, whom he has given charge to return to him with all speed. In the meantime his opinion is for him not to remove from where he is.—Orleans, 5 Oct. 1562.
Copy. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.
- Oct. 5. **774.** WILLIAM BROMFIELD to CECIL.
On the 3rd inst. about 5 a.m. they left Portsmouth, and on the next day at 5 o'clock p.m. they arrived at Newhaven. They find within the town 500 soldiers. The Duke of Guise, the Constable, and the Duke D'Aumale upon Tuesday last applied their force to Rouen, and upon Wednesday began the siege. By sallies from the town the enemy

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has lost 500 men. Condé will meet with his friends about the 10th inst. and join together to raise the siege. Yesterday afternoon certain horsemen sallied towards Fécamp (a Papist town), where they were encountered by the Papists whom they overthrew and took thirty of the Papists' arbuesiers and two men of arms prisoners. Newhaven is not of such force as reported, and if any siege should be attempted, 4,000 men at the least would only suffice to guard it at this present.—Newhaven, 5 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.* by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 5. **775.** VAUGHAN to CECIL.

1. Poynnyngs and himself find M. De Beauvois agreeable to all the Articles. They have appointed to-morrow at 8 o'clock to receive the castle and artillery, and such other places of strength as are meet for their purpose.

2. Beauvois has requested to be answered of two Articles; the one, for money to despatch their soldiers out of the town; the other, to have the aid of 200 men to accompany them towards Rouen. Poynnyngs and the writer cannot see what excuse to make, so he will pledge his chain and little plate which he has here to borrow 1,000 crowns to serve them with, and will help them with 200 men, although it is contrary to their instructions. Poynnyngs will consent to it only by earnest persuasion, and therefore no one is to blame but himself.—Newhaven, 5 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.* by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 5. **776.** BORGHESE VENTURINI to CECIL.

The Ambassador Quadra still is a persecutor, and has just played him a shrewd trick. Having left a trunk at Brussels which contained certain of his effects, he arranged with a Flemish carrier for its conveyance hither. Quadra caused it to be intercepted, and has possessed himself of the writings which it contained. These were of great importance, consisting of autograph letters from the Bishop to the writer, then in Flanders, which might be considered as summaries of his correspondence from London with Flanders and Spain. There were also some concerning the concubines and children which he [the Bishop] had in England; instructions about affairs which the writer managed for him, and vouchers for money expended for him in Flanders, which he fears he cannot now recover. The knavish carrier is said to have returned to Flanders, but it is more probable that he is secreted at Durham Place. Asks for protection and assistance.—Walthon [Waltham], 5 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital.* Pp. 3.

Oct. 6. **777.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN MOTHER.

Having been commanded to present to her and the King his successor, he asks for a safe-conduct. Since on taking

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Oct. 6. leave of them on the 3rd of August, he has put off the character of Ambassador, it can no longer serve him as a safe-guard; and the Queen's letters, which might still give him the character of her Ambassador, were lost at Châteaudun.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 6. **778.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 6. **779.** THROCKMORTON to the KING OF NAVARRE.

Having been commanded by the Queen to present his successor at Court, he has written to the Queen Mother for a safe-conduct, which he has good reason for thinking necessary.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 6. **780.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 6. **781.** POYNYNGS to the QUEEN.

Forbes, ii. 91.

1. Has received from M. De Beauvois, the Vidame's brother-in-law, the castle and town this day, with the ordnance and munition, except some which Beauvois means to send to Rouen, which is in great need. All the soldiers which were in the town before their coming are going thither. Has been requested to send a good number of soldiers appointed hither, which he denied, having no further order than to repair to this town for defence of the same; but, at their vehement desires, he has agreed that they may have 200 soldiers under Mr. Layton.

2. They have demanded money which she promised to be here for payment of their soldiers, for which he has (with great pain, and emptying many purses,) paid 400 French crowns. If they require further aid, to what number shall he aid them? Also, whether the inhabitants here shall have the use of their law in the name of the King, as they have been accustomed.—Newhaven, 6 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 6. **782.** POYNYNGS and VAUGHAN to the COUNCIL.

They repeat the information contained in the previous letter.—Newhaven, 6 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 6. **783.** THOMAS KEMYS to CECIL.

1. They put themselves a "seaboard" last Friday night, but the wind caused Mr. Ormsby to change his course from Newhaven to Dieppe, at which they have arrived, and were well received by all sorts. A great part was resolved the next day to have abandoned the town, as in manner all the gentlemen had done before. They are still in doubt; Rouen

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being besieged, and their own strength as yet nothing in effect, the town itself being weak, and unfurnished of anything that might serve for defence. The fort made on the Polhed side for guarding the haven is not performed, nor will be these three months, although 300 men were to work upon it each day; and then it is not of such service but that the enemy, when he will, may take the commodity of it from them; nor are there sufficient men and munition to put into it. Besides the English bands, they have not of their own above 300 soldiers, and they are unpaid; the rest are sent to Rouen. The number of people here is not less than 8,000, but not 200 men to account of besides the soldiers, and of them one cannot trust another. The fort by the castle, called the citadel, is of great force, if it be furnished accordingly; but the commodity of the haven and town taken away, it be of little use to them, for it cannot be relieved by sea or land, but by force. Victuals (wheat, wine, and herrings excepted), here are but from hand to mouth. Of weapons, shot for ordnance and cannoniers, here is great want.—Dieppe, 6 Oct. 1562.

2. P. S.—On Wednesday morning, 7th inst., news came of the loss of St. Katherine's Hill, beside Rouen, by treason of one of the captains, and here is arrived a band of 300 Royters to cut off their victuals. Here also arrived this morning (Thursday, 8th inst.) three Scotch barques, which have brought over 60 horsemen to serve. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 4 & 6. **784.**

ADVERTISEMENTS from NEWHAVEN.

Extracts from the letters of Sir Adrian Poynings respecting his proceedings at Newhaven.

Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 4 & 6. **785.**

Another copy of the above.

Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 6. **786.**

ALONZO DE HONTANILLA to the CANON VALDOLIVAS.

This is the third letter which he has written since his arrival here. Has had a fever, but is now recovered, and is on good terms with the people here. Has experienced the greatest kindness from the mother and relations of Francisco De Arbieto who are persons of consideration here. The realm here is unsettled; the people are great Lutherans and they are aiding the Prince of Condé.—London, 6 Oct. 1562, *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.; To the Canon Valdolivias at Calahorra. Span. Pp. 3.

Oct. 6. **787.**

ALONZO DE HONTANILLA to CATHALINA DIEZ.

1. Is anxious to know whether she has received his former letters.

2. Professions of devotion. Commends Francisco Arbieto, his mother, wife, and two sisters, whose stepfather is the

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Count Agamon, one of the chief of the nobility. They have laid him under so many obligations that he has requested the Spanish Ambassador to write in their behalf to the Inquisitors.

3. Remembrances to Maria Diaz and others.—London, 6 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add.: To Cathalina Diez at Calahorra. *Span. Pp. 3.*

Oct. 7. **788.** M. DE BEAUVOIS to the KING OF NAVARRE.

Is glad to see by his letter that he does not wish all the evil to him and his brother the Vidame that he was given to understand by the deposition of Rochebrun. If the counsel of true men had as much force as that of self-seekers and traitors, France would have been in peace. Begs him to reunite himself to his brother. If the Spaniard whom he has prisoner had not been the King's domestic, the writer would have dealt with him as he did with Rochebrun's.

Copy, in a French hand. Endd. Fr. Pp. 4.

[Oct. 7.] **789.** INSTRUCTIONS to the EARL OF WARWICK.

1. They shall govern the Queen's subjects according to the laws and customs of England.

2. They shall permit the people of Normandy to enjoy their liberties and customs.

3. They shall induce victuallers to resort thither, with victuals.

4. They shall devise orders for keeping peace with the French, for keeping their armour and weapons, for refraining from swearing, drunkenness, gambling, etc., which orders every captain shall read to his company on one day in each week.

5. They shall observe certain days for assembly.

6. The town and garrisons shall be governed by the Earl of Warwick, as Lieutenant in Normandy, and defender of Havre de Grace.

7. For the second officer (the High Marshal of the town), Sir Adrian Poynyngs.

8. Sir Maurice Denis shall be the treasurer.

9. The fourth officer (the controller), Cuthbert Vaughan.

10. The fifth officer (the master of the ordnance), William Bromefeld.

11. John Fisher, one of the Queen's gentleman pensioners, shall be the sixth officer, viz., gentleman porter.

12. There shall also be a water bailiff, William Robinson.

13. The clerk of the council shall write all letters, and keep the doubles or enties thereof, with other writings.

14. The captain shall have charge of certain small barques and pinnaces.

15. The surveyor of the victuals.

16. At the arrival of the Earl they shall make their oath in the church of the town before the ministers of the same.

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17. All the said officers shall have certain bands of soldiers.
18. No band shall lack more than four in 100 at one time during the space the enemy shall be in camp in Normandy, nor above ten in the 100 at any other time.

Draft, with corrections and additions, and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 12.

Oct. 7. 790. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS to the EARL OF WARWICK.
Forbes, ii. 93.

1. He shall confer with Poynyngs and Vaughan, as to the possession and defence of Newhaven. He shall resort to the church; then his commission is to be openly read without the church in Latin, and afterwards in English and French. He shall then enter the church again and take his oath to be faithful to the Queen, and to execute the office of her Lieutenant and defender of that town; and cause all the officers to take their oaths agreeable to their offices. He shall then inform the inhabitants that he will defend them and their town from violence, and maintain them in their liberties, laws, and customs.

2. He shall then make provision for all things needful to repair and reinforce the town; and if any steeples or buildings be pulled down, or woods felled, the inhabitants shall be induced to allow of the same.

3. He shall comfort such as favour the Prince. If requested to send aid to Rouen or other places, he shall make some reasonable delay without giving them cause of discomfort; and advertise her thereof. He shall not forbear to do as much as may be thought reasonable to aid Dieppe.

4. If he is willed by the King to leave the town, he shall answer that neither he nor any other entered by force but peaceable and quiet; and having entered so, he is commanded to keep it the same, and to use no hostility except for defence of the same.

5. He shall (secretly) inquire what profits by rents, customs, or taxes, the King used to have, and of merchandise usually brought thither or carried thence; and thereof secretly inform her. Also what customs, subsidies, and tallages might be devised there, with the consent of the inhabitants, towards the help of that town.

6. If for saving of victuals or surety of the town he finds it necessary to avoid the inhabitants there, he is to use the same with courtesy; or permit them to come into England with such wealth and goods as may keep them until they return to France.

7. He shall sequester out of the town such Frenchmen or strangers as are not to be trusted. And if there shall be any person residing there, that for respect of religion is favourable to our enemies, he shall have that person avoided without cruelty.

8. He shall cause a survey of the population of the town to be made, its victuals and merchandise.

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9. He shall admit such of the Frenchmen to enter the town as flee thither for succour and defence of religion. He shall cause a survey of the shipping there to be made, and shall advertise the Queen on all the heads above mentioned.

10. The council with him shall be the Marshal, the Treasurer, the Controller, the Master of the Ordnance, and the Gentleman Porter.

Corrected draft. Endd. by Cecil. Pp 7.

[Oct. 7.] **791.** Concluding portion of the above; directions to the Governor of Newhaven to be attentive to his charge.

Pp. 5.

Oct. 7. **792.** ALONZO DE HONTANILLA to FRANCISCO DE ARBIETO.

Since his arrival has had a fever and a swelling in the arm. Has received great kindness from the Lords. The [Spanish] Ambassador has written in their favour to the Inquisitors, the Archbishop, and the Council.—London, 7 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add: To Arbieto, merchant at Calahorra. Span. Pp. 3.

Oct. 7. **793.** RICHARD WINDEBANK to CECIL.

Will not trouble him with an account of their estate since their coming to Dieppe, but requests aid of men and victuals.—Dieppe, 7 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 8. **794.** The QUEEN MOTHER to THROCKMORTON.

She has already assured him that a passport is not necessary. Some of his nation have entered France without asking for passports, who she hopes will speedily return without leave-taking.—Fort St. Catherine, 8 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 8. **795.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 8. **796.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

Forbes, ii. 99.

1. Sends by Mr. Middlemore two letters directed to him, whereof one is from the Queen.

2. Long ere this the writer should have declared his message to the King if he could have conferred with him [Throckmorton].

3. Having sent Nicholas (Throckmorton's servant) in post to him [Throckmorton] from Abbeville, when he came to Bretueil, he went towards Gisors, minding to lie betwixt him and the Court, if in the meantime he had chanced to come towards the same. From Gisors he sent a letter to L'Aubespine, and received an answer from the Queen Mother by Secretary Bourdin, the copy of which he sends. Because there was no

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post at Gisors, he removed from thence to Pontoise, where he met Nicholas whom he sent from Abbeville.

4. There came with his man from Court M. De Sevre to see that he was well treated in his journey to the Court; but he takes it, it was to see who resorted to him, and to try and decipher his doings. Sevre tried hard to know what the Queen would do towards helping, or levying the Protestants.

5. Sevre tells him of a proclamation in the name of the Queen [Elizabeth] at Dieppe. Middlemore tells him that he [Throckmorton] has it at Orleans; asks for a copy of it. In his journey through France he has found nothing but courtesy. Commendations to Condé and the Admiral.—Paris, 8 Oct. 1562.

Draft. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 8. **797.** HENRY KILLIGREW to CECIL.

Before and since the coming of Poynnyngs he has written how things pass here. From henceforth he refers that office to others until he returns from Rouen. Sends this bearer (the Vidame's servant) for his good service in this delivery, and also for good will declared to the Ambassador in France. He will bring a present to the Queen at Greenwich from the Vidame's sister, for which as he has received no reward he desires Cecil will be the means for him to the Queen for something, which will not be ill bestowed. He charges certain merchandise here to his master's use, wherein he desires Cecil's favourable letters unto the customers.—Newhaven, 8 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Oct. 8. **798.** ORMESBY to CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 97.

1. Received the Queen's letters on Friday last (2nd Oct.), and embarked the same night. In consequence of the wind he altered his purpose of going to Newhaven and went to Dieppe, where they arrived on Saturday night. Sent 200 men ashore and laid at sea till Monday night, when intelligence arrived that the Portsmouth bands had reached Newhaven. They are not in such force here as reported.

2. Fort Pollet cannot be made defensible with the daily labour of 300 men in three months. The town and haven depend upon the keeping of that place, which cannot be guarded with less than 1,500 men. The French wish 1,200 Englishmen, for they mistrust their own people. They have sent the greatest part to the succour of Rouen, where they laid siege to Mount St. Katherine on 19th September. MM. De Fors and Bricquemault request Cecil to send the number promised with all diligence, for otherwise this enterprise will be dishonourable.

3. Victuals are brought out of the villages nigh unto the town. They have an indifferent store of ordnance, and the

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most part is not mounted. They have been negligent in their defence. This day came two Englishmen and two Frenchmen sent from Montgomery with the news of the loss of St. Katherine's Hill; and the enemy have begun their battery of the town. This afternoon 800 pistoliers came to a fort which the poor Protestants of the country keep, six miles out of this town, and enclosed the same.—Dieppe, 8 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

4. P. S.—Asks Cecil to show this letter to the Admiral. This day arrived here sixty light horsemen from Scotland, which come of their adventure. They will be of great use, for there were none left, the others having gone to Rouen.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Oct. 8. **799.** M. DE BRICQUEMAULT to CECIL.

Asks for prompt succour for Rouen, and to send reinforcements.—Dieppe, 8 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 8. **800.** M. DE BRICQUEMAULT to ARMIGIL WAADE.

Begs he will expedite the arrival of the English ordered to succour Rouen, which is in great need, and which may be helped easily and without danger by a plan which he has communicated to Ormsby.—Dieppe, 8 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: To Waade at Rye. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 8. **801.** M. DE FORS to ARMIGIL WAADE.

Thanks for the news as to the numbers of the men sent by the Queen from Rye to succour the French Protestants. Begs him to hasten the succours for Rouen.—Dieppe, 8 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. [?] Add. to Waade at Rye. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 8. **802.** ORMESBY to ARMIGIL WAADE.

1. Has sent Cecil's letters to him unsealed. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—They hear that M. D'Annebault had come to Arques Castle. Waade will next hear of the loss of Rouen, and that Dieppe is besieged. Hopes for speedy relief from England. Has sent Waade a flagon chain of gold, to be given to his [Ormesby's] wife. M. D'Annebault has fifty men at arms, so the country is full of horsemen. This day landed sixty light horsemen from Scotland, whereof they have great need, for they cannot go half a mile out of the town except in great strength. Asks him to haste over such men as are at Rye.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. [8]. **803.** — to CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 101.

1. Upon Saturday the 3rd inst., about 5 p.m., they left Portsmouth, and arrived at Newhaven on the next day about

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5 p.m. Joy at their arrival. The siege of Rouen began upon Wednesday. Condé will join his friends on the 10th inst. Skirmish at Fécamp.

2. This town is not of such force as reported to the Council. They could not hold out two days, for there is no other fortification about the town except a little earth thrown up; and the east part is worst of all. The other parts are somewhat better defended, either by water or marsh. The town is about a mile round, and bulwarks made in sundry places in such haste, and with so small a circuit, as he hopes they may have no need to use them. There is a hill which encompasses the greatest part of the town, half a mile from the town, and of great height. Nothing can be stored within the town, but they on the hill can discover; and, if the enemy likes, could leave not a house a yard high. The fortifications are lower than the buildings within the town. The hill cannot make any battery. If they keep the town, they must cast such rampiers as may defend it from the hill, which is impossible without many men and a long time; or else fortify upon the hill, which will be chargeable, and require many men to defend it for a season. If the hill can be kept, all the enemies cannot hurt the town; for none can lie out of danger of the hill, nor can they trench, because of the marsh and water.

3. The Prince will raise the siege of Rouen with 30,000 men with all speed. It was reported that there were 300 brass pieces here; but there are not sixty, and very little shot and powder; yet the greatest part is carried away to Rouen. Our people keep watch and ward only, and the English gunners have charge of all the pieces. The names are these: the Castle, Bulwark St. Dresse, Engfeld Gate, bulwarks St. Michael, St. Francis, Royal, and De la Grange, Fort de Vidame, and the Steeple. In these are the greatest part of the artillery.

4. The munition that was shipped from the Tower has not yet arrived. Captain Leighton with his band have embarked towards Rouen; with whom Strangwiche is gone, and in their company 500 French soldiers that were in the town, and 300 or 400 more for the relief of Rouen. Rouen is the richest town in these parts; the people bringing thither their wealth; therefore the Guises will hardly assay it; if they were to prevail those within the town are sure to die. There is at Newhaven about 100 ships; whereof the most part are of one hundred ton. They are so thrust up that they touch each other. It is not determined what shall be done with them, but it is dangerous having them within the town.

Pp. 6.

Oct. 9. **804.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Wrote on the 27th ult. The Prince and Admiral are greatly satisfied with the protestation in French, lately set forth by her. M. De Rambouillet is sent into Almain on behalf of the Papists to practise some divorce between the

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Queen and Condé; and also has commission to offer the Princes Protestants that the King will receive in his realm the Confession of Augsburg. Desires her to inform her Ambassador in Almain thereof. The Prince has requested to have now 150,000 crowns, or to have her credit at Antwerp to take up 300,000 crowns; for the repayment whereof they offer the bonds of Lyons, Orleans, Rouen, Newhaven, and Dieppe, together with their own bonds. They are pressed to make this request. The company from Almaine must be paid on the 27th inst. (their next muster day) 150,000 crowns, which they cannot do. D'Andelot passed the Rhine on the 22nd ult. St. André will impeach his approach towards Paris. They intend to leave Orleans and meet D'Andelot, and then offer battle to their enemy. The diet appointed at Frankfort will not begin until the 1st proximo, to which the Prince has sent two personages, for matters of consequence will be proposed as to the universal state of religion, and some league offensive and defensive for the same. On the 30th ult. M. D'Aumale made the approaches at Rouen, where he lost 100 men, amongst whom was one named Jarsey, who, a year since, killed the Baron of Ingram at St. Germain. On the 3rd inst. they began the battery with seventeen cannon against Mount St. Catherine, which was taken on the 5th inst. by assault, and all therein (160 persons) were put to the sword. It was either weakly defended, or purposely abandoned as not guardable.

2. Smith has arrived at Paris, whereupon he sent Middlemore to Gaillon to the Queen Mother for a passport for his safe access to the Court to present Smith, and for him to return to the Queen, to the which he has received no answer. The Cardinal of Lorraine has gone to Rheims, as though he would go to the Council at Trent. The Queen may perceive by this his manner of writing, of what difficulties they are in here to send to any place safely, which is the cause of Condé writing to her in such sort. Desires her to admonish Warwick to beware of the cunning practices and speeches of the Rhinegrave, who does more harm with his neutrality than a more manifest enemy. The greatest force in the camp before Rouen consists of the Almains in the Rhinegrave's regiment, and the Swiss; yet neither gave the assault to Mount St. Catherine, which was taken by the French. On the 8th inst. M. De Salva, of the long robe, was taken, not far from the place where Throckmorton was taken with his train and baggage, and brought to Orleans. He was sent from the King into Spain to conclude with the King about entering into war against the Protestants in France and the Queen. Marshal Montmorency with 800 horse is sent to impeach the passage of her men from Dieppe to Rouen.—Orleans, 9 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Partly in cipher, and written on two pieces of linen.

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805. Decipher of the ciphered portions of the above.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

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- Oct. 9. **806.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.
 1. Sends by the bearer, Lenares, four firkins of butter. Three days since a gentleman of the French King's chamber came hither from Nantes by sea. Commendations to Cobham.—Bilboa, 9 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*
 2. P. S.—Sends four cheeses, weighing thirty-five pounds. *Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.*
- Oct. 9. **807.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.
 1. To the same effect as his other letter of the same date.
 2. A ship has arrived here from London; 10,000 men have embarked, and the Duke of Norfolk, appointed to be their general, has gone to France, and Lord Grey is to go with them.—Bilboa, 9 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*
 3. P. S.—James Conant and Humphrey White arrived in London on the 14th ult. with Chamberlain's stuff. *Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.*
- Oct. 9. **808.** TITHES at GISBURGH, etc.
 Estimate by Challoner of the value of certain lands, etc. at Gisburgh, St. Bees, and elsewhere, amounting to 1,766*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Pp. 2.
- Oct. 9. **809.** ALBERT, MARQUIS OF BRANDENBURG, to the QUEEN.
 As she liked the ten falcons which he sent to her last year, he now sends ten others.—Königsburg, 9 Oct. 1562. *Signed. Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.*
- Oct. 10. **810.** FREDERIC II., DUKE OF SAXONY, to the QUEEN.
 1. Replies to the message delivered by Mundt and Knolles.
 2. Perceives her care as to the peril likely to follow the factions in France. She desires that the Princes of Christendom should help Condé against the Guisians, to bring which to pass she offers her help. Some of the noblemen there travail to increase the pure religion, and others labour that the Romish filthiness and idolatry may be established. If the Romish faction have the upper hand the Romish champions would not fail to invade the countries of those whom they call heretics, especially England. "What else meaneth that impure assembly of those shaven fathers, those mitred and red-hatted fellows in the town of Trent, as in a sink of Satan, by the name of a Council?"
 3. She may gather that if the Guisians shall seek aid at the Bishop of Rome, to the destruction of good men, so of necessity the side of the Prince must be kept from injury. It therefore behoves all those of the Confession of Augsburg to join their forces together, and appoint some one to be chief. The Duke knows of none better than the Queen, she having a plentiful isle, near France, and furnished with things necessary for wars. The best means to bring this to pass is that she and the estates of the Confession of Augsburg should

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appoint a meeting, wherein some league may be agreed upon. And this is his answer to the Queen's Ambassadors, which he desires they will report to her.—Weimar, 10 Oct. 1562.
Signed.

Orig. Endd. by Mundt and Cecil. Lat. Pp. 9.

Oct. 10. **811.** Translation of the above into English.

Endd. Pp. 8.

Oct. 10. **812.** The QUEEN to ORMESBY.

Forbes, ii. 104.

In consequence of his letters of the [8th] inst. from Dieppe she sends thither William Winter to consider what is best to be done for her service. He may either tarry there, or resort to Newhaven, or return to Rye. 800 soldiers are appointed to come thither for his reinforcement.

Copy, in Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 10. **813.** INSTRUCTIONS to WINTER.

Forbes, ii. 105.

1. He shall transport himself to Dieppe, and inform Ormesby that 800 soldiers are to be at Rye on the 13th inst., on their way to Dieppe. He shall declare the same to MM. De Fors and Briquemault; but if he perceives that the town or port cannot be kept by those he has, or with those that are to come, then he is to use all policy to procure his departure with his men to Newhaven. In this he is to devise how De Fors and Briquemault may be contented.

2. Before he leaves Rye he shall cause the soldiers to be sent away, but none are to disembark at Dieppe but as he sees cause. If De Fors or Briquemault complain that the succours came not sooner, he is to say that they had come almost one month sooner if they which were sent to treat here had not prolonged the time with their delays.

Draft by Cecil, and dated and endd. by him. Pp. 4.

Oct. 10. **814.** SUPPLIES for NEWHAVEN.

1. A supply to be sent to Newhaven, viz., forty gunners, twenty carpenters, 500 culverin shots, 2,000 demi-culverin shots, 300 links to burn, "100 heads and rammers of the height of our new cannon of seven inches," four culverins, four demi-culverins, two sakers, all mounted, 1,000 arquebuses, and 500 curryars. Two men must be sent over to make the powder mill and other mills to grind the corn. There are three great stones bought of Bryan Hogg to make powder to be sent with this proportion.

2. Brass ordnance remaining in Newhaven: Nineteen cannons, eleven culverins, twenty-five demi-culverins, twenty-three falcons, eight falconets, three cannon "petrars," thirty-five arquebuses de crocke; total, 124.

Cast iron ordnance. Two demi-culverins and six falcons. Forged iron: Fourteen slings and four fowlers.

Endd. Pp. 3.

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Oct. 10. **815.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.

The Queen has sent aid to France. If this country will be displeased herewith, asks him to send an express messenger, and also to let him know his mind in all things.—Bilboa, 10 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

Oct. 10. **816.** CHALLONER to CLOUGH.

His letter of the 5th ult. is the only one received since the 27th of July last. Has received no bills of exchange for the 457*l.* 16*s.* paid by Clough to John Flamenco. Francisco Bravo has used the writer very ill. Thinks it unkind that Clough has not all this while sent him any bill of exchange, as the usage is.—Madrid, 10 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Sent by the ordinary of Flanders. Pp. 3.

Oct. 11. **817.** The QUEEN to RANDOLPH.

He shall deliver her letters to the Queen of Scots, and say that they have been written long since, but stayed upon expectation of hearing from her. He shall report that the sending men into Normandy has grown for the surety of her country and people, and if she could have stayed these cruelties she would not have thus proceeded; but seeing that the French King and his mother are constrained to see their towns ruined in all parts, and finding that such as have given her occasion to mistrust them intend to surprise certain ports in Normandy, she could not forbear to do two good deeds in one act, that is, to preserve these towns and prevent these enterprises. Means not to diminish her love towards her [Mary], and intends to use all good means to withstand those in France.*

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and endd. and dated by him. Pp. 2.

Oct. 11. **818.** VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

1. Wrote by Mr. Brian Fitzwilliam touching debts due to the Governor by soldiers and victuallers of the pay of Guisnes, and which amounts to more than 400*l.*

2. The pays for the three quarters should be discharged.

3. The amount due to the soldiers and workmen is more than 18,000*l.*, besides imprests; also, order should be given what are to be continued this winter, and whether the limekilns should now be employed, and so coal to be laid in for the same; whereof he has written to Sir Richard Lee twice to move their Lordships therein.—Berwick, 11 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

* Written upon the blank part of a letter addressed to Cecil from "Westminster College, this Friday."

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Oct. 11. **819.** The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON and SMITH.

Forbes, ii. 106.

1. Wonders that Throckmorton has remained so long at Orleans; and trusts that he came from thence to meet Smith, and proceed as was signified by her letters.

2. About the 23rd ult., order was given that Poynings should pass from Portsmouth to Newhaven with 1,600 men, who being ready to pass, message came from thence that the Prince had sent express commandment to M. De Beauvoys, Captain of the town, that is should not be delivered in the name of the Prince. Whereupon conference was had with some that were content to remedy this, and a writing was sealed by her (whereof they shall have a copy herewith), and the same was sent to Portsmouth about the 28th ult., to be carried to Newhaven. The wind being unfavourable from that time to the 3rd inst. none could pass, yet for avoiding despair in the town, on the 2nd inst. Ormesby passed from Rye with 400 men, and 200 were sent the same day to Dieppe. Since then order is given to the Earl of Warwick to pass to Newhaven. From the 3rd inst., the wind has served only to pass from here to Normandy, and not to come from thence.

3. Has not heard from Throckmorton since the 24th ult., nor from Smith since his departure from Calais the 22nd ult.

4. Her letters were written on the 7th inst., and so remained expecting some certainty of the arrival of her men at Newhaven, to which place they passed both from Portsmouth and Dieppe on the 3rd inst., and now this 10th inst. could not hear of them, the wind still continuing in the north. This morning she is informed they arrived all well on the 4th inst.—Hampton Court, 11 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *A few words in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.*

Oct. 11. **820.** Corrected draft of the above.

In Cecil's hol. A few words underlined to be expressed in cipher. Dated and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Oct. 11. **821.** H. ALINGTON to THOMAS CECIL and WINDEBANK.

On the 4th inst. Poynings with 1,600 men arrived at Newhaven. The Earl of Warwick is ready to take shipping, who will make near 3,000 men. Some are at Dieppe, where Windebank's brother has the leading of 100 men. The Queen of Scots has made her progress towards Inverness, where she caused the captain under the Earl of Huntly's son to be executed, and the Earl's son committed to prison. The Earl assembled 1,000 horse and foot, to have met the Queen as she passed the Spey; but she gathered 3,000 of her subjects; and so the Earl left his enterprise without further harm as yet.—Hampton Court, 11 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

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Oct. 11. 822. The QUEEN to KNOLLES and MUNDT.

1. Has received their letters of the "3rd of this month," [sic] from Worms.

2. She has resolved to keep Havre until these troubles cease and she is more assured of Calais; such reasons as the world should understand she has caused to be printed, which Cecil will send to them. This they may notify to the Princes, and may say, that unless comfort be given to the Prince, their adversaries will combine to vanquish others professing the Gospel.

3. She wonders that the Palsgrave thinks that religion can be better maintained without a confederation in writing than by a league. If they find other Princes so inclined, and that they will not allow of a league, they are to retreat their negotiations. If Condé is overthrown then it will be necessary for them to use all the persuasion they can to the Princes to accord upon some league of mutual defence; but if he remains as he is, then they shall forbear their solicitations.

4. If the assembly is at Frankfort, and the Emperor and his son Maximilian be there, she leaves it to their consideration whether they shall be there as her ministers, for which purpose she has sent them letters for the Emperor and Maximilian. If any words from her to Maximilian may cause him to show himself favourable to the reformation of the authority of the Pope, and to maintain the Gospel, they shall direct some speech to that end, and say that she will be glad of his advancement to the chief government in Christendom.

Draft, in Cecil's writiug. Endd. : 11 Oct. 1562. Pp. 4.

Oct. 12. 823. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. The authors of the troubles here have now gone so far that they are altogether without hope to return to the Queen's favour, and she is determined to proceed against them with all extremity. For this cause she has sent for divers gentlemen, and has levied 160 soldiers, either to take the two houses which are kept against her, or to pursue the offenders themselves. As the Earl of Huntly was the deviser of the whole mischief, it was thought expedient to have him apprehended. He never lay in his own house in the night, nor two nights in one place, but always in the day he returned to his own home. It was thought easy enough to take him there in the day, or at least to keep him in, if entry should be denied to the Laird of Grange, the tutor of Petcur, and a dozen who were sent with them to search whether John Gordon were received there. This being the colour, the charge was either to enter the house or to keep it that none should go forth; and the Laird of Coldingham should have followed with forty horse, and after him the footmen, either to have the house rendered or take it by force.

2. The Laird of Grange and his company on the 9th inst. took horse "rathe in the morning," intending to be at

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Strathbogie by 12 of the clock, it being from hence twenty-four miles. Lord John of Coldingham followed within an hour after with his forty, and not long after the Master of Lindsey, with the gentlemen of Fife, accompanied the footmen. By the hour appointed Grange and the tutor arrived at Strathbogie, where the Earl was, and being few in number were not suspected. Whilst Grange questioned the servants, the tutor rode about the house and gardens, that no man should escape at the back door. In the meantime Lord John showed himself almost a mile from the house with his company, who, being discovered by one who watched in the tower, gave the Earl such an alarm that without boot or sword he conveyed himself out at a back gate, over a low wall, where he took his horse before the tutor could get to him, and so rode away in spite of as many as followed, he being well horsed, and the others having their horses tired with the long journey. The way also was better known to the Earl and his company, being eight or nine, yet were they chased above two miles, and some were taken and brought back to Strathbogie. The Lady on their return set open the gates, and made them such cheer as she could. Some searched the house, but found no suspected person or any kind of stuff in it save a few beds of the worst sort. Her chapel remained garnished, and being demanded why it was not disfurnished, she said she was sure the Queen would not be offended with it. Having well refreshed themselves they returned home.

3. Whilst they were thus absent, about two hours after their departure, a boy came to this town with the keys of the house of Findlater, and that of Orchendowne, being sent from the Earl to the Earl of Murray to let him understand that both houses were void. The keys came so suspiciously and disdainfully, being sent by a horse-boy, that Murray and Lethington refused to receive them. The Queen said that she had provided other means to open those doors. Further inquisition being made, it was found that they had been brought by a brother of Mr. Thomas Ker, who was committed to ward; suspicious letters were found about him. He excuses his master, and burdens John Gordon as author of the whole evil, and yet it is known that he is daily in his father's company, and does nothing but by his order.

4. Thinks that Huntly will be better able to shift himself from one place to another than any shall be able to follow him; except he be betrayed, he trusts that it shall be hard to apprehend him. They want in the highlands no good fellows to be instruments in any such purpose. Thinks that a Parliament will be called and he pronounced rebel, and then he can have no succour of any but they must run the like danger. The Queen is determined to bring him to utter confusion.

5. There lately arrived a merchant of Nantes, who brought marvellous comfortable news to the Queen from her uncles

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of their notable victories over the Protestants; that many thousands of them were slain, and all the towns in France rendered, except Orleans, Rouen, Dieppe, and Newhaven, for the succour whereof the Queen of England had sent over 3,000 soldiers, and that within a month the whole number of Protestants will be subdued, and the English driven out of the country. This news has made the Court so merry that for three days they have had no other talk, which drives those who favour the Protestants to such a fear that their pain is little less than theirs who are under their enemies' hands. Trusts soon to have better news. Was never so unprovided to requite the merry pastime that they make of this matter as he has been these eight days. The messenger reports that the town of Dieppe have sent pledges for the safe landing of the English, and that Throckmorton is in Orleans; but says nothing of the Duke of Guise's unkind usage of him, nor how his house was spoiled, nor of the injuries done to his servants in Paris.—Aberdeen, 12 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

Oct. 12. **824.**
Forbes, ii. 108.

THROCKMORTON to SMITH.

1. Received Smith's letter of the 8th on the 11th inst., with the Queen's letter and instructions for their negotiations with the King and Queen Mother. As, through indisposition, the writer is not able to accompany him, so he [Smith] must repair to the Court alone. Will send his cousin, Henry Middlemore, within a day or two with his advice for Smith's proceedings in his charge.

2. He will send the Queen's plate when he sees more surety. It is not safe for the writer (if he were able) to accompany him [Smith] to the Court, seeing the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre refuse to assure him to have access to them, and likewise to return to England by a sufficient safe-conduct. Smith should require Sevre to procure from the Queen Mother a passport to send a courier to England before leaving Paris. Smith should not leave Paris until Middlemore arrives there, by whom he intends to write to the Queen Mother.—Orleans, 12 Oct. 1562.

Copy. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 12. **825.**

WILLIAM WINTER to CECIL.

Came to Rye to-day, and has conferred with Armigil Waade concerning the bands at Dieppe. Neither Mr. Ormesby nor any other write of lack of victuals. Has declared Cecil's pleasure to Mr. Young for the victualling. The wind here is south-south-west, and foul weather. If possible he will go to sea by the next tide.—Rye, 12 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Oct. 12. **826.**

CHALLONER to ELLEN FARNEHAM.

This morning heard of the death of her dear husband and his well-beloved brother-in-law, whom he always told that he

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would shorten his days by living in the country with his sickly body. Desires her to use his house as her own, and has sent his man Tempest to wait upon her in her widowhood. Trusts she will not marry without first having his advice; and if she has a husband whom he approves of, and God should send her more children, being boys, they may perchance know a piece of his liberality.—Madrid, 12 Oct. 1562.

Copy. Add. Endd. by Challoner: M. to my sister Farnham, sent by Tempest. Pp. 3.

Oct. 12. 827. SIR JOHN MASON to CHALLONER.

1. Thanks for his letter of 21st August, with a P.S. of 31st. The English have entered Newhaven. When Sir John Raynsford saw every man laughing because Boulogne was taken, he said he would keep his laughing until two years were past.

2. The Duke of Guise has taken St. Katherine's Hill. The Earl of Warwick goes to Newhaven to-morrow with Sir Richard Lee and Sir Maurice Dennys, who is appointed Treasurer there.

3. Shane O'Neale begins to play the knave as lustily as ever he did.—London, 12 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received 28 Nov., by Henry King. Pp. 3.

Oct. 12. 828. RICHARD STONLEY to CHALLONER.

Thanks for help in the recovery of his wife's debts in Seville.—"From London Leasureless," 12 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner: From Mr. Stonley, of the Exchequer, received by Henry King. Pp. 2.

Oct. 12. 829. W. HONNYNG to CHALLONER.

Has been a long time in the country. The chief officer is the Earl of Warwick, and Poynings the second. Challoner will hear of the death of his [the writer's] brother and Challoner's brother-in-law, and that Mr. Coke attends Mr. Secretary as his successor. Baron Saxby died this summer, who was Co-receiver of the Exchequer, and Mr. Pimme succeeds him. The Lady of Bedford is dead, and the Marchioness of Northampton is recovered.—Hampton Court, 12 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received by Henry King. Pp. 2.

Oct. 12. 830. CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Sent two letters three days ago. This day received Master Cobham's letter.—Bilboa, 12 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received by the ordinary, 23 ejusdem. Pp. 3.

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Oct. 12. **831.** CUERTON to MRS. CLARENTIUS.

1. Marvels that she writes that the maid should get a service here till her nephew comes out of England, because she will not be at more charges with her. The offence of the book came not through her, but through that young man Thomas, who put it into her chest. Mrs. Clarentius is bound to put her stuff at liberty again, and to look for her, and in case she is not minded to have her, to see her made free to go into her country again.—Bilboa, 12 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Is sorry that this should chance at their first acquaintance. Matters of the Holy Inquisition are now more to be looked to than ever.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner.* Pp. 3.

Oct. 13. **832.** QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN.

Labanoff, i. 159.

Desires a safe-conduct for Robert Watson, a merchant of Edinburgh, and his factors, to pass and repass through England with his goods.—Aberdeen, 13 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Broadside.

Oct. 13. **833.** MASON'S ANSWER to the FRENCH AMRASSADOR'S BOOK.

Forbes, ii. 137.

The Queen asserts that she has not broken the treaty ; she has used no violence to any of the King's subjects, whom she rather seeks to preserve for his service. She has received a town peaceably which was delivered to her. She has acted solely for his defence and the glory of God, and will continue the same until he is able to be his own governor. She has acted by the advice of the King's councillors. Some of his subjects are driven to take up arms by the tyranny of certain persons about him. The breaking of his edict has caused all this trouble. She has acted as she has done in self-defence, and she has made sure of the place whence the assault is feared. The matter of Bretagne was by private authority. The quarrel concerns religion, and she seeks to preserve his sheep from the ravening wolf. She intends to keep for a time the places she now possesses, being peaceably delivered to her, whereby she may have Calais restored. Having been at great charges in receiving Newhaven, she will not give it up until the King is of age to receive it at her hands. The most part of the persons named in the letter are unknown, nor have been heard of by them, so it is thought they never came here. Some have been heard of, but it is not meant they should be delivered to the butchery, for the satisfying of such as delight in blood.

Draft, corrected by Mason and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 8.

Oct. 13. **834.** THOMAS LEIGHTON to EDWARD ORMESBY.

Writes on behalf of Montgomery and others at Rouen, the Queen's friends, that if any men come to the succour of Rouen they be sent away with all diligence. They have already

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had two most furious assaults, but the enemy had the worst.
—Rouen, 13 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 14. 835.

The QUEEN to POYNINGS.

Forbes, ii. 109.

Commands him to deliver to M. De Beauvoys 1,000*l.* lately sent to him, to the use of the Prince of Condé and his confederates.—Hampton Court, 14 Oct. 1562.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 14. 836.

MASON and WOTTON to CECIL.

1. Yesterday they declared to the French Ambassador the cause of deferring his audience, and prayed him to forbear a day or two longer. He answered that the errand was of importance, and it was six days since the messenger arrived. He also said the Spanish Ambassador was gone towards the Court that morning, and therefore trusted his course should follow.

2. They then entered into other matter, wherein much the same course as Cecil took with the Spanish Ambassador was followed. They told him of the Queen's good meaning to the King. The Queen intends to continue in peace with the King, for whom she meant to keep Newhaven, without any hostility, unless violence is attempted by such as she takes to be both enemies to the crown of France and to her. The Ambassador answered that as he had to talk with the Queen on the same matters, there was no need to use many words with them; but no wise man could think the King and Queen were at peace together.

3. They then argued that the breach of the edict was by reason of some following therein their own passions. He concluded it was the King's quarrel, and such others as the states had appointed to govern, and from thence he would not be removed. He thanked the Queen for sending this message: but thought it had been convenient if he had been made privy to it. He showed them what honour had been shown to Mr. Smith by M. De Seyre, he being sent thirty leagues from the Court for the receiving and conducting of him. He did not forget his misliking of Throckmorton for continuing so long in Orleans, and his allegation for the maintenance thereof, sometimes lacking a piece of paper, a bed, etc. As to the ill-usage of the English merchants in Bretagne, he said that all damages were answered and restitution made.—London, 14 October 1562.
Signed.

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 5.

Oct. 14. 837.

SPANISH TROOPS in FRANCE.

Abstract of the letter of Oct. 14. written by Don Diego De Caravahal, commander of the Spanish troops in France, in which he gives an account of the defeat on the 9th of M. De Duraz, the Lutheran leader, near Montauban. The departure

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Oct. 14. of the Prince from Orleans with 20,000 foot and 3,000 horse. Force and movements of the troops. .
Copy. Span. P. 1.
- [Oct. 14.] **838.** MAP of NORMANDY and PICARDY.
Extends E. and W. from the mouth of the Seine to Amiens, and N. and S. from Crotoy to Paris.
A few names added by Cecil, and endd. by him. Broadside.
- [Oct. 14.] **839.** MAP of NORMANDY.
Very rough sketch, giving the relative positions of Dieppe, Havre, Rouen, and the neighbouring localities on the coast and the River Seine. The names are in Italian.
P. 1.
- [Oct. 14.] **840.** MAP of the SEINE.
Very rough plan of the lower part of the Seine, indicating the position of the towns on both banks, and such as are held by "the enemy" and "the King."
Notes by Cecil. Broadside.
- [Oct. 14.] **841.** PLAN of ROUEN.
A plan of the fort St. Catherine, near Rouen, indicating the nature of the surrounding ground, and the position of the enemy's batteries.
Endd. by Cecil. Broadside.
- [Oct. 14.] **842.** PLAN of the SIEGE of ROUEN.*
A plan giving the position of the various corps of the besieging army, their batteries, trenches, and the nature of the ground.
Endd. by Cecil. Broadside.
- Oct. 14. **843.** CHALLONER to LORD COBHAM.
Acknowledges his letter of thanks for kind usage to his brother Henry Cobham. By his service abroad the writer has two or three times lost his marriage adventures at home, as it has of late fallen forth by his Lordship's countrywoman, now the mother of so many children the first day. Desired his Lordship's brother Henry, notwithstanding he returns clad in green, to wear a garland of green willow about his hat, and another about his arm for the writer, but he said that he cannot sigh for what he never had, no more can the writer.—Madrid, 14 Oct. 1562.
Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Sent by Mr. Henry Cobham. Pp. 3.
- Oct. 14. **844.** EDWARD CASTLYN to CHALLONER.
1. Advises him to have his money remitted by way of Flanders, as none of those in London who are takers and

* This is probably the plan referred to by Smith in his letter to Throckmorton, Oct. 17. A few of the names of places are given in Italian.

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traffickers for Spain are sound. Marvels not that his money which was made payable at the Court has not been well paid, as King Philip takes up or owes more than all. But if he has it remitted to Seville he can, after he has received his bills of exchange, direct how the same may be paid to him at the Court.

2. Their matters in Canaria still go on from bad to worse. Although their servant, Edward Kingsmyll, has been compelled to pay 2,000 ducats for his book, yet he has not been released, nor their goods. That peevish and slow merchant, Hugh Tipton, has lately deceived them.—14 Oct. 1562.

Signed.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner*: Received by Henry King. Pp. 2.

Oct. 14. **845.** CLOUGH to CHALLONER.

1. Enclosed in his last letter twenty-five dozen lutestring minikins, which cost nine stivers the dozen, and received his letter of the 13th ult., which he has sent into England. Sends reports about the landing of the English at Havre, and the levying of reinforcements in Germany.

2. On the 20th Nov. the Emperor and nobles are to meet at Frankfort.

3. One of this town of Antwerp who came from Newhaven reports that there are 100 pieces of great artillery of the best in France, also forty or fifty sail of good ships, and 200,000*l.* worth of merchandise; so this will be as good as Calais is to them.—Antwerp, 14 Oct. 1562. *Signature torn off.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner: From R.C. Pp. 6.

Oct. 15. **846.** The QUEEN to QUEEN MARY.

1. Queen Mary will think the writer has drank the water of Lethe, but there is no such river in England. Hearing that she was going so long a journey she was afraid to trouble her, and also did not like to pain her by writing of the tragedies which every week come to her ears. Whilst the ravens croaked she kept her ears stopped, like Ulysses; but when her counsellors thought her too improvident she woke from her slumber. When she recollected that she [Queen Mary] was touched in this matter, her heart was much stirred. She passes by all the cruelties which they have committed; but what drug of rhubarb will rid her of the choler that these tyrannies have engendered? In these turmoils some of her own subjects have lost their goods, and even their lives, being called Huguenots. The blame has been put on the poor soldiery, but the fault rests with the wicked chiefs. The King of France is only so in title. Has determined not to suffer such evils, but so to act that the King may consider her a good neighbour. Declares that it will not be her fault if peace is not maintained between England and Scotland.

2. In sending her people into the ports of France, she has no other thought than to assist the King. Knows how much

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finesse has been used to draw Mary from her goodwill to her, but nevertheless trusts her. The hot fever which is upon her prevents her writing more at present.—15 Oct. 1562.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 4.

Oct. 15. **847.** M. DE BRIQUEMAULT to the QUEEN.

Forbes, ii. 109.

Thanks her for sending her forces to re-establish the pure worship of God. The Prince having sent him hither, he begs her to hasten the departure of the rest of her forces. There is great need of help, considering the extremity of those in Rouen.—Dieppe, 15 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Oct. 15. **848.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Forbes, ii. 111.

1. Wrote to her on 27th ult., enclosed to the Earl of Warwick, which is taken by those of the Papists' camp, which he repeated in his of the 9th inst., sent by a Frenchman named Captain Charmu. She will perceive by that, and by the manner of his writing thereof,* with what difficulty he now sends to her. Sends copies of his letters to the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre. Middlemore (whom he had sent) found the Court at Rouville, four leagues from Rouen; they being on horseback to take their journey to the camp before Rouen; where Middlemore repaired also. As soon as he arrived, the Constable committed him to the guard of a gentleman (so that he should confer with no man), and shortly after he was brought to the King, the Queen Mother, the Duke of Orleans, the King of Navarre, the Cardinal of Ferrara, the Duke of Guise, the Constable, St. André, and others.

2. The Queen Mother said to him no safe conduct could be of greater assurance for Throckmorton than the quality of an ambassador; and then made a long declaration of his ingratitude; he who had forgotten how he was bound to the King, her husband, for his life, which was in jeopardy in the time of the late Queen Mary, when he left England to come to France for safety. The Duke of Guise added that he wished that he [Throckmorton] were with those at Newhaven or Dieppe, who should be visited as they deserved.

3. The Queen Mother refused him a safe conduct. Marshal Brisac lately used the following words of him: That whatever it cost they must get him into their hands, and without delay must cut off his head, he being the most dangerous instrument of his nation for them; and that they will find articles enough to make his process. The Queen Mother has charged M. De Sevre to practise with Smith, so as to discredit his [Throckmorton's] doings. These are the causes why he does not accompany Smith to the Court unless he have safe conduct; so he remains at Orleans to attend her further order. Middle-

* This despatch was written in cipher on linen; see No. 804.

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more attends upon Smith to the Court. He cannot as yet for her service disfurnish himself of John Barnaby, his secretary.

4. Condé and the Admiral will not be able to leave this town to put themselves in the field, either to fight with their enemies or to succour Dieppe or Newhaven (for they take Rouen to be lost), until the latter end of this month. M. D'Andelot (partly by his sickness, and lack of money to pay the Almain soldiers for their levying and first musters,) has stayed his advance. He cannot be near this town or Paris until about the 22nd inst. The Count De Rochefoucault and M. Durasse have been retarded by M. De Monluc with a force of Spaniards; so that they cannot be here before the 22nd inst. Thus the defending of Dieppe and Newhaven is entirely in her hands.

5. The Duke of Etampes and M. De Martigues have marched from Bretagne with 4,000 men to reinforce the King. Condé and the Admiral desire the Queen to send some of her ships upon the coast of Bretagne, there to make incursions; thereby to stay Etampes in that country.

6. D'Andelot on the 4th inst. was at Salbourg, in Lorraine; he will be at Châtillon on the Seine on the 20th inst.; and from thence approach either towards Paris, or hither.

7. Mount St. Katharine being taken, those within Rouen talked of surrendering the town upon conditions, "which parliament lasted two or three days." Offers were proposed by those of the King's camp, but they within the town (taking courage at the arrival of four ensigns of Englishmen,) refused all conditions. The battery was renewed furiously in sundry places. Here they are desperate of Rouen, and yet relieved by hope of the valiantness of the English. At Dieppe there are 600 Englishmen arrived under Captain Ormesby, which place if assaulted would require at least 4,000 men for the guard thereof. At Newhaven eighteen sail had arrived with 1,500 Englishmen; which is a small number for guarding that place; it requiring at least, if besieged, 4,000 men. Of these numbers landed at Dieppe and Newhaven there can be no convenient succours taken for the relief of Rouen.

8. St. André has gone to intercept the coming of D'Andelot. The house of Guise (with the advice of the Cardinal of Ferrara and the Spanish Ambassador here,) have lately despatched Villemort and La Croque, servants to the Queen of Scotland, to pass through England, to make troubles, to exasperate the Queen of Scotland and her papistical Council to make some troubles upon the frontiers of England, and to do what they can to deprive the Earl of Mar, Lethington, and all others who favour the Protestant religion, of their authority about the said Queen. There are practices to cause trouble in Ireland; the Bishop of Aquila is set on by these men. The last despatch sent from the King's camp into England was to will the French Ambassador there and the

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hostages to shift for themselves and retire from thence with all speed.

9. The messenger who carried his despatch of the 27th ult. directed to her and the Earl of Warwick was put to death in the King's camp, he being a Frenchman. The Cardinal of Lorraine thinks at this Council at Trent to bring to pass a marriage with the Queen of Scots, his niece, and Ferdinand, the second son of the Emperor; and to conclude the league, offensive and defensive, amongst the Papists. The Cardinal will work what he can to transfer by resignation the empire unto the said Ferdinand, to the disappointment of Maximilian, King of Bohemia. At his leaving this Court for Trent he made a long oration against Condé and his party for bringing into this realm Englishmen.

10. He hopes she will not name Brisac as the author of his destruction, for thereby the party would be known from whom he had the intelligence, he being the only person to whom it was spoken. Sends herewith a cipher from the Prince and the Admiral, which is sent to her so they may hear from one another, of which they desire to be advertised by M. De La Haye.

Orig. Draft. Considerable portions underlined, to be expressed in cipher. Endd. : 15 Oct. 1562. By Sir T. Smith's courier and Tho. Danzes. Pp. 8.

- Oct. 15. **849.** Another copy of the above.
Portions in cipher. Add. Endd. Pp. 9.
- Oct. 15. **850.** Another copy of the above.
Portions in cipher. Add. Endd. Pp. 9.
- Oct. 15. **851.** Decipher of the ciphered passages of the above.
Pp. 6.
- Oct. 15. **852.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. Asks whether he shall remain here until some further progress is made in these matters, or whether he shall accompany the Prince to the fields (which will be very dangerous for him if this case does not speed well), or whether he should leave France secretly. Desires him to send the Queen's order for him to Smith as well in this cipher as in Smith's, and also to Mr. Ormsby at Dieppe and the Earl of Warwick at Newhaven, and to deliver the same also to M. De La Haye to send to him. The defence of Dieppe, Newhaven, and Rouen rest only with the Queen. He should not allow the Papists to hoard up riches, but put the ships to sea and let the Frenchmen upon the coast and sea smart, and take good heed to the embassy and hostages. He is to look about to avoid papistical seditions and practices at home, to take heed of the Scotch movings and practices; to admonish the Earl of Mar and Lethington to look to themselves, and to beware of treason. The Earl of Sussex must be provident also; for the house of

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Guise (with the advice of the Cardinal of Ferrara) have laid their baits in England, Scotland, and Ireland to move sedition, in which practices the Cardinal Granvelle's brother, the Ambassador here, and the Bishop of Aquila are conjoined. He marvels what Blackwell (brother of the late Bishop of Ely) does at Dieppe; he has heard lewd behaviour of him; he is the brother of the person who married the Bishop's sister.

2. The Prince and the Admiral have sent a cipher to serve betwixt the Queen and them, with commendations to him and Lord Robert. The Prince intends to send the Queen a fair litter with two mulets and a coach, with horses for the same; the litter and coach will be sumptuously covered. The Prince desires Cecil and Lord Robert to inform him by the writer what colours will be most agreeable to her. They intend to present them [Cecil and Lord Robert] with something from hence. It is not known here whether Rouen is taken. Châtillon upon Seine is 100 miles from Paris, and the same from Orleans.—Orleans, 15 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Oct. 15. **853.** Another original of the above. *Signed.*
Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Oct. 15. **854.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN MOTHER.
Has received her refusal to grant him a passport. He has been informed that a privy counsellor has declared that the writer ought to be taken and put to death. To perform his duty it is necessary to have a passport; if it is not granted, the Queen will resent this as an injury, as she has power to do.—Orleans, [blank] Oct. 1562.
Copy. Endd.: 15 Oct. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 15. **855.** Another copy of the above.
Endd.: 15 Oct. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 15. **856.** THROCKMORTON to the KING OF NAVARRE.
As the Queen Mother has refused a passport, the writer declines to leave this place. He has not received more courtesy than the Queen has shown to many Ambassadors of France. M. De Noailles on taking his leave had not only gracious words, but presents. The Sires De Sevres and De Foix can tell whether they have received less honour at the English Court than he has at the French Court. Besides the Grand Prior Damville, De Vielleville and others have been so well treated by his mistress that they were bound to treat him well in France.—Orleans, [blank] Oct. 1562.
Copy. Endd.: 15 Oct. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 15. **857.** Another copy of the above.
Endd.: 15 Oct. Fr. Pp. 2.

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[Oct. 15.] **858.** NEWS from ROUEN.

On Thursday an assault was given, whereat 1,500 of the enemy were slain, and 200 or 300 of the town. The King of Navarre is hurt and was reported dead. The Prince and D'Andelot (whose powers are between Paris and Chartres,) have marched towards the camp. The Prince has taken Chartres. The truce which was demanded by the enemy for eight days has been refused. A trench has been made within the town. This nation and the Scots have behaved themselves valiantly, setting their ensigns in the midst of the breach ; four or five of them slain.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Oct. 15. **859.** CHALLONER to CECIL.

1. For want of more trusty messengers is fain oft to send by sea. Has had no letters from the Court since the 8th of June last, which has hindered his credit. Desires that his respondent the Bishop of Aquila may be well looked after. If the Protestants in France prevail, the blow is given to the old oak's root, and it cannot be kept from falling, although these men be ever such busy underproppers. It is too much to see the bias of these men on the other side, yet he can pass over as well as another, though for these thirty years he never was so weary of this preposterous religion as now.

2. Trusts that Cecil's hangings of guadamezzelies will please him, with somewhat else besides. Leaves to his consideration the charges of Mr. Henry Cobham for posting with this packet. His brother Farnham's daughter and heir being a ward, the writer desires that either his sister, (her mother) or himself may have the preferment.—Madrid, 14 Oct. 1562.

3. P. S.—Sir Richard Shelley (who has come from Portugal) is still here. Henry Cobham will inform him of the affairs of this Court. They are using all means here to get out of debt; and having afterwards such a large wherewithal, they intend, perchance, to put their threats in ure. The Pope has lately contributed 200,000 ducats, and the Dukes of Florence and Ferrara 100,000 each, towards the French King's charges.—Madrid, 15 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal Portions in cipher. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 7.

Oct. 15. **860.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 4.

Oct. 15. **861.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Yesterday received the enclosed letters from his brother, John Challoner, from Dublin. The writer asked him to send a greyhound for the boar; so he has sent for "dooks"

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[dogs] to the west part of Ireland, which he will send hither for him. Will send him a couple of his country cheeses for the kindness he has shown to his friend Martin Deborgoa; Bilboa, 15 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received 27 ejusdem. Pp. 2.

Oct. 15. **862.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Wrote this day thinking that Don Alonso's servant would have carried it, but the Don has promised to deliver it himself.—Bilboa, 15 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received 27 ejusdem. Pp. 2.

Oct. 16. **863.** THOMAS KEMYS to CECIL.

1. Received Cecil's letter by Winter. He will continue to send advertisements as desired. There is no other matter than the summons of M. D'Anebault, and the approach of Reytters to cut off their victuals.

2. News came of a great assault given to Rouen yesterday.—Dieppe, 16 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd.: By Mr. Winter. Pp. 2.

Oct. 16. **864.** EDWARD ORMESBY to CECIL.

Thanks Cecil for his letters and the despatch of Mr. Winter hither; trusts all shall fall out to deliver the Queen of her care that she has of them here. Dieppe, 16 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Mr. Winter. Pp. 2.

Oct. 16. **865.** ARMIGIL WADE to CECIL.

Mr. Walgrave has sent to London for harquebusses and morions. Some of Sir Maurice Denis' band are arrived. If the wind remits any thing of its extremity, Winter will return from Dieppe to day. Victuals should be provided here and at Portsmouth, wherewith the garrisons on the other side may be refreshed. Not far from Dieppe is a band of Swart Ritters, that keep all the country in awe, and force all the victuals thereabouts to go to the camp before Rouen. If they would, they might keep Dieppe and Newhaven from all victual. One making report to D'Aumale of the English garrisons that should come to Newhaven and Dieppe, he said, "Well, let them make themselves merry for a while, the winter and famine will cause them to pack homeward faster than they came thither." Has observed these four years that the wind has been for the most from the southwest, which shuts up all the havens on this coast. Their trust must be in the staples at Rye and Portsmouth.—Rye, 16 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 6.

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Oct. 16. **866.** CHALLONER to CUERTON.

1. Henry Cobham repairs to Bilboa to embark, to whom he refers. Touching Mrs. Clarencius' maid, the Inquisidor Major, the Archbishop of Seville, said that he will favour her. Sent a mandamiento to the ministers of the Inquisition of Calahorra. As Mrs. Clarencius will next Monday ride with the Countess De Feria to Safra, and not return till next spring, she has prayed him to look after this business during her absence, and likewise to keep her maid honestly there at her charge, as he will perceive by her letters are enclosed.—Madrid, 16 Oct. 1562.

2. P. S.—Asks him to send butter, some English cheeses, and a barrel of Irish salmon.

Copy, dated and endd. by Challoner: Sent by Tempest. Pp. 2.

Oct. 16. **867.** GALLEYS of SPAIN.

1. List of such galleys as presently remain to the King Catholic, of his own and his friends, to serve during 1563. Of his own, seven; Genoese, twenty-two; Count Boromeo's, seven; of his friends, twenty-three.

2. They say sixteen more are to be refurnished of the fragments of the late wreck at Malaga.

Copy, with marginal notes by Challoner, and endd. by him: October 16. Pp. 2.

[Oct. 16.] **868.** Another copy of the above.

In Challoner's hol., and endd. by him: November 16. Pp. 2.

Oct. 17. **869.** The QUEEN MOTHER to MM. DE FORS and BRIQUEMAULT.

Credence for the bearer, M. Dubois Dennemont.—The camp before Rouen, 17 Oct. 1562. *Signed..*

Copy. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 17. **870.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

1. The Queen thinks that they two are together. The Queen Mother is angry he [Smith] tarries so long from the Court. As soon as he hears again from the Court he will go thither and deliver his message in writing, which he [Throckmorton] shall receive in print, in Latin.

2. Six small ships filled with Englishmen passing to Rouen, one struck on the sands at Caudebec, which M. De Danville took. 200 were slain, and eighty made prisoners; eleven were sent to the Court, and were by the Constable's order hanged upon a tree. 600 English got into the town; and they know it without by their arrows when they skirmish. On Thursday last the King of Navarre was sore hurt; he marvels he ventured so near the breach. This night eighty horsemen from Rouen came into Paris. Order is given to get the wine out of the villages into Paris; and each house-

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holder to have in readiness a spade and a shovel.—Paris, 16 Oct. 1562.

3. P. S.—Will solicit the Queen Mother to let him [Throckmorton] come to the Court. In his despatch he will signify to Cecil the cause of Throckmorton's doubts. Sends a draught of the siege of Rouen, done by him from one which he got from Shakerley. As he was closing his despatch, Middlemore came. Sends a copy of the Queen's proclamation at Dieppe; as also 300 crowns, which he took up by exchange of Gerardo Burlameachi by reason of a bill of credit which he had of Gresham for 1,000 crowns.—Paris, 17 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 17. **871.** Another copy of the above.

Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 18. **872.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. Refers to his letter to the Council. His instructions are so precise in one or two places that he should first confer "with him" [Throckmorton], and take his advice. Intends to-morrow to keep on his journey towards the Court. The hanging of the eleven men beside Caudebec shows more rigour than war generally permits to strangers taken prisoners. The Queen Mother would not so much as by word of mouth, upon her honour, promise Mr. Middlemore that he [Throckmorton] should safely come and go. He is informed by divers Scots that some are sent already to move the Queen of Scots to break with the Queen and make war; and the matter is now in hand that the hostages in England shall be conveyed into Flanders. Secretary Rollot and M. Villemort are going, or have gone, for the first matter. Expected to have had full instructions from Throckmorton as to persons at the Court, also to have had copies of the treaties already passed. Has not received the Queen's plate; and expecting that, he brought none of his own; but his greatest lack is for want of servants that can speak and write French. Heretofore he might have enough servants, Dutch or French, but now for the plague and religion he dare not take one. He sends one or two packets of some Scotchmen, with which he desires him to do as he was wont, that they should not think him negligent in their cause, for at some time they might convey his packets and save a post.—Paris, 15 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—The Queen Mother does nothing now but in the presence of the Constable or the Duke of Guise.

3. At the assault made on Thursday last, whereat the King of Navarre was hurt, the Duke of Guise was wounded, not with an arquebus or pike, but bruised with stones and wood thrown upon him. The King of Navarre was hurt by an arquebus in the shoulder and knee, and in the flank by a pike. The same night one came from the camp in post to Paris for such things as were necessary. All the next day the Duke of Guise kept his bed. It is said the Duke of

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Aumale is wounded in the forehead by an arquebus. It is supposed there were above 600 of the assailants slain. During the assault (which lasted seven hours,) Montgomery was in the town with his sword drawn, and slew any that gave way. When all was done he got upon the countermure which they had made against the breach, "and there made a rear or two with his horse, that all the camp might see him." It is talked here that the King shall remove to Monceaux, nearer Paris.

4. D'Andelot has entered Champagne, passing Lorraine, where many join him daily. The camp about Rouen is estimated not above 8,000; those within the town that bear arms, at 6,000. Taries now for a passport to send this into England, and for order when and where he should come. As they were hasty to have him come upon the winning of the fort St. Helen's, he thinks after this assault of Rouen they be as slow. Sends Cecil the copies of Throckmorton's letters and his.—Paris, Sunday morning, 18 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. A few words in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 18. **873.** CHALLONER to the QUEEN.

1. Hears that the Bishop of Aquila has protested to her that King Philip would not leave the French King destitute of aid, and that she gave the Bishop this flat answer, that everyone is bound to take care of his own house. Don Luis D'Avila, Comendador de Alcantara, is to be despatched to Rome to solicit the Pope's grant for the sale of Church lands amounting to 30,000 ducats, and to set forward some new league by banding the Catholics against the opposite side.

2. They think that for want of money the English are not able to hold out. If the Germans can be induced to make it their general cause it will move shrewd cows to consider their short horns.

3. The Queen Mother lately sent hither some costly presents to the King, with rich saddles and trappours and the like to the Queen, her daughter, and to the Prince and Princess.—Madrid, 18 Oct. 1562.

Orig. Hol. Draft. Endd. by Challoner: 19 Oct. [sic], Sent after Mr. Cobham, by the negro, to Bilboa. Pp. 5.

Oct. 19. **874.** M. DE FORS to the QUEEN MOTHER.

Has received her letter sent by M. De Bois-Damebout. The writer and all the inhabitants of Dieppe are ready to render all due obedience to their lawful Sovereign.—Dieppe, 19 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 19. **875.** EDICT of CHARLES IX.

Requests his subjects to aid him in expelling the English and Germans, the former of whom have seized Newhaven and Dieppe; so that the war is not now about religion, but

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about the preservation of his crown. Will forgive past offences and promises security for the persons and property of such as join in this work, but orders that the law shall be enforced in full rigour against those who refuse.—The Camp, 15 Oct. 1562, *Signed*.

Copy, in a French hand. Add: To the Bailly of Rouen, or his Lieutenant. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

[Oct. 19.] **876.** MONTGOMERY'S REQUESTS.

1. That the Queen will take into her pay as well the companies of cavalry of M. De Beauvois and Briquemault and his own (400 or 500 horse), as also the four ensigns of foot which were at Havre before her forces landed, two of which are under the command of the Sire De St. Marye.

2. That some large ships cruize towards Brittany, that the Bretons serving in Lower Normandy may be forced to withdraw to defend their own country; and so the Prince will easily retake those places which have been lost in Normandy.

3. That two galleys be equipped to supply Havre with water, as the enemy can easily break the conduits.

4. That the English who lost their hoys at Caudebec may be recompensed, as they demand recompence from M. De Beauvois.

5. That the attachments made at the request of the French or Spanish Ambassadors on the merchandise sent from Havre may cease, seeing that the Vidame and Beauvois, who take the responsibility, have property worth more than 600,000 crowns.

Copy, in a French hand. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 3.

[Oct. 19.] **877.** Another copy of a portion of the above, with an additional article requesting that Beauvois may be discharged of his liability (amounting to 660 crowns) for 120 corslets supplied by Vaughan to the French soldiers who went to Rouen.

Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 19. **878.** The FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S DECLARATION.

1. M. De Foix (the Queen being ill) has spoken as follows to the Lords of her Council. The King his master, having heard of the men embarked at Portsmouth and Rye, desires to know why the Queen has sent soldiers into France. He also finds it strange that she should thus act contrary to her promise and aid his subjects in their felony and rebellion. By doing so she will give an example of disobedience to her own subjects.

2. He desired to have audience with her on the 11th inst. to demand in his master's name what were her intentions. She, not being able to see him, sent Mason and Wotton, who not only informed him of the warlike preparations but also of the seizure of Havre by her troops, which they said was done both for her own defence and also for that of the King of France, which reasons De Foix has seen given in a

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book printed in the Queen's name. His master desires that she will not put herself to this trouble and expense on his account. Prudent persons would scarcely consider it a friendly act for her to seize on the King's towns against his will, a thing which none of the neighbouring Princes who are his kinsmen have thought proper to do. She has never announced her intention of aiding him with forces, but has only offered to mediate.

3. The pretext of liberating him is merely an invention of the rebels; he being in the hands of his mother and the King of Navarre, who are his legitimate guardians, assisted by all the Princes of the blood with one exception, and the principal officers of the Crown, some of whom were counsellors of his grandfather, father, and brother.

4. In aiding the said rebels the Queen cannot say that she is defending the King any more than she can excuse herself for breaking the accord which is between them.

5. As for saying that she does this for her own defence, that is still less reasonable; as in order to say that she defends herself there must be some assailant, and neither the King or any of his subjects have taken arms against her. If she had fortified and armed her own kingdom that would have been keeping within the limits of defence; but entering France with an armed force against the will of the King, and seizing his fortresses and making league with those who have committed felony against him, cannot be said not to be aggression. It appears by the judgments of the Court of Parliament that these divisions were not for religion but for felonies, rebellions, and crimes of leze-majesty. That she has been summoned by the complaints of the King's subjects is no excuse; she ought rather to have given them into the King's hands as rebels, as she was bound to do by treaty.

6. When she says that she has occupied the said ports and fortresses as additional security for Calais, he begs her to consider that people will say that she seizes upon the occasion of these divisions in France, and the King's minority, to make her profit; and the King can justly say that she has broken the treaty by seeking for further security than his promise, and the four hostages whom she has.

7. As this request demands prompt execution, De Foix desires that he may have an immediate answer, in order that he may advertise his master, and perform the rest of his charge. He has given a copy of his remonstrance, and of the King's letter to the Queen, to the Lords of the Council.

8. Read to the Lords of the Council by the French Ambassador in the presence of the four French hostages.—19 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 10.

Oct. 20. **879.** ERIC XIV. to the QUEEN.

In his letter sent last summer by George Harvey, he promised to send an embassy to her, but was obliged to

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re-call his chancellor, whom he had placed at its head, in order that he might answer certain accusations. One of her subjects named Francis Berth (who was here on business but who said nothing at that time) has written from Lubeck accusing the chancellor of charging double for his expenses whilst in England, and of not faithfully carrying out the object of his embassy. Requests her to command Francis Berth to come to him to substantiate his charges.—Stockholm, 20 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 3.*

Oct. 20. 880. SMITH to CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 122.

1. This day, Sunday, 18th inst., M. Randan, brother to the Count of Rochefocauld, is dead, he having his knee broken by the shot of a culverin at Fort St. Catherine, when it was taken. D'Andelot has but eighteen cornets of horsemen (which should be 150 in a cornet, but they account them 2,000 in the whole), and from 4,000 to 6,000 footmen; one part is led by the Marshal of Hesse, who is about Chalons. M. De Nemours has sacked Vienne, in Dauphiné. The Baron Des Adrets (not thinking the enemy could have passed the Rhone) came past with only thirteen horsemen from Lyons to Valence, whereupon Nemours conveyed a certain number of horsemen over in small boats, one by one, and almost entrapped Adrets; some of his horses were slain, but he escaped.

2. On Friday and Saturday last the chief captains and merchants of Rouen would have made a composition for the town; they say they are accorded upon the conditions of those of Bourges. They were at an accord before, and 160,000 crowns were assessed at two payments. A passport has come for the writer's men to go to England.

3. Rouen remains quiet since the assault. They met an archer this day, who told them that they are content that the Papists shall come into their churches again, and their churches shall be amended; they will give the King 100,000 crowns towards the charges of the war, but they will have their preaching still. He thinks he shall not have access to the Court till they despair of having Rouen, or take it.

4. Newhaven is not so strong as supposed; if it were summer they would attempt "to 'afray' our men thence with a garden of 'chamillion' upon the hill on this side."† The plague still continues at Paris, and increases in other parts of France. Sends the copy of letters betwixt Throckmorton and himself.—Poissy, 20 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal, a few words in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

* Cecil has added this note: "He is gone out of the realm, and whensoever he returns he shall be charged with the matter; wherein Her Majesty thinks that if he have misreported the Chancellor he has herein misused himself, for the Chancellor behaved himself very well herein."

† See Smith to Cecil, Nov. 10.

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881. EDWARD ORMESBY to CECIL.

1. Since Mr. Winter left, the writer received a letter from Captain Leighton, which he sends here enclosed; the next day after the first assault (Thursday 15th inst.) there was another made. The day following Montgomery sent to M. De Fortz for succours, who said the King of Navarre was hurt in the trench with an arquebus on the right side of his breast, "nearer the arm than the breast," and report says he is in danger of his life, for the bullet remains in his body.

2. Concerning the succours demanded by Montgomery and Leighton, the writer was requested by Briquemault to send two of his bands. He answered that the town being in parley, he thought it was not well to hazard the Queen's men until he heard of the conclusion of the same. They concluded to send two bands of Frenchmen that remained, one in the Pollet, the other in the citadel; requesting him to guard the said forts. They numbered 300, and before this time they never employed any of the English there, although he offered at his first coming thither.

3. The two bands were sent to Rouen on Saturday night the 17th inst., and came within three leagues of it that night, and hid themselves in a wood; being discovered by some peasants, the alarum was given to the camp, so they were driven piecemeal to shift away. The captains being well horsed reached Dieppe, one on Sunday night about 1 o'clock, the other on Monday morning about 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon half a score soldiers.

4. Briquemault, as soon as he was advertised that they could not enter Rouen, and that the bands were overthrown, within an hour after the news came, (having made secret provision of a shallop before, and the wind and tide serving,) put to sea, going to England. They thank God they have got rid of him, for he was timorous and overthrown with every blast of evil news.

5. The morning after Briquemault left, being the 19th inst., M. Du Bois-Dennebout was sent hither with a trumpet to M. De Fors from the Queen Mother, with a letter of credence from her, signed by herself only, declaring that Rouen had made composition, and brought the particulars of the same in writing; but it was not signed. He sends Cecil copies of them. They begun the battery at 11 o'clock on Sunday. The captain assembled the council of the town, with the burgesses of the same, and these resolved upon an answer to the Queen Mother, the effect whereof he sends enclosed.

6. This morning (20th inst.) there came hither a man of Throckmorton's with this packet, bringing letters from the Prince of Condé to De Fortz, which he has seen, mentioning that D'Andelot would be at Orleans on the 23rd inst. at the latest; and then promises De Fortz not to lose an hour, nor tarry the taking of any town, but that he will seek the enemy in the field. He requires De Fortz to use all means for succouring Rouen, and to inform them of his determina-

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tion, so they may defend the town; and also those of Dieppe, in case Rouen cannot hold out. The Prince desires the Queen to send hither such bands as are at Rye with all diligence, for their arrival here will be a terror to the enemy (being already in "branley,"* as the French term it) and a reinforcement for Dieppe, and to keep the place at least for fourteen days, by which time he would be ready to raise the siege.

7. Has been requested by De Fortz to signify this to him [Cecil]. They all here desire the Queen to send succours. The Pollet is in perfection now, by the continual labour of men, women, and children, as well as by gentlewomen, burgesses' wives, and others.—Dieppe, 20 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 5.

Oct. 20. 882. THOMAS KEMYS to CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 127.

1. On Thursday last, in the forenoon, the King of Navarre walking in the trench was wounded in the right side of the breast by an arquebus; "likely to die." The soldiers, to revenge the same, cried to the assault, which began at 11 o'clock and continued till 3 or 4. The assailants fought to the uttermost, being aided by part of the Rhinegrave's band. Amongst the defendants, the English and Scotch have deserved great commendation. The enemy mounted upon the walls two ensigns and 1,000 men at least, but were repulsed by hand-strokes, with the loss of both their ensigns and most of their best captains and soldiers.

2. Montgomery wrote to Briquemault for succours, which letter arrived on Saturday morning. The same night the remnant of the French bands were sent thither, numbering 300 men, under the commands of captains Cowdrye and Mollandre. News came on Sunday that, being in a wood three leagues from Rouen, they were discovered and forced to flee. Victuals are scarce. Fifteen or twenty persons that went for succours have returned; they cannot report what has become of the rest.

3. News has arrived here of the King's death, and that they offered yesterday to renew the assault, but did it not.—Dieppe, 20 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 20. 883. ARTICLES offered to DIEPPE.

1. The King has commanded those of Rouen to surrender the town and castle and all the artillery and munitions into his hands by 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. He will grant a full pardon to all without exception for past offences, together with liberty of conscience. Full pardon will be given to all captains and soldiers who enter his service or withdraw to their own homes, on condition of not serving again. No one

* "*Il est en bransle*: 'Tis doubtful or uncertain whether yea or no; the matter hangs in suspense, or is yet in the balance."—*Cotgrave.*

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shall be troubled either in person or goods for anything past on account of religion. The soldiers and the captains shall withdraw to the other side of the river.

2. The Queen Mother has commanded him [Dubois D'Annebault] to offer similar conditions to M. De Fors and the town of Dieppe. If they do not accept them the King will send his forces thither.—*Signed*: Dubois D'Ennebout.

Copy, in a French hand. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Oct. 20. **884.** HENRY COBHAM to CHALLONER.

1. On Saturday night they lay nine leagues from Madrid, where they had broiled meat, vino tynto, and cold lodging. Next morning they set forth in the rain, rode twelve leagues, and got well wetted; and on coming to their lodgings at night they found certain friars occupying the house, and had to entreat for house room for half an hour, until at length they let them enter a venerable smoky kitchen, where, wet like a drowned rat, the writer clapped himself down beside a friar, who made the writer room. In an evil hour he ate carbonadoed meat, and shortly after he went to "couch" in a place where they were all lodged, mulus, arator, asinus, frater, sus, wench, and, besides a rablement of lice, a company of gendarmery of chinchas.

2. They set forth again next morning by break of day, accompanied all the way with a terrible rain, so that by dinner time he was forced to go to a miserable bed, where he laid that day and night, being Monday, suffering with the ague. Reached Burgos yesterday in company with his evil calentura, where he was very well lodged, and afterwards set forward to Bilboa.

3. Begg to be remembered to the Countess and Mrs Strandling, and to Sir Richard Shelley, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Huggins.—Burgos, 20 Oct. 1562. *Signed*.

4. P. S.—Requests him to send to Cuerton a pair of silk hose "of lyon perdo colour," delivered to Honger by Mr. Parker.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

Oct. 21. **885.** EDWARD ORMESBY to ARMIGIL WAADE.

1. They hope they will be shortly delivered of their enemies at Rouen, the King of Navarre being wounded, and they hear that he died on the 20th inst. The same day Mr. Winter departed hence. Upon the King being wounded they gave a terrible assault. Two of their ensigns, with a great number of the soldiers upon the walls, were taken by the English, and the rest repulsed. Asks for further help. To-day or to-morrow M. D'Andelot joins the Prince, and marches towards the enemy to give them battle. Haste hither the Englishmen with all possible speed.—Dieppe, 21 Oct. 1562. *Signed*.

2. P. S.—Desires this letter to be shown to Mr. Mayor.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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Oct. 21. **886.** INSTRUCTIONS for SIR MAURICE DENNIS.

Forbes, ii. 129.

Instructions for him, being Treasurer of the Queen's army in Normandy, respecting the payment of wages, the musters of troops, the allowances for victuals within Newhaven, Dieppe, Portsmouth, and Rye, the charge for the transporting of soldiers into France, and for sending into England certain French ships remaining at Newhaven. A book, signed by the Council, is sent for his guidance; and for no respect shall he pay any greater wages than are contained therein.

Draft in Cecil's hol. Pp. 4.

Oct. 21. **888.** ADVICES from VENICE.

1. Constantinople, 1 Sept. The Turk shows all favour to his son Selim.

2. Rome, 26 Sept. The Pope solicits that the French prelates resort to the Council. He will set forth a fresh bull for the election of his successor.

3. Prague, 21 Oct. Maximilian was crowned King of Bohemia, and the Queen was crowned next day; shortly afterwards they departed for Frankfort.

4. Venice, 1 Oct. A ship has arrived here with 120 Spanish and Italian captains who had been taken prisoners at Gerbes, and are delivered. The Venetians have resolved to disburse the rest of the money (75,000 crowns) lent to the French King. The whole amounts to 160,000 crowns; the rest has been paid.

Endd. Pp. 3.

Oct. 21. **889.** GARSIA'S BILL.

Bill of miscellaneous articles supplied to Challoner by — Garsia.

Orig. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 2.

Oct. 22. **890.** EDWARD ORMSBY to ARMIGIL WAADE.

1. They want both money and victuals, as mentioned in Kemys' letter. They have not heard from Newhaven since they came hither. The greedy covetousness of the people here is not to be spoken of, and it seems they would not be without, nor yet can they brook the English. If the enemy should attempt to attack them, their fear is more for their backs than those who come before their faces. Divide the town in four and by all conjectures there is scarce a fourth part assured. They hear from Rouen that the enemy endeavours to recover the town, but those within are of great courage and know the price. The parley took no effect there, and as little here.—Dieppe, 22 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—If there are men to come, haste them hither, for it is time.

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Oct. 22. **891.** THOMAS WINDEBANK to CECIL.

1. Mr. Thomas and the writer are come again to Frankfort, where they remain to see the great company. It is little for Mr. Thomas's advancement that he should make long stay here, neither for the French tongue or for fashions to frame himself better than he is already. Can better satisfy him about his account in England than otherwise. The 200 dollars are spent, their three horses standing them in 20. Mundt has promised to help them with money during their stay here, and in case they should go to Strasburg has offered Mr. Thomas his house. The Queen is in such estimation with the Princes of Germany for the matter of Scotland and her proceedings with France that she may boldly go through with any enterprise; yet there is speaking of a certain emulation and privy envy amongst some of her noblemen and ministers. The Guises are much hated, and their ruin desired and hoped for shortly. The Almaines with D'Andelot were still marching forward; the expectation is great of their well-doing, as it is of the Queen's, of which there is great talk here.—Frankfort, 22 Oct. 1562.
Signed.

2. P.S.—The King of Sweden shall marry the Landgrave of Hesse's daughter; ambassadors have arrived at Marpurge from Sweden.

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 22. **892.** Original draft of the above.
Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 22. **893.** [THOMAS WINDEBANK] to THROCKMORTON.

1. They went from Antwerp very suddenly with Knolles, and have seen the Courts of the Palatine, John Frederick of Saxe, the Landgrave, and the Electors. They have seen the Dukes of Wurtemberg (now at Frankfort), of Bavaria, and of Cleves. The Emperor and Maximilian are expected within two days. In this journey learns that the Queen is in such estimation that she need not fear her adversaries the Guisians are not only hated by the Protestants, but also of the Papists. These Princes agree to the destruction of the Guisians, and the advancement of religion; so they will not allow any aid to be sent forth, although attempts will be made by the Papists to sow discord amongst these Princes.

2. Here are ambassadors of all sides, except Spain, who is said to go to Trent. The trains of these Princes here are very great; the Elector of Saxony has come with 500 horse, besides 200 carriage horses; the Duke of Wurtemberg with 300 horse; the Duke of Bavaria with 500 (some say 600), the Duke of Cleves with 600; the Palatine with 600; and the Emperor's train with his sons is said to be 5,000 horse. The Marshal of the Elector of Saxony (who has charge of providing lodging for all the company), told him that 9,317 horse were to be here at this time.

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3. The Council of Trent is not much set by here, and will be dissolved the 12th of November next. There has been (a month past) an assembly of Ambassadors of the Protestant Princes at Fulda, where they have determined to present the Confession of Augsburg to the Emperor at this diet, and wholly to refuse the Council at Trent. His master [Cecil] wrote to him in a letter of the 12 August, (which he received at Frankfort, five weeks since) that "Throckmorton shall come home, and whatsoever he saith or he writes, none helpeth him home but I."—Frankfort, 22 Oct. 1562.

Draft. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 22. **894.** INTELLIGENCE from VENICE.

Venice, 18 Oct. The Tartars have made an incursion into Muscovia. The Signory of Venice have taken order to receive the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Bishops on their arrival here, and will defray their charges so long as they remain. The Count De Luna (King Philip's Ambassador to the Emperor) is on his way to Trent. The French Ambassador here has received part payment of a loan granted by the Signory to the King; it is sent by Flanders. There is an order against excess of dress. M. De Bordillon has succeeded in borrowing money from the Signory for the defence of the French places in Piedmont. Philip says he will have them by force.

In Mason's hand. Endd. 22 Oct. Pp. 2.

Oct. 22. **895.** STEPHEN BECON to CHALLONER.

Delivered his letters at the Court of England. At his departure Mr. Withepol was in London, who has written to him. Desires him to direct his letters in his absence to Raphael Cotton, a lodger here.—Vigo, Oct. 22, 1562. *Signed.*

Endd. by Challoner, 22 Nov. [sic]. Pp. 3.

Oct. 23. **896.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. On the 19th inst. there arrived from France by sea John Beton, brother to the Bishop of Glasgow, who brought letters for the writer. His news is that the Queen's army is placed in Newhaven and Dieppe; that M. D'Andelot is come out of Almaine with 8,000 men, and the King is coming towards Rouen with 30,000; that many towns are rendered, and the rest like to be shortly. His tale is framed as little as can be to the advantage of the poor Protestants. He chanced to say that Throckmorton was spoiled of all he had and taken prisoner by the Guisians, where before it was commonly spoken that the Huguenots were the doers of it. Of Italy he says that the Pope and the Princes have promised the Papists in France 400,000 ducats; and that the soldiers sent from Geneva, Berne and other cantons are revoked, because they who sent them mislike the cause.

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2. Troubles daily increase here. The Earl of Huntly on last Saturday was put to the horn; two nights before, John Gordon, with 140 or 160 horse, (hearing that the captain and certain of the soldiers lay in a little village from their fellows) assailed them and took the captain in his bed and plundered the soldiers of fifty-six harquebusses, and so dismissed them to go where they would. The captain whom they have taken (of whom little account is made) is one of Captain James Steward's sons.

3. The house of Strathbogie was demanded to be delivered into the Queen's hands, and refused by the Earl, which now she purposes to take by force, and has levied 200 soldiers more. Divers noblemen with the Queen have sent for their tenants and friends. The Earl makes himself as strong as he can at Badenoch, whither it is impossible to bring men or artillery in the winter. He purposes to make her weary of this country by reason of the weather and the extreme dearth of all things. Mr. Thomas Ker and his brother being in custody have confessed that their master determined three several times to have slain Murray and Lethington, letters were also found about Mr. Thomas that import no less; but whatsoever was done by John Gordon, was by his father's counsel. The Duke sent a letter lately to move the Queen for the Earl of Arran's liberty, who thought it better to please him with gentle words than to grant his request. The Earl of Huntly marvellously presses him to take his part. The writer spoke with him that brought the letter, and very much suspects the matter. The Lord Gordon is with the Duke, whose daughter he married. His purpose is either to persuade him to take part with his father, or else to remain with him as guileless of whatever shall be enterprised. The Earl's wife came on Tuesday to within two miles of the town to present herself to the Queen; but being advertised that she would not see her, returned to Strathbogie. Divers gentlemen of Huntly's surname have given pledges, and many promised not to depart out of this town or to support their chief until these troubles be ended. All others that before time have been at deadly feud with the Earl (as the Forbes, Leslies, Grants, and Macintoshes), are set at liberty, to use what force they can against him. The Earl of Argyle departs homeward to-day, to make all the force he can against Huntly. Bothwell has lately been at Leith with divers friends, and pretends good service to his sovereign.

4. Is at great charges here, the Queen's allowance during this journey has not defrayed the charges for meat for himself, his men, and his horses. The Lord Hume has lately written to the Earl of Murray against the porter of Berwick, his terms might have been more moderate. Sends a copy, and has written to the Marshal of Berwick. James Macconel has advertised the Earl of Argyle that O'Neale is made one of the council of Ireland, whereof he has no great goodwill.

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Desires Cecil to be favourable to his host of Edinburgh, Mr. David Foster, in obtaining of his safe conduct.—Aberdeen, 23 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Pp. 4.

Oct. 23. **897.** KNOLLES and MUNDT to the QUEEN.

1. Wrote from Worms, 3rd September. After providing themselves with horses at Frankfort fair, they went towards the Landgrave and came to Marpur on the 13th ult. The Landgrave, being at the obscure castle of Shonstadt, a Dutch mile from thence, sent one of his secretaries. He had appointed certain councillors to request them to declare their commission from the Queen unto his deputies. They rehearsed their commission in presence of the marshal of his house, his chancellor, and two secretaries, who wrote down the sum of all that was said. The next day the Landgrave sent to them again the same men, excusing himself not only by his sickness but also by the tooth-ache, and requested them for this time to be content with the answer he sent written in Dutch, trusting that at their return from Saxony, if they would come that way, he should be better able to confer with them. They send this answer in Latin. Whilst at Marpur the Landgrave not only presented them with wine and oats, and defrayed their charges, but his son Philip, hunting near Marpur, sent them half a stag. On the 24th ult. when they came to Leipsic they understood that the Elector Augustus had gone in haste to the lower parts of Saxony, 200 miles from Leipsic, about matters concerning the King of Denmark, his wife's brother, where (as they learnt after) he met the King in a monastery near Lunenburg. Not thinking it meet to lose time, they took their journey next day towards John Frederick, Duke of Saxony, and went to his chief house called Weimar. A short time before their arrival, Duke William, his second brother, arrived, who presented them with twelve great pots of divers wines, and advised them to go to Coburg, where his family was, and he not far off. They came to Coburg on the 29th ult., where next day word was sent to them that it was the Duke's pleasure that they should come the next day to Hilberge to his house, about ten English miles from thence, built by him for a sporting place. They were provided with all things necessary at their inn, and were feasted at his house at Coburg with much ceremony, and all their charges defrayed.

2. Next day coming to Hilberge the Duke received them on alighting from their horses, and conveyed them to their lodging, which was adorned with a cloth of state. He came for them himself, and they dined with him and the Duchess. After dinner he conveyed them again to their lodging; and having left them for a while, he came again and heard their commission. His secretary took a note thereof as they spoke; and within an hour after he made answer that

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he was of the Queen's opinion in all points; first, if the Prince of Condé failed, it would give cause to the Pope and his adherents to take advantage of the time. Concerning the league, he would that all Princes should join their counsels and forces together. He said he intended to be at the assembly at Frankfort, where he would advance these matters. Both at supper and going to bed he bid them farewell. The same night the Duke was taken with the colic, which he is subject to, so that he could not see them in the morning. He wished them to stop that day to hunt, and sent them word that his keeper had lodged a dozen stags for them; but having their despatch they thought it better to get to Marburg, at which place they arrived on the 8th inst. Next day the Landgrave sent them a large vessel of wine (about the third of a tun), a tub full of great fish, pikes and carps, a wild boar, half a stag, a great bowl full of wild fowl, beef and mutton, and four sacks of oats; and sent word that he would speak with them at 3 p.m. They went to him at that time and declared that as each answered only for himself, unless some way was devised how their good intents might be applied unto the benefit of the Christian commonwealth, their labour would be in vain. The Duke made answer as concerning himself he was ready to join her. It would ask a long time for all states of the Confession of Augsburg to enter into this league; and the charges in bringing the same to pass would be great. He thought that Augustus, through a promise made to the States of his country, would hardly be brought to enter into any league; yet he would have it tried. If the Queen, or others of the empire, should be invaded on the behalf of religion, Augustus would assist him with all his power. At the meeting at Frankfort means would be found to bring it to some good end. In case the matter takes effect, the Queen should enter into the same conditions as those moved to Henry VIII., viz., that she put down in a certain place a certain sum of money, which they might employ only at such time, and to that use, when any invasion should be made for religion; and on their part they should stand bound, if at any time she should be invaded for religion, to send such force as should be agreed upon. They had determined amongst themselves that as soon as they had presented to the Emperor at Frankfort their answer concerning the Council of Trent they would send it also to the Queen, and this agreement to refuse the said Council should stand instead of a general league. At the same time he showed them letters from the Rhinegrave, dated at Montargis the 5th ult., wherein he wrote that hitherto he had not drawn a sword against the Gospellers in France, nor intended to do so hereafter. In another part he saith he will undertake to drive the English out of France, but will suffer the rest to deal one with another.

3. On the following Sunday, the 11th inst., the Duke made them dine with him and his three sons. On the same day

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Augustus came to Marburg, and on the following day, by the Landgrave's means, they were admitted to declare the Queen's commission to him. He required respite to make a full answer until he came to Frankfort. They perceive that he gives good care unto the matter. The evening before they left, the Landgrave sent word that in case the rest should fail he would alone enter into a composition with the Queen, that in case either were invaded for religion one should succour another, he with horsemen and footmen, and the Queen with money.

4. Whilst they were at Marburg there came ambassadors from the King of Sweden to the Landgrave, viz., the Baron of Gero, with the Chancellor, and Claudius Collier, a Frenchman, that was in England both with the Duke of Finland and the late Ambassador of Sweden. They are informed by some of the Landgrave's council that their mission is to treat of a marriage for the King with the Landgrave's daughter. This is the fourth time that the matter has been attempted, but very closely. This Frenchman has been twice before now, having come disguised for that purpose; once as a pedlar, the Landgrave being privy thereto. He brought the King's picture, as it were to be sold, that her affection might be tried at the sight thereof. Now it is done more openly. At the coming of this ambassador, hearing the Chancellor was amongst them, they sent to enquire after one Dr. Andreas, who was in England with the Duke of Finland, and was also called a chancellor. The person they sent asked the Chancellor himself for the Doctor, who said he was slain. He also asked if it was true that the King of Sweden should marry the King of Poland's sister. The Chancellor said it was the Duke of Finland that should marry her; he hoped his master would marry yet in England. The day they went to Court to speak with Augustus, the Landgrave's eldest son brought them to salute his sister. She is of good stature, very fair, but lean faced, and about twenty years of age. She was accompanied by six gentlewomen, four young, fair, and richly apparelled; two being elder. The Landgrave's wife was two days journey from Marburg.

5. They left Marburg on the 13th inst., and came to Darmstadt on the 17th inst., where a message was sent to them from John Frederick, Duke of Saxony, with his answer, which is enclosed. They suppose he was not satisfied with his own answer, because when they were with him he had no learned men about him, and could not talk at full in consequence of sickness. They took this journey to Darmstadt to speak with the Duke of Wurtemberg apart, before he went to the assembly at Frankfort, having heard he would be there on the 18th inst., as he was.

6. The same night, after declaring the Queen's commission, they supped with him. He declared that for better answer he would take time in deliberation until he came to Frankfort, where by consultation with others he would be better

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to the Queen.

able to satisfy her in all. After supper he said there had lately been with him an ambassador from the Queen Mother requesting him and the other Princes to send ambassadors into France for ending these controversies, which if they would do, there was hope that the edict of January might be obtained. He answered, if the Queen Mother would send them a safe conduct, and a certain place were appointed, her request should be complied with. He said that Condé had in France 8,000 horsemen, and 30,000 footmen; he expected to hear in a few days of a battle, or that Paris was besieged. He showed them the copy of a letter (as they guessed) written by the Admiral of France, advertising him of the arrival of 6,000 Englishmen in Normandy, besides 400 horse of gentlemen, who voluntarily followed the enterprise, and of the Queen's promise to assist them. This sounds all over Germany to her praise.

7. They have now come to Frankfort where the assembly begins already to wax great. The Elector of Saxony (High Marshal of the empire) was the first that came hither, who arrived on the 10th inst. with 600 horse and fifty chariots, waggons, and coaches; the Duchess was also with him. Since then there have arrived the Dukes of Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Cleves, and Brunswick (entitled of Groven-hagen); also the Palsgrave, and the Dukes of Mechlenburg, William and Ludovick, two of the Landgrave's sons. The King and Queen of Bohemia are expected this day, the Emperor to-morrow; Brandenburg, hourly. Wolfgang of Deuxponts, and John Frederick of Saxe are expected, but not so soon. This assembly is for the creation of a King of the Romans, which will fall upon Maximilian, King of Bohemia. At Frankfort they were presented with wine, also at Gotha; with wine and oats at Erfurt, and at Leipsic with wine. They have not yet spoken with the Duke of Deuxponts and the Marquis of Baden, who will be at Frankfort shortly. The Elector Augustus and the Duke of Wurtemberg have not answered yet. They hope not only to receive at this assembly their particular answers, but also a general resolution.—Frankfort, 23 October 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 12.*

Oct. 23. 898. KNOLLES to CECIL.

1. In his last he mentioned that it would be well to bestow some ambling horses, and dogs, amongst certain of the Princes here. Since then, dining with the Landgrave, he craved a couple of geldings of the Queen's, for being old they would carry him easily; he also desired that the Queen might be moved concerning a son of his, whom he would have brought up in her Court. Of these things Knolles has written to Lord Robert. Has used the credit Cecil gave him to Gresham. Is behind in his diets, not accounting the money he has received upon credit, from the 10th ult.

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2. Here is likely to be a great assembly of Princes, the harbinger reckons upon 9,000 horses. Besides the election of the King of the Romans, many other matters are likely to come in question. The Duke of Wurtemberg says he expects ambassadors from the Prince of Condé, and from the contrary faction. There is a great contention betwixt the Dukes of Ferrara and Florence. Ferrara seeks assistance here amongst the Protestants, as Florence is aided by the Pope; and the matter will be heard here, and determined by the Emperor. Has been perplexed about the conveyance of their letters to the Queen, for good wait is laid in the Low Countries to get knowledge of their doings here, so they send the bearer Mr. Manley by Cologne to Antwerp. Were it not for Mr. Cecil and Mr. Windebank, he would soon be weary of being here. They have delivered to the bearer twenty French crowns, so that he shall have no cause to stop on the way.—Frankfort, 23 October. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Oct. 23. 899. MUNDT to CECIL.

1. Has not written to him since the 26th August, as they have been incessantly occupied in journeying to the different Princes with whom they have been directed to confer by the Queen. Are now come to Frankfort, where the Emperor and Maximilian arrived on the 23rd. The Council of Trent will be shortly broken up. In order that the Pope might have the majority of votes, he has appointed 30,000 ducats for the expenses of the poorer Bishops. There has been no liberty of discussion, but they have been obliged to refer all to the legates, or six Cardinals, who referred them to the Pope and the Cardinals at Rome, where nothing was allowed which did not conduce to the power of the Roman See. The decisions were sent to the King of Spain and then to the Bishop of Arras and his colleagues in Flanders.

2. On September 12, the twelve commissioners of the Protestant Princes drew up at Fulda a written rejection of the Council, which the Landgrave showed the writer and Knolles at Marburg. In addition to the reasons contained in the writing sent to her from Naumburg in 1560, they have added besides in this the examples of learned bishops who have refused to attend councils in which they saw that controversies would be settled rather by prejudice than by the canon of Holy Writ. They show also that some of these decisions (as those about Justification, and the Lord's Supper) are contrary to Scripture. When this refusal has been shown to the Emperor, it will be printed, and they will send a copy to him. Only the commissioners of the Princes were at Fulda.

3. What will be the result of this diet is uncertain; most think that the Emperor will induce the electors to join Maximilian with him in the government. Many suspect

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that Maximilian has remitted something of his old zeal for religion. Refers to their letter to the Queen.—Frankfort, 23 October 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

Oct. 23. **900.** THOMAS CECIL to SIR WILLIAM CECIL

His letter received at Frankfort on September 8, gave the writer great comfort at being reconciled with so good a father. After leaving Frankfort they went to Marburg, and thence to Leipsic where they expected to find the Duke Augustus, but he had gone before they arrived; so after remaining two days with the Duke John Frederick they returned to Marburg, where they found the Duke Augustus with the Landgrave, with whom Knolles had audience. Have since returned to Frankfort to see the assembly of the Princes. Have continued to travel in company with Knolles.—Frankfort, 23 October 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 23. **901.** ORMESBY and KEMYS to CECIL.*

1. On Saturday, the 17th inst., 300 men left Dieppe for Rouen, but were defeated within two leagues of it. On the Monday following there came a messenger to Dieppe from the camp with a trumpeter, desiring the parliament; with whom (upon two gentlemen being left as pledges) there was sent the King's procurer to the camp, who returned last Thursday with such offers that they could not desire more. Yet they have refused the same, and intend to stand to it, as Rouen does.

2. On the 20th inst. a servant of Throckmorton came to Dieppe from Orleans; he said the Prince will march towards Rouen on the 27th inst., and that M. D'Andelot and the Prince of Pourçain had entered France, and were within twelve days journey of Paris.

3. On the same day a gentleman of M. De Briquemault came from Rouen, who declared that they of the camp demanded to parley; and the town (having received a knight of the order in pledge) sent thither the president Mantre-ville, to whom they offered pardon for all that is past, to have four churches allowed them, and to use their religion according to the edict of January; all of which they refused, saying they would persevere as they had begun. They require speedy aid from England.

4. Upon the return of Mantre-ville on Monday, an assault was offered, but in approaching, they were so slain that they retired without giving the same. The Almaines will no more be brought to the breach. The Scot who came with the packet for the Queen of Scots remains at Dieppe, where he does no good. M. D'Aumale is at St. Albyne with 300 horse,

* In the margin is written, "The report of the news of John Wanton, Mr. Lodges' man."

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ard also certain Almaine pistoliers. M. De Backville is not far from Dieppe with 400 horse, to whom Captain Rickarby [?] goes with certain pikes. This is suspected to be some secret practice against Dieppe.

Dated and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Oct. 23. **902.** ORMESBY and KEMYS to [WAADE].

They are obliged to send the bearer, the master of the Joane Bonaventure, of Chichester, whose barque they have bought of him, by whom they desire him to send them this relief, viz., ten tuns of beer, four or five wey of cheese, twenty or thirty fitches of bacon, twenty or thirty gallons of salt butter, and eight or ten — of wood. If they continue here ten days longer not only the Englishmen, but also the whole town, must trust upon such provision as shall come from England.—Dieppe, 23 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. P. 1.

Oct. 23. **903.** KEMYS to WAADE.

1. They remain at Dieppe in want of money for the soldiers, without which they cannot get victuals, which are at such excessive prices that the soldiers cannot live upon their wage. If Waade has any men to send hither he must send victuals with them, for there are not enough in all the town to serve for ten days, and from without they can get nothing, the Reisters having taken it away. What is within the town, the town will be first served thereof, of whom they have more doubt than of the enemy, they being so divided that one cannot trust another.—Dieppe, 23 Oct. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—They have sent two other letters to him by Ward's ship, which he will receive by this bearer, but they have stayed the ship for another purpose.

Orig. P. 1.

Oct. 23. **904.** GRESHAM to FRANCISCO BRAVO.

Has received his letters of 30 Aug. and 20 Sept. Enters into details respecting money transactions with Francisco De Afonseca, Diego De Toro, Martin De la Tore, and Roderigo Dias De Alfaro.—London, 23 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. to Bravo, at Valladolid. Span. Pp. 3.

Oct. 23. **905.** CHALLONER'S BILL of EXCHANGE.

1. "The notary's testimony upon John Flaminco's bill of exchange when I [Challoner] received the money of John De Coriel by the assignment of Francisco Bravo, 23 Oct. 1562."

2. Challoner has appended the following memorandum.

"By Mr. Castelyn's estimate I lost in this exchange 100 ducats at least, for Clough delivered it to John Flaminco at

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5s. 6d. the ducat, and the exchange at Antwerp in June went but at 5s. (or 6s. 1d. Flemish), besides five months delay.

Orig. Add. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 3.

Oct. 24. 906. CHALLONER to the QUEEN.

1. To check the piracy of the Moorish galleys, the King, about last July, sent thirty-two galleys under Juan De Mendosa (son of Bernardin De Mendosa) towards Sardinia. Oran being in need of stores and money, a supply was embarked at Malaga last week. On Monday morning, the 9th inst., when they were at Velez, not far on their way, they were overtaken by a storm, which drove them on a rocky shore, where twenty-five were entirely wrecked, and three more past service. The treasure on board, amounting to 80,000 ducats, was sunk in the sea, with the ordnance and stores. Don Juan De Mendosa and Don Francisco (son to the Marquis de Mendosa) were drowned, as were the greater part of the crew.

2. Oran is now in danger of being lost; Naples and Sicily are destitute of galleys, and the coast of Spain is unprotected. The King has now only 20 galleys, including the four which escaped. He has had many notable disadvantages by sea, as in 1555, 1558, 1561, and this present year, one on the tail of another.—Madrid, 23 Oct. 1562.

3. P.S.—On the same day of the storm, twelve ships were lost in the haven of Cadiz. The galleys are lost in the haven called La Herradura, beside Velez Malaga. The money and artillery are recoverable by divers, among whom is Petro Paulo, who was entertained at Portsmouth about the *Mary Rose*. He has been here with the writer, and is now gone thitherwards.

Copy. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 24. 907. CHALLONER to CECIL.

1. Wrote by Mr. Cobham. Begg that his diets may be paid "without slacking or canting." Sir Richard Sackville did him great wrong to stay 5l. of his last diets. Things are excessively dear here, dearer than Flanders, which is considered the dearest country in Europe.

2. The Count and Countess De Feria, who left this Court two days ago for their house in Andalusia, are not to return shortly. Sir Richard Shelly will leave here in a few days with message to the Emperor, and with congratulations to the new King of the Romans. Herewith sends some verses of his touching the broils in France, which he may show elsewhere if he likes them.—Madrid, 23 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 24. 908. Copy of the above. *Endd. by Challoner: By Martin*

Burgos.

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[Oct. 24.] 909.

INTELLIGENCES from GERMANY.

1. The King and Queen of Bohemia entered Frankfort on Oct. 23, and were met by the Elector of Saxony and the Palatine and the Dukes of Bavaria and Cleves; and the following day they all received the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Electors of Mayence and Treves. The Dukes of Bavaria, Cleves and Wurtemberg have been summoned as the Emperor's counsellors.

2. The Emperor having asked them to elect a King of the Romans, they have asked for time to consult. On the first day that they met, the Elector of Mayence collected their votes. The Elector of Treves, who spoke first, assented to the request of the Emperor. The Vice-Deacon of Cologne (who was sent in the name of the Archbishop, who is dead,) agreed with the Elector of Mayence. The Palatine said that as he had become Elector after the others, he wished to hear their opinions before giving his own. The Duke of Saxony and the others replied angrily that he ought to speak his mind freely, and that if he did not do so they would deprive him of his voice for this turn. Seeing this, the Palatine gave a "votum neutrum." The Duke of Saxony, for the great dislike that he had to the Palatine (the brother-in-law of the Dukes of Weimar), told him that the reasons alleged by the Emperor were so good that they ought to elect a King of the Romans immediately. The Elector of Brandenburg declared the same, and the Palatine excused himself on account of his want of practice in speaking. The same morning they informed the Emperor that they were ready to proceed with the election of a King of the Romans, for which he thanked them, and said that he would leave the nomination entirely in their hands. They agreed to choose the King of Bohemia; but because the Palatine and the Duke of Saxony wished to introduce several novelties before swearing fealty, they have held back. Before his election on the 24th, these two Electors still remained obstinate, proposing that he should declare himself a "Confessionist," and should renounce the ancient ceremonies, and swear not to obey the Pope or defend the Church.

3. The King went on the 21st to the Council, and on being pressed about these articles, he said that he would never do anything contrary to the custom of the empire; and he spoke so that both the Palatine and the Duke of Saxony were very ill-pleased, and the ecclesiastics well content. The only article to which he swore was, that he would not employ foreign soldiers in matters relating to the empire.

4. If the affairs of the Huguenots in France prosper, wise people think that there will be danger of their making a new confession of faith, which shall be common to the French, English, Danes, Swedes, and the Princes bordering on the empire, and to most of the Swiss and Grisons. They will also agree amongst themselves for an entire separation from the Catholic Church. There is good reason to believe that this is

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the very thing about which the envoys of England and the Prince of Condé have been treating with the Palatine and the Duke of Wurtemberg, with whom they have been in daily consultation. The Landgrave of Hesse has married one of his daughters to the King of Sweden; and as he is an avowed "Sacramentarian," possibly that kingdom may become infected with error. There have been disputes about the election of the Archbishop of Cologne.

5. The envoys of the Huguenots have been heard before the ordinary Council. The chief point is their assertion that Condé has taken up arms by the command of the Queen of France, and that if she had not been kept prisoner by the Catholics, the Huguenots would have remained quiet. They have not been ashamed to say many similar things in the presence of the Emperor and the King.

6. The Electors desire to hasten the election of the King of the Romans, and have tried to have the coronation at Frankfort. The coronation is appointed to take place at Frankfort on St. Andrew's day, by the hand of the Elector of Mayence. The Protestant Princes have presented a written declaration that they never will consent to the Council at Trent. There is not a good understanding between the German Princes. The Duke of Saxony is obliged to be friendly with the King of Bohemia, but he cannot conceal the dislike that he has of the connexion which the Landgrave has formed with the King of Sweden. The enmity between him and the Archbishop of Magdeburg, the son of the Marquis of Brandenburg, being discovered, he is uncertain of the good-will of the house of Brandenburg. The cause of this enmity is because the Duke had promised to give to the Archbishop (who is not consecrated) the daughter of the late Duke Maurice, whom, nevertheless, he gave to the Prince of Orange.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 6.

Oct. 24. 910. GEORGE GILPIN to CECIL.

Sends the particulars of what Peter Stowghberghen offers to do in making furnaces for brewers, dyers, and others. Concerning the two articles which Cecil thinks necessary to be inserted in the Queen's placard to be given them; one, that the work must be done within a year; the other, that if any stranger offer to erect the like furnaces cheaper than he at the first promises, then he shall make the same at the like price, or else his offer to be void. He is contented with the first article, but thinks the second too hard. He will consent to his demand being moderated to such price as Cecil thinks reasonable. He requireth his placard for more than ten years. —Antwerp, 24 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

[Oct. 24.] 911. OFFER for WORKING FURNACES.

The offer of Peter Stowghberghen for erecting certain furnaces; the requests for inventing of the same; the con-

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ditions he would make with brewers, dyers and others; and the trial and proof of what is spared by them in fuel. Appended are testimonials from persons beyond the seas concerning the furnaces.

Endd. Pp. 5.

[Oct. 25.] **912.** MARGARET COUNTESS OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Begs him to be a means that the Queen shall consider the long time of her husband's imprisonment and her own, as well as their long absence from one another, especially he being in the Tower and the winter coming on, and that house both unwholesome and cold.—Shene, Sunday. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. and dated by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 25. **913.** WARWICK to CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 142.

1. On Friday last he went to sea. The wind having changed from the north to the south they laboured all that night and next day to get to Newhaven or Portsmouth, and at last were forced to return hither, where he landed yesternight.

2. How shall he use Mr. Briquemault in case he comes hither? He was sick the last voyage, but in this voyage he was able to eat his dinner and supper on sea board.—Dover, 25 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 25. **914.** The QUEEN'S ANSWER to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Forbes, ii. 130.

Notes of things to be answered to the French Ambassador's book exhibited to my Lords of the Council.

The French King does well to believe that it is not to his hurt that the Queen has sent forces into Normandy. Thinks it strange that after the peace of Cateau Cambresis, Francis II. usurped the title and arms of England and sent forces into Scotland. Also, that the treaty of Edinburgh remains yet unratified. Also, that the fortifications of Calais are broken down, contrary to the treaty. Charles can lay to her charge no breach of treaty or promise, nor will she provoke God's wrath by so doing. She desires to protect his poor subjects and secure his towns. Refers to events in the reign of Henry VII. Whereas Charles asks her, in token of amity, to recede from this enterprize, she answers that to do so is contrary to the duty of a prince. The request is not his, but theirs who cloak themselves under his authority. What she has done is by the request of those who had the charge of the towns. That good Princess, the Queen Mother, is in the hands of those who subvert that realm, and is not at liberty. She knows not what the King of Spain and Duke of Savoy have done; she herself has done nothing unbecoming a Christian Princess, and a good neighbour, in sending this succour, though not expressly required by the King or the Queen Mother. If he could reduce to obedience

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those who rebel, he should have done so towards those who abuse his authority. What is pretended of his liberty is notoriously untrue, for they have been found to abrogate an edict made by the advice of his Council. She means not to accuse Spain and Savoy of unfaithfulness, not knowing upon what grounds they do as they have done; what she herself has done is on reasonable causes. The sentence of rebellion extorted from the Parliament of Paris is of no effect. The best kind of defence is to stop the ways and passages whereby the enemy should come, and she has not entered France against the good will of the King. Denies that she gave the first occasion to the spoiling of ships and killing of men. "In such a case as this is, who can say but that the part of any Christian Prince and good neighbour is to succour that Prince so oppressed by his own subjects?"

Copy. Dated and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 7.

[Oct. 26.] 915.

WAGES at NEWHAVEN.

1. To the Earl of Warwick, with forty servants, twenty horsemen, and four officers, 182*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Two Ministers, three Curates, &c. with a pursuivant and his man, 42*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Sir Adrian Ponyns with 200 soldiers, &c., 245*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The same, in absence of the Earl, 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sir Maurice Denis, with 200 soldiers, 248*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* Cuthbert Vaughan, with 200 soldiers, 231*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* William Bromefeld, with 100 soldiers and fifty gunners, 174*l.* 13*s.* John Fisher with 100 soldiers, 122*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* William Robinson, with ten servants, 14*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The Clerk of the Council, 6*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Stranguish, with seventy mariners, 76*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Mr. Barry, the provost marshal, 7*l.* Sum 1,371*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

2. The number of persons 1,081, so there lacks of 3,000, 1,919.

3. Note, the 1,081 before mentioned is 1,371*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, 1,000 soldiers with officers is, per mensem, 1,073*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 900 soldiers is, per mensem, 966*l.* Total. 3,310*l.* 15*s.*

Orig. With notes by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Oct. 26. 916. Another copy of the above.
Endd. Pp. 2.

[Oct. 26.] 917. GARRISONS of NEWHAVEN and DIEPPE.

List of the officers and others appointed to serve in the garrison of Newhaven, with the retinue assigned to each, amounting to 2,593. List of the number of men to be supplied by several counties, amounting to 3,500. The garrison of Dieppe amounts to 635. An addition of 1,300 men to be made.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Oct. 26. 918. CHALLONER to CLOUGH.

Francisco [Bravo] has not yet paid the 1,420 ducats. They do wrong to charge for exchange 6*s.* 5*d.* a Flemish

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ducat, as 6s. 1*d.* was charged last June. Did not receive his last 300*l.* till the 25th of last April, although it was delivered in London the previous October. Twenty-five galleys were lost in the late tempest, and three others are past service.—Madrid, 26 Oct. 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

Oct. 28. 919. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Huntly, having assembled 700 persons, marched towards Aberdeen to apprehend the Queen and do with the rest at his will. She sent forth a sufficient number against him before he came to the town, so that this day the Earls of Murray, Athol, Morton, and 2,000 others marched to the place where he was encamped, about twelve miles from hence, and environed him, so that after some defence he yielded himself, as did John Gordon, and another son named Adam Gordon, seventeen years of age, who are brought into this town alive, but the Earl, without blow or stroke, being on horseback before his taker, suddenly fell from his horse stark dead; he is brought into this town. One of his sons will be justified to-morrow, whatsoever favour be shown to the other by reason of his years. He had only present with him his friends, tenants, and servants, of whom divers in two nights stole away. Of those who remained there were slain nearly 120. Of the other party not one man, but divers hurt and many horses slain. Was not there himself, but had two servants there to see the matter. Has seen the corpse of the Earl and the others brought into the town.

2. Has received Cecil's letters of the 10th and 16th this afternoon, together with the Queen's letters to this Queen, which he could not present this night, as she was much occupied. There were found about the Earl certain letters, very suspicious against some. The defeat was between 3 and 4, and word was brought to the Queen at 6, and this letter written the same night. Desires him to let Lord Robert know that he will answer his letter with all expedition.—Aberdeen, 28 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Oct. 28. 920. VAUGHAN to CECIL.*

Forbes, ii. 143.

1. Rouen was taken on Monday last, at the third assault. At the second assault Mr. Leighton with his company, after the enemy entered, forced them out again. Montgomery has brought with him ten or twelve chests with his baggage, and forty or fifty soldiers, but has left behind his wife and children to be violated by the enemy; therefore suspects some practise by him. "The market," being furnished with 2,000 men, never attempted to relieve the English, but upon the

* The P.S. only of this letter now occurs in the French Correspondence.

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him a bill. The Jew boy who played on the virginals at Cuerton's has died of the same disease of the throat as Charles Hartley had.—Bilboa, 28 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 5.

Oct. 28. **926.** HERETICS at SEVILLE.

List of persons who were either released, ordered to perform penance, or punished for heresy or Mahometanism. Amongst them occurs the name of Thomas Carter, sentenced to the galleys for life, for Lutheranism.

Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 4.

Oct. 29. **927.** The QUEEN'S ANSWER to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Forbes, ii. 153.

1. Present: The Lord Keeper, the Earl of Pembroke, Mr. Controller, Sir William Petre, Sir Richard Sackville, Sir John Mason, and Sir Ambrose Cave.

2. She having appointed an answer to be given to the French Ambassador's declarations, on Thursday the 29th inst., by such of her Council as were dining with the new mayor in the Guildhall together, with the Ambassador, after dinner, having retired into a council chamber, Mason in the name of the rest, told the Ambassador, that in consequence of her sickness, answer to his requests had been delayed.

3. Before the answer was read the Ambassador said that charge was given him by the King to deal in this matter with the Queen, and not with her Council; whereupon he, taking into consideration her illness, and that the matter required a speedy answer, thought meet to communicate the same to her Council, and therefore delivered to them as well the King's letter for his credence, as also his whole matter in writing. He required the Queen to give him letters to the King of full answer to his, and that he might have a copy.

4. Upon hearing the first part of the answer read, he said his writing in that point was not answered; for the same contained to know her meaning by sending forces into the King's towns, &c., with a request for her to withdraw the same. Things having now chanced as was mistrusted, he had order to proceed in that point as he has done, and that though Mason and Wotton were the first that informed him of the landing of the forces, yet he was directed therein, as if the landing had happened before the King's dispatch came to him.

5. Having heard the whole answer (being somewhat passionate) he requested to have a copy thereof, that he might make an account to the King in writing.

6. The Council answered to the first part, that they trusted the new Ambassador in France had satisfied the King upon all this matter; and to the rest said, that they did not deliver any answer in writing, nor had they charge from the Queen to do so now; but for his better remembrance they would read it again, or he could, if he wished; which he refused to do.

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He alleged that as he delivered his in writing, he expected an answer in the same way; whereto it was said that he was not thereto requested, and the Queen was not in that respect bound to give hers in writing.

7. In conclusion he desired that the Queen would answer directly to the contents of the King's letter, and also that he might have the copy of this, the Queen's answer, to be by him sent to the King.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 29. 928.

ANSWER to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Forbes, ii. 145.

1. The Queen's sickness has prevented an earlier answer to the declaration and requests made by the French Ambassador on Oct. 19. That declaration did not come from the French King, but was devised by the Ambassador to avoid the displeasure of the Guises. It is spoken of as the answer to the message given him by Mason and Wotton, but this could not be the case.*

2. The Queen now answers as follows:—To the accusation that she has entered France with soldiers, she replies that they who entered were invited to preserve the King's subjects from the tyranny of the Guises, and in so doing she has broken no treaty. She will preserve the King from violence by the help of such of her subjects as have entered Normandy. The Guises began the quarrel, and the other party have used no violence, but have acted on the defensive. The King was never denied access to Orleans, Lyons, Bourges, and Rouen. None have molested the Guises in their religion, whereas no person could be suffered (though the law allowed it) to use any religion contrary to that of the Guises.

3. In reply to the request for the revocation of her subjects from Normandy, she sees no reason to do so until the King is safe and his realm quiet. The Ambassador does not allow this manner of defence, but asks her to prepare it at home in her own country; yet she is not to be taught what is best for her to do by those who speak in behalf of her enemies.

4. As to the delivery of certain French subjects, she knows nothing of such persons. Some have fled hither to escape persecution by the Duke of Guise, and desire to remain here until the troubles are ended in France.

Draft in Cecil's hol. Pp. 8.

Oct. 29. 929.

Translation of the above into French.

Forbes, ii. 150.

Endd. and dated by Cecil. Pp. 5.

Oct. 29. 930.

The latter part of the above answer, imperfect.

Endd. by Cecil as imperfect. Fr. Pp. 3.

* Note by Cecil. "The French King's letters bear date 2nd Oct. Our men landed in Newhaven 4th Oct. Mr. Mason and Mr. Wotton were with the French Ambassador the 13th. The writing of the Queen was published the 12th. The Ambassador delivered his writing the 19th, so could he have no message from the French King of the matters opened after the 2nd Oct."

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Oct. 29. 931. CUERTON to CHALLONER.

1. Five days past Mr. Cobham and Tempest arrived here. Thinks it a shame that Mrs. Clarentius looks not more after the matter of her maid. Will send him by Lenares some salmon, of which he has received 100 quintals from Ireland, and also some good dried hake.

2. Has received a letter from a friend at St. Sebastian, which mentions the proceedings of the troops sent into France by the King of Spain, and who have been engaged near Montauban; from which he gives an extract.—Bilboa, 29 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

Oct. 30. 932. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Received on the 20th inst. her letters of the 11th, by his servant John Rogers. Perceives she is offended with him for his long abode at Orleans, and not venturing to the Court upon the Queen Mother's letters. His fear is grounded upon some probable cause; as the fear of the plague might stir him to be from hence. Offered to come to the Court without passport, upon the word of the Queen Mother for his assurance, which she refused. M. De Sevre said that if he were in his case he would not hazard himself into their hands.

2. At Abbeville, the Cardinal of Bourbon stopped his servant and at last sent one of his servants with his courier to the camp before Rouen, where at his arrival (15th inst.), he was brought to the Queen Mother. She was accompanied by the Cardinal of Ferrara and the Constable, who were coming from Mount St. Catherine, where they had been to see the assault that day. She said as he had letters for Smith, he should be dispatched forthwith, and knowing he would go to Orleans he was to recommend her to the Prince, and tell him that his brother was wounded with an arquebus, but not dangerously; and also to inform Throckmorton that a company of lewd vagabonds of England had come into France without the Queen's leave; that she had some of the arrows in her hand shot from the town by them; that eleven had been taken, whom she caused to be hanged; that the rest will be so served if taken, and all other English who have come over as fugitives, or do what their Queen will not avow.

3. This matter touches him very near, if the Queen will not authorize his being at Orleans. Whatsoever discourse is made, to advise her to sail, as it were, betwixt two waters, cannot but turn to the disfavour of her service; for if the King of Navarre escapes this wound, and continues with the Queen Mother, the House of Guise, and the Constable, the estranging of her ministers from the Prince, and disguising to have intelligence with his party, can in no way better her proceedings already attempted. On the other side, if the Prince defeats

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the Queen.

his enemy, or the King of Navarre dies, the Prince obtains the King's charge in France; and if she deals so coldly with him now as not to avow his doings, she will be left destitute of the friendship of both parties; and the papistical faction will neither favourably interpret her doings or moderate their attempts against her. Trusted that she would have declared that if he were ill-used here, others should smart for it. M. De Foix was charged to depreciate his doings to the uttermost, so that he might be brought into disgrace; and is enjoined to decipher whether the Queen makes any account of him, or whether it would displease her if he was rid of the world.

4. Condé is informed from a friend at the Court that the King of Navarre died of his wound, on the 26th inst. at night, whose place he must now occupy in the Government of France, it being appointed to him by the Estates. Although at this assembly the Estates excluded the Cardinal of Bourbon because of his priesthood, and that he had taken oath to the Pope, from any government of the King, or his realm, yet the Queen Mother (by the advise of the Cardinals of Ferrara, Lorraine, and Guise, the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and Marshal St. André, with the special solicitation of the Spanish Ambassador here), is resolved to establish the Cardinal in the authority the King of Navarre held, alleging that he is the elder brother. The Prince intends to send forth his commission to the Constable, the Marshals, the gendarmes of France, and all the governors of provinces and places to repair to him as the King's Lieutenant-General and Governor of France. Before the King of Navarre was wounded, the Queen Mother and he sent secretly hither two sufficient personages to treat with the Prince and Admiral for a composition of the troubles; offering favourable articles for the restitution of all of them into their estates and offices, as also assurance to enjoy peaceably their religion without danger, after a private manner in their houses, etc., upon condition that they, and the Almaine force brought by M. D'Andelot, should be wholly employed to expel the Queen's force from France, as the ancient enemies to this Crown.

5. The Prince and Admiral made him privy to this treaty, and refused upon conference with him, to accept such conditions, principally because of the Queen. Although he esteems the Prince and Admiral honourable, yet she should with all speed assist with sufficient force the places now in her possession; so that if these persons should be otherwise than they ought to be, she may have some reason at their hands.

6. This was the intelligence the Prince received of the King's death seven or eight days since; but at the despatch hereof, he assures the Queen that the said King was alive, who was wounded in the left shoulder in the jointure behind. The bullet was not found, but remains in his body, so his wound

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 Queen.

could not be well sounded or cured, and therefore he cannot live, although he may linger for a time.

7. Two days since the Queen Mother wrote a kind letter to the Admiral, naming him her cousin and Admiral, notwithstanding the late donation of his office to M. Damville. This fair weather arises from these respects, viz, for that the Prince's force begins to approach unto him, the King of Navarre's danger, and that she is desirous to expel the Queen's force from France.

8. Of all sorts of soldiers and townsmen in Rouen able to fight there are 2,000 men. Most of the captains are wounded except Montgomery. The parliament having lasted eight or ten days about an accord, broke off uncompounded on the 22nd inst., so the enemy forces the town; but the mine is feared the most, and there are no expert men for mining within the town. He has not heard of any more of the Queen's soldiers entering Rouen, than Mr. Leighton's company. The passage betwixt Newhaven and Rouen is so guarded at Caudebec and other places, and the navigation of the river so destroyed, that no succours can come from Newhaven to Rouen unless they are strong enough to march by land. The Rhinegrave has marched with 2,000 Almains, and 300 pistoliers, accompanied by 500 horse of the King's camp to stop the passage of the English that way. Four ensigns of Almains went to the assault of Rouen. For these and others of his proceedings he is noted a dangerous man, for now none does so much harm as he and his Almains. The Count of Rochefoucault with 1,000 horse, and M. Durasse with 2,000 footmen, marched towards this town within four days journey.

9. The Prince is informed that M. De Monluc has practised with the Viceroy of Aragon and the Governor of Pampeluna to deliver into the King of Spain's hands the whole of Guienne.

10. Lately there was a new conflict betwixt the Baron Des Addresses in Dauphiné, and M. De Somariva and M. De Susa; at which conflict, the Baron has slain 2,500 footmen, defeated 400 horse, and taken five field pieces of artillery. Somariva, chief of the Papist party was slain, and De Susa wounded.

11. The Prince is informed that M. De Nemours, not far from Vienne in Dauphiné, is brought into such a strait as he can scarcely retire in safety from the place where he is.

12. The Queen Mother has accorded the rendition of the towns in Piedmont to the Duke of Savoy.

13. These letters have remained in his hands six or seven days longer than he expected. In the mean time the Prince and Admiral were informed from M. D'Andelot, that he was to pass the Seine on the 29th inst. at a place named Crevant in Burgundy, accompanied by 4,000 reiters, 5,000 lansquenets, 1,000 French horsemen, and 2,000 French foot-

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the Queen.

men. In his passage through part of Champagne, the Duke of Nevers viewed his force, but allowed him to pass unassailed. St. André will do the like, who, nearer Paris, abides the approach of D'Andelot. The Prince will join D'Andelot by the 7th November, who intends to march to Rouen to give the enemy battle, or cause them to raise their siege, which upon the 25th inst. sustained another assault, upon the blowing up of their mine under St. Hilary's gate. Since the approach of the Prince's force, and the small fruit of their minings and siege at Rouen, the Queen Mother has renewed to treat. His being at Orleans has served well for the Queen's service; for he well perceives the divorce amongst these folks is not so desperate but that the same may be accorded, and little to the purpose for her case. Intends to accompany the Prince to the field, and abide in his camp until he [Throckmorton] may safely recover Rouen, and from thence he means to make as good shift as he can to go to Dieppe, and then to repair into England.

14. Doubting in what terms Smith stands in by not hearing from him, and suspecting by what means he may by his courier send safely to the Queen, he sends this despatch by one of his own to Dieppe.

15. The Prince has desired Montgomery to keep Rouen until the 10th of November, by which day he has promised to levy the siege, or to lie by the way.

16. On the 26th inst. the Dukes of Guise and D'Aumale in a fury caused another assault to be given to Rouen by the Frenchmen, who were repulsed at first; but it being renewed by the Almaines, and continuing so long, those within the town being overworked, and in no great numbers, were forced to retire, and allow the enemy to enter, who now possess the rampart of the town, where the breach was made. Those within the town have retired to their new entrenchments, which it is feared they will not hold, until the Prince raises the siege. Nevertheless Montgomery is a very resolute and valiant man. At this assault the Duke of Guise was wounded either on the hand, or arm, but not dangerously.

17. At the despatch thereof the doctors were of opinion that the King of Navarre would escape his wound. Cannot learn where Smith is.—Orleans, 30 Oct. 1562.

18. P. S.—Rouen was taken by assault on the 26th inst. where many Frenchmen were slain, yet there was not such cruelty used to them as to the English, for commands were given that they should all pass the sword. Such few as were taken were all committed to the galleys, except Mr. Kelligrew, and Mr. Leighton, both of whom with the soldiers under their charge behaved very valiantly. Killigrew was wounded with an arquebus. *Signed.*

*Orig., portions in cipher deciphered. Add. Endd.
Pp. 15.*

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Oct. 30. **933.** Decipher of the ciphered portions of the preceding.
Pp. 4.

Oct. 30. **934.** Copy of the latter portion of the preceding, partly in Throckmorton's hand.
Portions underlined, to be expressed in cipher. Endd. Pp. 12.

Oct. 30. **935.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.
Forbes, ii. 156.

1. Received his letter of the 11th inst. on the 19th inst. and thereby perceives his infelicity since his doings are neither grateful there nor here. Is sorry he has not been able to please the Queen so much as others have done, but he can advow what he has written to be true by greater authority than M. De Foix. Amongst his surmises he informed the Queen that he [the writer] was willingly taken by the Admiral at Châteaudun.

2. MM. De Briquemault and De La Haye should be well used and the matter so handled as they may advertise the Prince and Admiral of the Queen's devotion to their cause. Cannot leave here until Condé procures him either the King's passport, or makes him an open passage.

3. Begs Cecil to send some preachers to Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen, to retain the people in the fear of God, and has written to Ormsby once or twice to remind him [Cecil] thereof.

4. The recovery of Calais shall be as honourable as the loss thereof was dishonourable. Hopes Cecil will not allow Dieppe and Newhaven to be lost for lack of men, as Rouen is likely to be.—Orleans, 30 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Pp. 3.

Oct. 30. **936.** THROCKMORTON to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY.

His brother's doings will renew the memory of the old honourable acts that the Earls of Warwick have done here. Would gladly leave Orleans if he could tell how to get hence. Though in a noisome place where the Queen does not allow his being, his abode in no other place has been so necessary for her service. Condé is here attending the coming of M. D'Andelot with the Almaine force and M. De Rochefoucault with that of Guienne, which being arrived he means to go and seek the enemies of God. There has of late been some bickering betwixt M. De Monluc and M. Duras in Perigord, where Duras for lack of good conduct lost 300 men. In Provence the Baron Des Adrets has again overthrown M. Somariva and others with a loss of 2,500 foot and 500 horse.—Orleans.

Copy. Endd. : 30 Oct. 1562. Pp. 2.

Oct. 30. **937.** LORD ROBERT DUDLEY to CECIL.
Forbes, ii. 155.

1. They are not discouraged at the loss at Rouen, though it is to be lamented. The death of the King of Navarre is another

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good token of hope, that may be occasion to defeat the usurpers.

2. Concerning Knyston's lands, the Queen says she owes him [Cecil] a better turn than the ten years purchase. Has somewhat prepared the way with her concerning the loss of Rouen, by saying that there was a bruit that lately a terrible assault was made against it, and the loss thereof doubted.

3. Perceives a remorse in her that she had not dealt more frankly for it, and would seem to blame Poynings for only sending 200 men and not more, saying, "His blame had been as much for 200 as for a 1,000." She would now send forthwith to help them, for as yet she does not know the loss of it. Asks his goodwill for Killigrew's office for John Duddeley (if he be dead), also that he will speak with the Lord Treasurer.

—30 ———. *Signed.*

4. P. S.—"I have made such haste, as I know not what I " have written."

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Oct. 30. **938.** WARWICK to the QUEEN.

Forbes, ii. 158.

1. On the 29th inst. he landed at Newhaven. Newhaven wanted both men and munition; and as for Dieppe he fears it cannot long continue.

2. The strength of the town is nothing in effect to that which has been told her; the situation is good, but it is as weak a place as ever a man came into, which she will perceive by Sir Richard Lee, whom she has appointed here for that purpose. Sidney and the writer, Poynings, Vaughan, and others all agreed that without more men the town would be in peril whensoever it was besieged. In the meantime the captains, soldiers, and he will become labourers until the town is in a better state of perfection.

3. Is happy in having the company of M. De Beauvoir, who is faithful. Here is also Montgomery, who escaped narrowly with his life out of Rouen; he is in great reputation here amongst them.

4. Whilst he is writing, a person is sent to him from Dieppe by M. Ribaulde informing him that the 400 men which were sent to Dieppe could not be received by the townsmen, without knowing the King's pleasure first. Belike they have made their way to Guise already. Has sent for them hither, not only for their safety, but that they may do better service here.—Newhaven, 30 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 30. **939.** WARWICK, AND OTHERS, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Forbes, ii. 161.

1. They shipped at Dover on Tuesday last, and arrived here yesterday. They find the town not so strong as reported, the plat indifferently devised, in no point perfect; therefore not guardable otherwise than by force of men. The Queen should

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send 2,000 soldiers and 1,000 pioneers. If any attempt is made in the meantime, both the place and people are in great danger. Within a few days they will send over Henry Sydney with fuller instructions.

2. There is great want of current money here, "so that more will be had for a brass penny than for two pence of ours." If any carry the English money amongst the Papists, they die without redemption.

3. Many ships are here, the continuance whereof may cause peril.

4. On Monday last, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after eight assaults, Rouen was taken; which was defended with great loss to both parties until the bulwarks were blown up. Captain Leighton and his band fought valiantly; and when all hope was past, he was seen to cross over the bridge with his ensign displayed in his hand. It is certain Killigrew was wounded, but whether he is alive or dead they do not know. Strangwishe was wounded at Caudebec and died at Rouen. Thus much they understand by Montgomery, who escaped out of the town (having shaven off his beard), leaving his wife and children behind. He passed Caudebec in a galley by help of the slaves, promising them liberty, which he has performed; so the galley remains here without men.

5. They ask that victuallers may come hither; for it seems that some bring the whole victualling into a few persons hands, to the hindrance of this garrison.—Newhaven, 30 Oct. 1562. *Signed*: Warwick, Sydney, Poyning, Lee, Vaughan.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

[Oct. 30.] 940. WARWICK to CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 160.

1. Came to Newhaven on the 29th inst., which he thought to have found stronger. This morning (30th inst.) M. Ribaulde sent to tell him that the people of Dieppe would not allow the 400 Englishmen to enter the town, until they knew the King's pleasure. Has just received word from a Scottish gentleman who came from Dieppe that he saw them all embarked coming hither.

2. Fifty Scottish horsemen have arrived here to offer their service to the Queen; they are as good soldiers as needs be to serve any Prince. "Those nation be compted the best discoverers in the world." Keeps them until he hears further from Cecil. He understands Winter has stayed two ships laden with corn; it is necessary they were sent hither, for they have great need of it.

3. Now Dieppe is gone they look for Guise coming. He has showed such tyranny to all the English taken as was never heard of before. In the meantime they will employ all hands to fortify this town.—Newhaven, 29 Oct. 1562 [*sic*]. *Signed*.

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

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Oct. 30. **941.** POYNYNGS to the QUEEN.

Received her letters of the 6th inst. by Sir Richard a Leye, [Lee], who arrived at Newhaven with the Earl of Warwick on the 29th inst., with whom he has conferred concerning the state of the town. As for the captains, every man shall fortify himself with the strength of their band; and now the munition being come, they will so labour as their duties require. Will pay the 1,000 crowns to M. De Beauvoir out of the 1,000*l.* he received from the Treasurer's clerk.—Newhaven, 30 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 30. **942.** POYNYNGS to CECIL.

Perceives by Cecil's letters of the 6th inst. that there is thought to be great slackness in his writing. He has written to the Queen, and has conferred with Lee, according to her letters.—Newhaven, 30 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 30. **943.** VAUGHAN to CECIL.

1. On Wednesday night at 12 o'clock the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord President, with 400 soldiers, viz. Mr. Denny's and Mr. Horsey's band, arrived safely in the road, to the comfort of all here. Asked licence for his man to pass, which is denied, and thereby his beeves and muttons are stayed at Rye. Asks that his man may pass. Next Monday (with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant) he will call out 400 men for the works, whose places must be supplied with speed.—Newhaven, 30 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—The stopping of his provisions has troubled him, for since the loss of Rouen the country is afraid to bring them anything; and the Queen's wheat is so musty that the people will scarcely eat it, although it is 28*s.* a quarter; therefore the supplier of the same ought to be punished.

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 30. **944.** COMPOSITION OF DIEPPE.

1. The inhabitants of Dieppe beseech the King to receive them for his faithful subjects, and to declare that he has taken them to his protection in body and goods; also to enjoy their privileges, without enforcing their consciences in the case of religion. They ask that they may hear the Gospel preached by a minister, as the King has permitted them by the edicts passed by the parliaments. Also that nothing be imputed to them for the troubles of religion passed, and that his declaration be published in the town and throughout the bailwick of Caux.

2. The King accords to these requests, except for sermons, nor will he allow of any other course in France than is used in his chapel; yet they shall live in freedom of conscience in their houses, without being impeached in any way.

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- Oct. 30. 3. The King intends that the English shall retire upon Sunday; in the rest he expects a resolute answer from the inhabitants as to-morrow, so that he may give dispatch for the town and citadel by Marshal Montmorency, who in the meantime marches thitherwards. — Rouen, 30 Oct. 1562. *Signed*: Charles;—Bourdin.
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.
- Oct. 30. 945. Translation of the above into English.
Copy. Pp. 2.
- Oct. 30. 946. The QUEEN MOTHER to the INHABITANTS of DIEPPE.
She returns the bearer with the resolutions which the King has taken upon the articles presented by them. She expects that by their ready obedience they will deserve the favour which he uses in their behalf. The acceptance of these articles shall be enrolled by the Court of Parliament.—Rouen, 30 Oct. 1562. *Signed*: Catherine;—Bourdin.
Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.
- Oct. 30. 947. Another copy of the last two articles.
Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 4.
- Oct. 31. 948. EMC XIV. to the QUEEN.
Although he has not been able to send an embassy to her as he explained in his last letter, yet he writes to her in order that she may know that his love for her remains unabated. He hopes that her letter to him was not written deliberately. That she may see how unfeigned his love is, he is ready to lay down his wealth and his kingdom, and even his life, in her service. Hopes that she will again consider what advantages would result to herself and kingdom from this marriage. Begg that she will give him letters of safe-conduct according to the form which he sends with this, on the receipt of which he will make all haste to England and finish the matter. If, however, she does not like to do so, but decides entirely to break off the match, he then requests, as a memorial of his affection, and in order to strengthen the friendship between their subjects, that the same privileges and immunities in trading may be granted to his subjects as are granted to the Hanse Towns; and that his factors may be allowed to buy and export yearly sufficient cloth for clothing his retinue free of toll, in return for which he will grant similar privileges to her subjects in this realm.—Stockholm, Frid. Cal. Nov. 1562. *Signed*.
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 3.
- Oct. 31. 949. SMITH to CECIL.
Forbes, ii. 163. 1. At his last despatch (sent by Christopher Archer, his man) he lay at Poissy, taking his journey towards Evreux, where the Queen Mother pleases he should stay until she gives him audience. After twelve or fourteen days passed in

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sending to and fro, he determined to go to Court alone. When he sent to have audience, M. De Sevre would not suffer it, but said he would send himself, as the Queen Mother had taken order with him in post. He sent, but four days passed before he received an answer, which came just as he was going to horseback to proceed to Court, whether he had answer or not. Sevre said he was to conduct him to Evreux, there to remain quietly until he might know the Queen's pleasure.

2. He arrived here on Thursday night; "a pretty city, and standing most by prebendaries, priests, and friars, which kind of cattle I have no delight in." As soon as it was known that he had arrived here, Sevre was sent to keep him company, but this was to espy his doings, to see what persons would resort to him, and learn the effect of his ambassade. He is a man of jolly head, good discourse, and of great experience both in Christendom and Turkey.

3. The Queen Mother intends to dally with him till Rouen is taken either by composition or by force; they intend now to take it by undermining. Guise cannot like peace where the Queen is one of the party at the making of it, but would rather see (as they have said) all France in ashes; he rules all, and seems to do nothing, but lets the King of Navarre and the Constable bear the name of all that is done.

4. The Queen's remonstrance, or apology, in French, is in Orleans printed, and carried about in baskets to be sold for a sou; he sends one, by which Cecil may see the difference. A Scotchman brought it to the Court from England either before or as soon as it was printed in England, and before the French Ambassador had it. The Guises seem to know their fare, if any accord should come by the Queen's practice.

5. Thus far he had written on the 26th inst. On the 28th inst., not having an answer to his letter sent to the Queen by Sevre's man, he wrote again, and sent his own man Wilson, and with some difficulty he has got the proclamation, which he sends here. The 30th inst. his man returned, and brought the Queen's letter to him, that he might come to Rouen the morrow after All Saints, when he will go thither.—Evreux, 31 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Oct. 31. 950. NEWS sent from FRANCE.

Forbes, ii. 165.

1. "Such news as we [Smith] could learn for the time that we lay at Evreux."

2. 18th Oct., Sunday.—400 English and French came from Newhaven and Dieppe, who were met from the camp and dispersed; forty were taken and brought to the camp, and eighty slain; the rest fled.

3. On Friday night, the 23rd inst., a gentleman of Orleans coming from the camp, passed this town, who said that the King of Navarre was indifferently well, that Condé is in the

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field; that D'Andelot is with 14,000 men in Champagne, and that they batter Rouen, but with not more than twenty shots a day.

4. On the 24th inst., a gentleman came who confirmed the news of the dispersing of the said 400 English and French; and upon Wednesday the Rhinegrave was sent to meet 3,000 English who were coming to rescue Rouen. They went beyond Caudebec, but found none, and so returned.

5. At Dieppe the French govern the town, and it is said the English have Tréport or St. Valery, "M. De Duras is clean broken," and Guienne is at the devotion of the Guise, Monluc having there the whole rule. Rochefoucault has joined the Prince at Orleans, bringing with him 500 horse, good and bad, and 3,000 footmen. The King of Spain will come to Flanders in the spring, or this month if he can; he has gathered all his galleys.

6. Oct. 25.—D'Andelot has gone two days journey back, not taking the way of Champagne. Condé has taken up all the poor men's horses in Beauce, almost to Etampes, for carriage.

7. Oct. 26.—They undermine Rouen in two places, one is the old castle, which is joined to the walls of Rouen; to-day or to-morrow they intend to put in fire to the mines. Monluc and Montpencier have broken the bridge, where Rochefoucault should pass, and intend to entrap him, not being arrived at Orleans yet with the Prince.

8. This day (27th inst.), betwixt 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning a post came to this town, declaring Rouen was taken, and that as 3,000 Bretons came to aid the camp, the King's soldiers entered the city. This day at dinner there came a post, a gentleman of the Queen of Navarre, who has been at the Court, sent from the Queen to visit her husband. They sent for him to dine with them. At dinner he told this news: that he came from the Court this morning, and that yesterday, being Monday (26th inst.) betwixt 1 and 2 p.m., Rouen was taken by assault. The nobles and gentlemen gave the first assault, amongst whom was the Duke of Guise; they were repulsed. Then came a band of gentlemen, who were repulsed also. Whereupon a captain with his band was set to it, who repulsed the defenders. They which defended the other breaches, seeing the enemy entered; went to save themselves; the enemy then entered farther. Yet the cavalry in the town kept them back, until the Almaines followed in great force, whereupon every man saved himself. The horsemen on this side the water got them forth of the town, others by water, others into the churches and the old castles. The mines did small service except one, which terrified more than it hurt. Not more than 500 were slain. Many captains of the assailants are slain, the most part of whom were Protestants, who fought against their conscience. There were no Englishmen in the town, or very few. The Queen made haste this morning to enter the town, and order was given that the

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footmen should retire, so as to save it from being sacked. This gentleman goes now to bring the Queen of Navarre to her husband, who desires to have her with him to cherish him. There is some treating for making an accord, and the King of Navarre and the Queen Mother desire to have Condé to speak with them for that purpose. The King offers his son as a pledge, which is not unlikely, as appears by what he wrote the 23rd inst.

9. Rochefoucault and Duras have joined at or near Orleans. Duras was not broken nor taken. He esteems their numbers at 5,000 or 6,000 footmen, and 700 or 800 horsemen.

10. Whether the Queen of Navarre will come or not, there is yet some doubt. She lies at Pau, besides Bearn. The Duke D'Etampes with a few Bretons came to the camp the 25th inst. Count Seningham has joined D'Andelot, their force is 6,000 footmen and 4,000 horsemen. The Duke De Nemours with 4,000 men has joined Marshal St. André. Young Fravois with his company of forty horse and fifty footmen is broken.

11. Yesterday, the 28th inst., the horsemen and footmen of the camp still spoiled in Rouen, although the King was there, who entered about 10 a.m.

12. This day (29th inst.) the writer sent to have audience. As yet the old palace and castle of Rouen hold out; there have fled into one of them 500 or 600 men, or more; they cannot hear as yet that they have surrendered. A proclamation in print is set out, that all who have borne arms in this matter of religion shall have a pardon, if they will come into the King's camp and help to expel the Englishmen out of Newhaven and Dieppe. The town was taken easily; at the breach which the townsmen kept, they willingly let the soldiers enter, and even helped them with their hands to climb up where the breach was high. There is here one who speaks English; he says there were 800 Englishmen in Rouen when it was taken, what has become of them he knows not. Those English they take the French kill without mercy. He has learnt from an English soldier that was there, that there were not more than 200 Englishmen there, who were under Captain Leighton. They passed by Caudebec when the other three hulks were taken, for the French had staked half the river, so the ships and boats were constrained to go near the shore on Caudebec side, where provision was made with old ships and "hacque-butts of croket," to shoot at such as passed. This man passed in the first foist, and all the company of English. Killigrew escaped in another with a number of French. The other ships were towed by the French, who when they perceived the shot of those of Caudebec, and divers hurt and killed, cut the ropes, and so they were taken. Strangwishe was captain of them, who being sore hurt was saved by a small boat, but died on the way to Rouen. Killigrew was wounded in the leg before the town was taken. He also says that there was no great ordnance in the town; they lost almost all at

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St. Helen's fort. The Englishmen were the only armed pikes, they used to show themselves in one place and another to make the enemy believe that there were armed men in every part. The band of Scotchmen did manfully, and almost every night skirmished with those of the camp, and drove them from their ordnance; but they could never get a French footman to go out with them; if they had, they might well have "cloied" their ordnance. The Scotch were almost all slain before the town was taken.

13. This day (29 Oct.) at 1 o'clock p.m. they came to Louviers, where they learnt that Montgomery and the President of Rouen had escaped, which way is uncertain. Divers of the Scotch horsemen and others escaped and took their way to Newhaven or Dieppe. Many escaped this side of the river, some go to Orleans, Caen, or other places. They are sacking and pillaging Rouen, although the King and Queen Mother are there. One declared to them that he saw about thirty Englishmen drawn forth, naked all but their shirts, by the soldiers who had stripped them, and when asked what they did there, they could not speak a word of French. Their captain (who, by description, is Leighton), was with nine or ten more in the hands of the Scots of the guard; but he was stripped as well as the rest. The breach, partly by the mine and the shot, was made so easy that the informant rode into Rouen on horseback.

14. They say that the eleven that were hanged with papers on their heads were not Englishmen; eight were Scotch, who had a passport from the Queen to serve under Guise, and the rest were Frenchmen, their pilots.

Endd. Pp. 7.

Oct. 31. 95L. A MEMORIAL for WARWICK.

To understand the wants of the town of Newhaven. 1,000 men have been sent from Dieppe, and 400 from Rye. That the ships there be sent to England. That the mouth of the Seine be guarded by the English, and not the French. That some device be used to put the Papists and discontented men out of the town. To order that the families of Papists who have fled may be put out of the town, as well for surety as for saving of victuals. A fresh proportion of artillery shall be sent from London. To know what number of ships are at Dieppe, and to devise to bring the same into the Queen's possession, or otherwise that they may be made unserviceable. To enquire in what state the navy of France is. This may be obtained from Francis Clerk, and such others. To write to Portsmouth that the Phoenix be not discharged, but kept in service, as the Fleur-de-lis was. To write to Abington to make all provision of victual. To devise that more armour be sent to Portsmouth.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and endd. by him. Pp. 3.

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Oct. [31.] 952. The MAYOR OF RYE to CECIL.

This day there came from Newhaven a boat of this town, the men of which said that Warwick landed on Thursday last, as also the 600 soldiers who went from Rye. There was great murder done at Rouen; Captain Leyton with his men got into the castle, but others say that he went over the water with seven score of his men. The Queen's pinnaces and the brigantine were burnt. All the men are well at Newhaven, and they hear as yet of no coming of any power against them.—Rye. *Signed*: John Young.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 31. 953. The MAYOR OF RYE to CECIL.

Wade is departed to-day to London. Cecil may be assured that Ormesby and those that were at Dieppe with him are now at Newhaven; for Wade did not depart hence until he had perfect advertisement thereof. The wind has been fair these six days for the ships that departed from the Thames with provisions for Newhaven. Divers passengers from Dieppe have declared that all the captains and their men were shipped away yesterday to Newhaven, and that 4,000 of the Guises' men are at Arques castle. They say the number lost at Rouen was great, "but the English and Scots they cut them all in pieces;" that M. Montgomery escaped clear away, and sent a letter to Dieppe that they should keep the town and he would bring them 4,000 men, which they refused, and said that they would deliver it to the King. A great number of poor people are come to this town this day, who say that there was a man of Dieppe with the Prince of Condé in Orleans within these six days, who said he had much people about him who were not his friends. They hear not where M. D'Andelot is.—Rye, 31 Oct. *Signed*: John Young.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 954. PATENT for SIR ADRIAN POYNYNGS.

The Queen appoints him to be Marshal of the garrisons which she sends into Normandy.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

Oct. 955. The QUEEN to the SHERIFF OF ———.

He shall levy [blank] soldiers for service in Normandy. The conductors will give each soldier four shillings for coat money, and a halfpenny for every mile from the shire town to the coast.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 956. PROVISIONS for NEWHAVEN.

A note of provisions for Newhaven; viz, meal and grain 1,500 quarters; biscuit, 500 quarters, etc. Also store

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of beer, for the wine is near spent and of fresh water there is none.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

[Nov. ?] 957. The QUEEN to the PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

To prevent misunderstanding she assures him that she continues in her former purposes to aid him and his just cause, tending to God's glory. He being thus warned will continue the like on his part.

Draft by Cecil. P. 1.

Nov. 958. The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY.

1. Regrets that he has hitherto been prevented from having an interview with the Queen, as he is anxious to know what answer she will make to the French Ambassador, by which he will learn what he has to hope from her, and whether she will accept his offers of service. Wishes his Lordship to remind her of this. Hopes she will continue to succour the afflicted Christians, and that she will have a happy marriage and issue.

2. Thanks him for the ring sent by the Earl of Bedford and professes his devotion to Dudley.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: Nov. 1562. Ital. Pp. 3.

Nov. 959. PAUL DE FOIX to CECIL.

Expresses his esteem and regard for Cecil, and requests him to assist his friend Florentius [Florence de Diaceto] in the matter which had been mentioned to the Queen.

Signed.

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Nov. 960. ——— [to CECIL.]

Desires that the Queen will send to the Count Montgomery and the others in Dieppe 10,000 out of the 40,000 crowns of the sum which she has granted for the defence of Normandy. The 1,000 crowns sent to him have been used at Havre. He has six ensigns of foot and four cornets of horse.

Orig., signature torn off. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2.

Nov. 1. 961. The PRIVY COUNCIL to CECIL.

1. They have revoked Count Montgomery and others of the French being notable in service, from thence hither, upon pretence that they would confer with them upon matters of importance. He is to send the same to the Vidame.—Hamp-ton Court, 1 Nov. 1562.

2. P. S.—It is meant to call the Count and the rest hither if the Vidame can be brought to agree thereto, and Warwick thinks it convenient, to whom they have written. They would gladly see him [Cecil] to-morrow. The Vidame is at the Earl of Bedford's house. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

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Nov. 1. **962.** JOHN ABINGDON to CECIL.

Mr. Treasurer arrived this night, and as soon as the wind serves Abingdon is ready to send with him to Newhaven 10,000 weight of biscuit and 200 quarters of wheat. His clerk bakes above fourteen cwt. daily, which is almost the full proportion for 4,000 men, after the rate of half a pound of bread a day. Trusts that he has sent to Young and Bashe to forward meal to Newhaven.—Portsmouth, 1 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 1. **963.** SIR WILLIAM KEYLLWAY to CECIL.

1. This day the Phoenix arrived from Newhaven. The new bark remains there for the transportation of the Lord President, who comes away on Tuesday or Wednesday.

2. P. S.—Sir Maurice Denis arrived here very late yesterday.—Portsmouth, 1 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 1. **964.** ARTICLES presented by the INHABITANTS of DIEPPE, etc.

1. That those soldiers and citizens who have taken arms for the defence of the town, as well as those who were at the first siege of Rouen, shall be included in the treaty of accord. Also that the gentlemen may have permission to carry pistols for their protection. *Granted.*

2. An amnesty for all pillagings, burning of churches, breaking of images, plundering of bells and ornaments, and for all outrages and murders committed since the beginning of these troubles. *Granted.*

3. That the money expended on the fortifications of Dieppe shall be allowed out of the taxes of the said town. *Granted.*

4. That the King will confirm all that he has conceded to Dieppe. *Granted.*

5. That he will restore to La Caille, lieutenant of the Prevost des Mareschaux in Normandy, his wages which have been stopped during the time he has been in Dieppe.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Nov. 1. **965.** WILLIAM JAYE to CURETON.*

Calais, Dieppe, Newhaven, and Brest are in the hands of the English. 5,000 Englishmen on their way from Newhaven to Rouen were slain by the French and all the English in Bordeaux are stayed.—St. Sebastian, 1 Nov. 1562.

Copy, on a small piece of paper. P. 1.

* " A copy of a letter sent to Mr. Cuerton from S. Sebastian this night, bearing date 1 Nov. 1562, and sent from Bilboa 4 Nov."

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[Nov. 2.] 966.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, to the QUEEN.

Labanoff, vii. 304.

Is glad to hear of her recovery, and that her face will lose none of its perfection. Randolph has asked her to send a receipt for some wash for the face; but Fernel, the King's physician would never give her that which he used. If she had known of it earlier she would have sent another. Randolph can inform her of the pacification of the troubles here.

Signed.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by a nearly contemporary hand: May 1566, by Malvisier. Fr. Pp. 3.*

Nov. 2. 967. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Excuses his delay in answering Cecil's letter, and in presenting that of the Queen to the Queen of Scots. Attended upon her on Thursday at supper, when she (being privy that he had a letter) asked him how he would answer to his mistress for keeping her writing so long. Said he saw she was occupied. She answered that nothing imported her more than to hear from the Queen. This was said that those about her should gather that the goodwill between them was so great. Told her that the packet was too much for her to read before supper; she said that if she had but a sight of it she would end her supper. When he presented to her only a little letter, she said if it was no more than that it would help to digest her supper. On her saying that the letter was not in the Queen's hand, he answered that whoever wrote the superscription he was sure that the letter was her own writing. She read the whole incontinent; her countenance being before prepared that whatsoever was contained in it there should be no alteration. After she had done she passed the rest of her supper in mirth, as she had done the beginning. She said she trusted next year to travel as far south as she had done north. Answered that now she might be assured of good quietness at home. There will be now, she said, more willing to go this year than there was last; meaning the Duke, who was confederate with the Earl against that purpose.

2. After supper she entered her chamber and called Randolph aside and asked whether the Queen was sick. He said that it was the small pox. She said that she was glad that it was no more. She then spoke at length on the Queen's letter of Oct. 15th, and said that where the Queen desired her to lay aside all affection, and regard her doings with the simple eye of reason, notwithstanding the affection she bore to her uncles and to the Queen, in this matter she was indifferent to them both. She thought that the one did nothing but by commandment and as by duty he was

* Notwithstanding this endorsement (supported by the fact that Mauvisier was in Scotland in May 1566, and was not there in 1562), I venture to place this letter as above.

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bound, and that the other might have as well provided for herself as to have entered into a new cumber in the time of a young Prince, whereof how good soever her meaning be the worst will always be spoken. She must say in defence of her uncles that they are true subjects. She heartily wished them well, as by nature she was bound to do ; but she would not condemn those who were not of her mind, and so he might report of her.

3. He forbore to say anything more grievous against her uncles at that time, knowing how tenderly she favoured them ; but told her that he had received a writing from the Queen to the effect that the King when he came to years of judgment would think himself beholden unto her. At these words she smiled and said that they had enough of this purpose, and asked for news.

4. He concealed nothing that Cecil had written to him. He gave her none of the books, but thought to find other means to bring one of them to her hands, lest she should think that he did all things of purpose, and so should " crase " his credit. In these purposes she spent a whole hour with him in sight of many of her nobles, ladies, and gentlemen, who judged the conference to have only been upon some offer of harquebusiers from Berwick. The Queen and he were content that they should think the same, and here they left off purpose as merrily as they had begun.

5. On Friday after dinner (knowing the Lords to be in the Tolbooth sitting in judgment on the prisoners), he presented himself again to the Queen, who declared how detestable a part Huntly thought to have used against her ; as to have married her where he would, to have slain her brother and whom else he liked, the places and the times where it should have been done, and how easy a matter it was if God had not preserved her. She said that in two days she would write to the Queen.

6. After Huntly was brought into this town it was consulted what should be done with his corpse. Some thought he should be buried and nothing else done ; others that he should be beheaded ; the last was that his bowels should be taken out and the body reserved until Parliament, that there he might be convicted of treason, in which mind they remain. John Gordon has confessed all and lays the fault on his father. He is not yet condemned, but doubtless will not escape. Some of the others are hanged and more are like to suffer. The manner of his taking was this ; they had encamped on the top of a hill from whence they were driven with shot of harquebus into a low mossy ground where the horsemen dealt with them a good space, and at length forced them into a corner, whence (by reason of the said hill and the marshy ground) they could not depart. There were they set upon, and when they came to the shock those of the van-guard gave back, and many cast away their spears ready to run away.

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The Earl of Murray and his company, being behind them, seeing the danger, came so fiercely upon them that he caused the other to turn again, and so stoutly set upon the enemy that incontinently they were taken to the number of six score and about 220 slain. Huntly's whole company was not above 500. Some say he fought and others the contrary. Upon Friday there came a servant from the Duke with assurance that he would take no part with Huntly. Lord Gordon has departed from him *re infecta*. Lethington desires to be excused, he will answer Cecil's letter in two or three days.—Aberdeen, 2 Nov. 1562. *Signed*.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 8.

Nov. 2. 968. WARWICK to CECIL.

Has not written oftener because of Sidney's return to the Court, who will declare the state of the town. Sends the demands of Montgomery and others, with his answer to them, with the advice of the Council here. The Count was glad he made his escape from Rouen, else it is likely he would have shared the fate of his companions; for Guise has beheaded six of the principal men of the town, and hanged certain ministers. Is desired by Montgomery to present a galley to the Queen; what shall be done therewith? It would do service here to keep the haven, so that none might pass the river. Stranguadge being dead, another must be appointed to serve in the galley, else they might pass the river in spite of all; Burroughs is a meet man to supply the place. Four thousand Almains are coming hitherward to keep Harfleur and Montreville. Considering what mischief it will be to this town to have them planted so near, Montgomery has determined to see if he can possibly win these places before the enemy takes them. Sidney can at large declare all things.—Newhaven, 2 Nov. 1562. *Signed*.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Nov. 2. 969. JOHN YOUNG to CECIL.

1. About 3 o'clock M. De Veles, lieutenant to M. De Fors, of Dieppe, with divers other counsellors of Dieppe, and many other simple people of that place, arrived here. Has learnt by them that this day M. De Montmorency enters Dieppe, and that all the people there shall live after their own consciences, but that they shall have neither preachers nor ministers. All there have submitted to the King. Learns further from M. De Veles' servant (who was at Rouen during all the siege) that it was got thus:—On 26 October, in the forenoon, about 9, the assault began, where in the trench on the one side lay Englishmen, and on the other Scotchmen, which continued until 12, and then they made entry. Six hundred English and Scotch were slain, and not above twenty saved, amongst whom Mr. Killigrew was taken sore

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hurt. The Almaines and soldiers all that day destroyed many women and children. After the King, the Queen, the Guises, and the Constable were entered, the Guises and the Constable, calling before them the burgesses and soldiers, demanded how they durst bear arms against their King, to whom they said that they were enforced to do so by the chief governors of the town against their wills; whereupon they were commanded to yield up all their armour and weapons. In the afternoon of that day the Constable inquired after M. Montgomery's wife, and finding and saluting her, he said that he was sorry that her husband was such a disordered person against his King, and that the King had pardoned her; willing her to repair to her lodging and attend upon the Queen next morning to know her further pleasure.

2. Mr. Leyton escaped from Rouen in company of Montgomery. The King's guard of Scots declared that M. D'Andelot should enter France with 10,000 Almaines, and that the Marshal St. André was gone to meet him with 15,000 soldiers. Condé has returned to Orleans. The King of Navarre is alive, but hurt in the shoulder, and lies in Rouen in the house of the Bailiff of Dieppe. Guise, with a great oath, wished 10,000 English in Dieppe. There is daily great preparation of men towards Newhaven. Already 500 persons are there, and they are in great want of corn for their aid. What shall he do with the Breton ship? There are certain Bretons abroad adventuring against them and the Protestants.

3. This day came two ships of Dieppe full of people; one bound to Newhaven (having English soldiers on board) could not fetch that place, and would have returned, but the soldiers forced the mariners to bring the ship hither. Desires to know his pleasure herein; the ships are handsome and serviceable. Here enclosed Captain Ribaud has sent certain articles of agreement between the French King and the people of Dieppe. The chief counsellors of Rouen are put to death, as M. Mantreville, President there, Hauderfelle, Noel Coton, and many others. Intends to send Mr. Bashe's hoy and hulk to Newhaven laden with corn.—Rye, 2 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Nov. 2. 970. The FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Notes taken out of Poole's examination concerning the French Ambassador.

1. It appears in Barwick's confession that Bingham moved him to tell the French Ambassador that he knew a mean how to stay all the men that were now passing over. Barwick said to the Ambassador, "What will ye say if there be a young nobleman that will pass the seas and may chance

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to stay all these men now going over?" The Ambassador asked who it was. Barwick answered, hereafter he should know more.

2. Barwick brought Foscue to the Ambassador, who were in conversation more than half an hour.

3. Anthony Foscue confessed about a month before his apprehension he was with the Ambassador, and was let in a secret way, and the Ambassador promised him and his company his letters in their favour when they arrived in Flanders. Foscue broke this journey with the Spanish Ambassador, but he would not meddle withal whilst they were here, but when they were in Flanders he would do the best he could. The French Ambassador, in conversation with Foscue, said Guise would never assent to set up any other state in this realm than the Queen of Scots, whom he meant to set up as Queen of England.

4. Arthur Poole in his confession says that Foscue told him that the French Ambassador had promised them furtherance as soon as they crossed the sea, but would not meddle in the matter so long as they remained here.

5. Foscue in his third confession says that Humphrey Barwick told him that the French Ambassador had given him ten crowns last summer, when the ships were first prepared, to ride to Gillingham and inform him what ships were prepared for sea, and also to give him the captains' names.

Orig. Dated and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Nov. 2. **971.** CLOUGH to CHALLONER.

1. Wrote on the 13th ult. Marvels he has neither received his money nor the bills of exchange. Has shown John Fleming Challoner's letter in which he says that Francisco Bravo has not paid him. Fleming said that they had both been deceived. Encloses a packet which he thinks came from the Queen. She is sick of the small-pox, but not in danger.

2. Received letters from Frankfort stating that all the Princes of Germany are there, and that provision has been made for 9,377 horses.—Antwerp, 2 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received by the ordinary of Flanders, 23rd of the same.

Nov. 3. **972.** WILLIAM COCKS to the MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

1. Received his letter of the 9th ult., and the like for the Mayor of Newcastle for 1,000 chaldrons of coals for Berwick. Few men are willing to venture hither with their ships in the winter, because the coasts are very dangerous; the freight for coals is then 3s. 4d. per chaldron more than in the summer, and from their being then so wet, and being received by weight, twenty chaldrons will not be equal to sixteen

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when delivered at Berwick. There is at the least 400 chaldrons of coals at Berwick, which will with some more serve to pass the winter.

2. The bearer [Bertram Anderson] will be glad to furnish a great part of the 1,000 chaldrons, and also the shipping when the season serves. He and his partners have a great mass of felled and rough-squared timber within nine or ten miles of this place; has had fifty tons of them. By the late bargain with Mr. Whally timber cost 10s. per ton at Stockwith, 3s. 4d. more before it was shipped, and about 10s. more for freight, whilst the cost for this is but 5s. 6d. per ton in the wood, 3s. 4d. for the carriage to the water-side, and so aboard the ship boats 4d. or 6d., and the freight will not be more than 6s. 8d. per ton.—Newcastle, 3 Nov. 1562. *Signed*: William Cocks, servant to Sir Richard Lee, and Purveyor for the fortifications at Berwick.

*Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.**

Nov. 3. 973. WILLIAM REED to CECIL.

Was lately a suitor for a tithe in Northumberland, to have a lease thereof for twenty-one years. He is answered to have it by lease so long as he is Captain of the Islands. Asks if the Queen will grant him a patent thereof for life.—Newhaven, 3 Nov. 1562. *Signed*.

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 3. 974. The QUEEN to SIR HUGH PAULET.

Forbes, ii. 170.

He is appointed one of the council of the Earl of Warwick at Newhaven, and to be High Marshal there *vice* Poynyngs, Captain of Portsmouth, who is to return to his former charge.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 3.

[Nov. 3.] 975. The QUEEN to WARWICK.

Forbes, ii. 169.

If Sidney has not left, she wishes he should abide there. She sends letters by this bearer to be sent to Sir Hugh Paulet, Captain of Jersey, to come to him, and as cause requires will send more thither.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 3. 976. WRIT to the SHERIFF and JUSTICES of ESSEX.

Forbes, ii. 171.

To levy 600 men for service at Newhaven, half of them to be embarked at Ipswich and the rest at Rye.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 3.

Nov. 3. 977. VAUGHAN to CECIL.

1. Sidney carries with him an account of their state and wants here. He has called out 150 soldiers, but the captains are loth to have their bands diminished. Could pick out

* The lower half of the second leaf is wanting.

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many meeter for the works than to be soldiers. Has moved to have a searcher allowed. Of the number now in the works he found aboard ship at one tide, ready to pass, forty-eight of sundry bands that were discharged ten days before, and the captains were paid for them. Now (because of the chain across the haven and the diligence of the searcher) he has them brought to him as they seek to pass, and examines their discharges from their captains. Many other foul shifts are offered. Trusts Cecil will obtain his discharge, as he cannot do the Queen such service here as he would. Is thankful the Queen is restored to health, who (as it appears by Cecil's letters of the 23rd ult.) was in great danger.—Newhaven, 3 Oct. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Mr. Pelham is appointed to have the charge of the labourers. He sees few men, and little done about the ordnance.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.* by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

[Nov. 3.] 978. Another copy of the above, without the P. S., and dated 4 Nov. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 3. 979. WILLIAM BROMEFELD to CECIL.

Has received Cecil's letters of the 13th and 23rd ult., and has sent the plat of Newhaven, with notes touching the seat thereof, which is not so perfect as the next shall be, for there is an error in one of the curtains. Sir Richard A'Lee is making one by the aid of him who made this, to send over by the Lord President. The next will set forth the seat of the town and country adjoining. The Earl of Warwick arrived here on the 26th ult. On the 30th ult. he received from Lord St. John two lasts and a half and twenty-eight pounds of corn powder.—Newhaven, 3 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd.* by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 3. 980. ORDERS for the SEA.

Forbes, ii. 171.

1. Portsmouth is the meetest place for relieving Newhaven. List of ships to be placed and kept there this winter. Certain ships to be victualled for wafting of victuals, etc., and the remainder are to be in readiness upon all suddens to take in men and victuals. One thousand mariners be prested upon the coast of England, next Newhaven, to be transported thither for setting away the ships that are there. Twenty-one days' victuals is to be prepared to serve the 1,000 men.—*Signed*: T. Norfolk; Pembroke; E. Clynton.

2. P. S.—For 1,000 men for Newhaven, 500*l.* For 320 mariners to carry the five ships to Portsmouth, 64*l.* For 1,000 men's victuals for three weeks to be sent to Newhaven to bring away the French ships, 500*l.* For victuals to be provided at Portsmouth for setting out ships there, 800*l.*

Corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 4.

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Nov. 3. **981.** GRESHAM to SMITH.

1 Received Smith's letter of the 18th ult. respecting money matters.

2. The Queen orders him to give him [Smith] credit in France for 2,000 crowns. Sends herewith another letter of credit for 1,000 crowns more to receive of Gerardo Burlamachi.—London, 3 Nov. 1562.

3. P. S.—If Throckmorton wants money he desires Smith to assist him, for which he will send him credit.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 4. **982.** WARWICK to the QUEEN.

Forbes, ii. 173.

1. Has informed M. De Beauvoir of the danger that would arise to this town if it were besieged by reason of the ships remaining here, and that the Queen had therefore commanded them to be sent to Portsmouth. Beauvoys for his own part approves of it, but fears the owners would not consent. Offered him [Beauvoys] the choice of twelve of the ships, as it was agreed upon between her and the Vidame. Beauvoys made as though he had never heard of the motion before.

2. Montgomery has requested him to present a French galley to her from him. Sidney can better declare to her the state of this town than he can write.—Newhaven, 4 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Nov. [4.] **983.** The ANSWER of M. BEAUVOIR concerning the SHIPS.

Does not think that Havre will be besieged; so the ships may remain until more forces come from England and occupy Fécamp and Honfleur, where they can be placed. The masters equip their vessels during the winter for their voyages to the Brazils, Guinea, Newfoundland, Barbary, Spain, and other places, who if they were removed would be deprived of their livelihood. The vessels belonging to Papists should be removed to some place where they can do no harm; they might be sent to England.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Nov. 4. **984.** NICHOLAS MALBIE to CECIL.

1. This day a soldier of Rouen informed him the slaughter there was not so great as reported, and that he heard the soldiers of the camp say, "What shall we do at Newhaven? There is nothing to do but to break our necks, for we cannot come near it by half a league;" so he is of opinion their Rouen victory withdraws their courage meant to Newhaven, where they look to have nothing but blows.—Newhaven, 4 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Rouen being taken on Monday 26th ult., on the following Friday there was executed one Marlorat, a minister, and a very learned man, Soquences, and John Bigot (a rich merchant and a burgess of Rouen,) and Coton, two ancient men of the

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church. On Saturday, Mantreville, chief president of Rouen, and M. De Cros, some time governor of Newhaven, with two or three more were executed.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 4. 985. JOHN YOUNG to CECIL.

On the 3rd a boat arrived from Dieppe with 150 French, men, women, and children, who declared that Montmorency, with 400 well appointed soldiers entered Dieppe upon Monday last. He is determined to prepare all the ships in Dieppe to stop the English victuallers going to Newhaven. The Duke of Guise intends to go to Newhaven. Desires to know his pleasure concerning the two ships of Dieppe; their owners remain at Dieppe. On the 3rd, being very foul weather, there came in a Flemish hoy with eight dryvats of armour, and dags with flasks, "tuch boxes," etc., which should have gone to Dieppe. The Guises pretend to proclaim war against England.—Rye, 4 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 4. 986. HENRY COBHAM to CHALLONER.

1. Received his of the 20th ult., by the Moor, with a letter for the Queen. Has waited here nine days for a fair wind. Has bought a bed and a gown, also victuals and a small barrel of wine, as he thinks that they are like to try the seas some days. Thinks that Alessandro Pallavacino is by this time at the Court, having met him at an inn fifteen leagues from Bilboa.

2. Desires that this letter and a case of glasses sent by this bearer may be delivered to Mrs. Stradlinge; commendations to Mr. Parker and Mr. Huggins.—Bilboa, 4 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp 2.

Nov. 5. 987. SMITH to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. On the 4th inst. the Cardinal of Ferrara promised him audience of the Queen. About 3 o'clock M. De Sevre brought him to the Court, where were the King, the Queen Mother, and the Duke of Orleans; the Prince of Rochesurion, the Duke of Guise, the Constable, the Duke of Etampes, and the Cardinal of Guise. He asked for answer to the things propounded at his last being there. The Queen Mother answered that she had perused the book with the Council; and if the Queen wished to have peace in France she should remove her force from Newhaven. And whereas that Elizabeth says that the King and she [the Queen Mother] are kept prisoners, none command here but the King, the Queen Mother, and the King of Navarre. Answered that he had replied to many of these objections before. The Queen wishes to end these troubles by composition, and not by the sword. She fears that those of the contrary religion if flushed with success will perhaps trouble her realm also.

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2. Their Lordships understand what this answer means, and it rests upon this that D'Andelot is almost joined with Condé, and these men intend to hazard all in one battle. There is like to be 16,000 or 20,000 on each side.

3. The Duke of Guise and the Constable leave here to-morrow with the camp to go towards Etampes. They will take from about Paris with them, 7,000 or 8,000 men, and will take up the soldiers of the garrisons as they go. MM. De Montpensier and Monluc shall come from the other side of Orleans to meet them; and from the east side Marshal St. André follows D'Andelot. Thus on every side they go to meet about Orleans where the Prince is. All think now there will be a battle.—Rouen, 5 Nov. 1562.

4. The King of Navarre is either dead or cannot escape, but it is kept very close yet. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 5.

Nov. 5. 988. P. E. HERQUINIGO to CHALLONER.

His master, John Cuerton, has set out for Portugalato with Cobham. Mentions the loss of twenty-seven Spanish galleys, with Senior Bernardino. His master has received letters which say that there are many English within Rouen, and that they have taken Dieppe and Havre de Grace. Nothing certain is known about Calais.—Bilboa, 5 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 3.

Nov. 6. 989. CHARGES at BERWICK.

Charges for the garrison unpaid for three-quarters of a year. For the ordinary charges of the garrison, 17,202*l.*, and for extraordinary, viz., for Mr. Randolph, in Scotland, 20*s.* per diem; Richard Goodall, miner, 4*s.*, and George Moore, gent., 2*s.* per diem, 357*l.* 10*s.* For transport of two bands and victuals by sea to Newhaven, 238*l.* 15*s.*; prests to the same, 285*l.* 2*s.*, which are to be deducted by the Treasurer who next pays them. For works and fortifications, 7,144*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Repair of storehouses at Berwick and Holy Island, 323*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, which amount to 25,561*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* for the three quarters ending Michaelmas last, towards the payment of which he received of divers persons 6,681*l.* 8*s.*—Berwick, 6 Nov. 1562.

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Nov. 6. 990. M. DE BEAUVOIR to the QUEEN MOTHER.

Has received her letter. Praises the fidelity of her subjects. Reminds her of the misery occasioned by the ambition of the house of Guise. If she listens to their counsel it is impossible that she should be obeyed. Their rage has appeared against the Church in the person of the late M. Marlorat, principal minister in France. The English protest

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that they are commanded to employ their lives in the conservation of the King's subjects, their liberties and goods. The Scottish example might cause her to believe what goodwill the Queen bears towards her. Is certain that all their forces are not sufficient to encounter only with M. D'Andelot's band. They are resolved to accept nothing so long as the Guises are about her, for they have proved how faithless they are.—Newhaven, 6 Nov. 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 4.

Nov. 6. **991.** Translation of the above into English.

Endd. Pp. 4.

Nov. 6. **992.** R. SKINNER to CECIL.

Master Holyday, one of his brethren, says that Cecil is offended with him because no order has yet been taken for the preaching at Berwick. They excuse themselves that some be aged and cannot travel so far; some be officers, and cannot be absent so long; and some be at their corps and impropriations. Trusts that he will consider how hard it is to bind only part thereto without the consent of the Chapter. Notwithstanding, if he will but write two words commanding them all to provide for it, he will be able to cause every one to keep his course quarterly, either by himself or by deputy. Durham, 6 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol.[?] Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 6. **993.** WILLIAM RAVEN to CHALLONER.

1. It has pleased God to take his good friend and master, who promised to use his influence that the writer might have his office, for the price of which they had agreed, but he was not spared to come to town to finish it. As Challoner has a parsonage at Steeple Claydon he would gladly be his farmer on lease for years, and will give him either a yearly rent or money in hand.

2. Asks his consent to marry his kinswoman, Mrs. Elizabeth Challoner, as she is agreeable if he can obtain the consent of her friends, and begs him to write a letter of commendation to her father. Renews his application for the lease of Challoner's parsonage, the rather for his kinswoman.—London, 6 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received, 7 Jan. 1563. Pp. 3.

Nov. 6. **994.** JUAN HORDELLA[?] to CHALLONER.

Forwards certain goods, the property of the Queen of England, which he received at Vigo from Duarte Boruyll.—Medina de Rio Seco, 6 Nov.[?] 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 2.

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Nov. 6 and 7. 995.

INTELLIGENCE from ROUEN.

Information respecting the movements and proceedings of D'Andelot, the Admiral, the Duke of Guise, the King, the Rhinegrave, and the Prince of Condé, sent from Rouen on Nov. 6 and 7.

Enidd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 2.

Nov. 7. 996. SMITH to CECIL.

1. On the 3rd inst. had access to the King in the monastery at Rouen, with the Queen Mother and the Duke of Orleans, attended by the Prince of Rochesurion, the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and the Duke of Etampes. He excused his delay, and expressed the Queen's desire for peace. Throckmorton, he said, had declared to him that a nobleman here in the Court told him that they must find the means to get him and cut off his head. As for his going to Orleans, he did not know of it. The Queen Mother said she found this matter very strange, that the Queen should send men to surprise the King's towns, etc., and then say she kept them for him. He answered that the Queen, espying that it was done under pretence of religion, did well understand what inconveniences would come thereby to France.

2. The Queen Mother again asked why she favoured rebels. He answered that when the Queen understood that all moderate means were laid aside, (one party going to it with massacring all that came and ransacking of towns, and that there was a league made by certain Princes, who laid their money together to exterminate all who are of the religion which the Queen professes,) it was time to look about and prepare her forces. The Queen Mother asked what cruelties were used, they being rebels, and should not the King compel them to obey? He answered none doubted of the King's clemency, but not so of some of the Lords. The Queen Mother said, "Why send force, and not an ambassador?" He said he thought she did not understand him, he speaking such naughty French. She said she understood him very well, and the Queen knew what she did when she sent him hither, which he said was against his will. She wished he had been sent before instead of Throckmorton, for they took him here to be the author of all these troubles.

3. He then saluted the King, and said he reminded him of King Edward VI., whose virtues he doubted not but he had. The King answered, that which he had not he would study to have. He then wished the King an evil wish, which was that he and the Queen [Elizabeth] had changed ages, at which the Queen Mother laughed, who said he would say it were a good marriage. Smith said the last time he was in France it was for a marriage between Edward VI. and Lady Elizabeth, her daughter, which, if it had been accomplished, then must Edward VI. have lived longer than he did. The Queen did not remember him, although he was one of the Ambassadors,

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it being so long since. Making his obeisance, he then turned to the Duke of Orleans, and speaking a few words he took his leave.

4. After that he did the Queen's commendations to the Prince of Rochesurion, the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and the Duke of Etampes, to each of whom he made a speech of no importance, and at compliments he is "the veriest calf and beast in the world." As he thinks none can do them so well as M. Bizzarro, he asks Cecil to speak to the Earl of Bedford to move him to write him some forms of such entertaining speeches to all kinds of people in Italian, and he will get them translated into French, and learn them by heart; but is afraid Bizzarro will be too curious, and then they will not agree with his rude manner of speaking.

5. On the 4th inst. the Cardinal of Ferrara (whose embassy has ended), by his man Shakerley, signified to the writer that he would gladly see him. At 2 p.m. he was brought to the Cardinal's chamber, and presented the Queen's commendations as commanded; plainly, but with gentle words, showing that as to such authority as he had of the Pope the writer had no commission to treat with him, but as a friend to the crown of England, and especially because he was willing to see some unity made in France. The Cardinal answered he had a great affection for the Queen, and would forget his authority which he had of the Pope; that he longed to have a conference with the writer, but he thought it strange that she should enter another Princes' realm and take his towns. Smith answered the Queen could not think herself sure so long as her next neighbours were in such trouble; so long as the Duke of Guise manages the affairs so near to her with fire and sword she cannot but fear. The Cardinal said the Queen could soon quench the fire by removing her force, giving the other party over, and joining in amity with the Queen Mother. Smith said there were two ways of ending it: there is judgment and extremity of law where one wins all and the other loses all, and there is arbitrament. The writer said he perceived that he [the Cardinal] had been with the Queen Mother and discussed all that had passed between them, to which he answered in the affirmative, and that a book had been delivered, which he had not seen, but thought it was much to the same purpose as he [Smith] had declared to the Queen. Smith said it was.

6. They then discoursed together of the authority of the Pope, the unity of the Church, the General Councils, the antiquity of the time, the sacrament of the altar, the receiving under both kinds, and other questions of religion. At last the Cardinal said he saw that he was furnished for all matters, and that he heard he was learned; to which Smith answered that, having been many years at home, passing his time hawking and hunting, and now and then reading a book

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as a philosopher, he must needs covet to understand of matters of religion.

7. The Cardinal then desired to know what the Queen would have. Smith said, to have arms laid down and end this strife. The Cardinal said the Queen Mother had been to and fro with them and made reasonable offers. Smith said it might be, but he had not heard of them. The Cardinal said they desired to bring all to the form of a republic, like Geneva. Smith said he could not think that, and if the Queen understood they went about any such matter she would employ all her forces against them. He further said he must signify to the Queen what answer he had, and there should be no time lost to have an answer in return. The Cardinal asked if the Queen Mother offered them their goods, lands, offices, and that they might live quietly to their own consciences, whether it was not enough and reasonable. Smith said it was reasonable, but he thought it would not please them. The Cardinal said, "No;" they would have their preachings. Smith said it was granted to them by the edict of January; but he was answered those assemblies were the cause of all the mischief, for they took up arms contrary to the edict. Therein they varied a little, for Smith said it began at Vassy, and the destroying of the pulpits at Paris, and the fear which caused the Prince to flee to Orleans to save himself; whereas the Cardinal said that the Prince and Admiral first began with force to compel the other; and as for preaching, it was but as they in England, who would have no mass, because it is fit in one realm to have but an uniform ceremony. Smith would have had a church assigned them, or some hours in the other churches, wherein they could not agree. Smith prayed he would help him to have a good answer from the Queen Mother, for the Queen desired to hear from him. The Cardinal said he would go to the Queen, and he should hear from him either that night or the next morning.

8. Has said so much at length that he may perceive "how he had need of a long spoon that should eat potage with the devil," and also by these conferences with the Queen and the Cardinal that he was put in some comfort; and how precise again her answer was he may perceive by Smith's letter to the Lords of the Council. The Cardinal has continued his offices, and sends him his own bread and wine.

9. When he did his message at his first access to the Queen he declared that there was one Mr. Middlemore with him, who was formerly with Throckmorton, who had letters to the Queen of the same effect as he had before spoken of, and the letters were dated when he was at Paris, who came hither three weeks since, but Smith would not allow him to deliver them till he had audience. Middlemore then delivered the letters. When Smith had received his answer he moved the Queen Mother to grant a safe-conduct for Throckmorton, who replied that she had read his letter, but did not believe there was any such matter, and that it was but fear invented.

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He might come when he would, and would be welcome, and the Prince could make him a passport for horses, but she would send no other assurance. She also said he is never well but when he is making some broil, and was so passionate and affectionate on "their" side that he cared not what trouble he made. Smith said if he [Throckmorton] was suspected it would be better for him to leave the realm, and so satisfy him with a safe-conduct. He was answered that he [Throckmorton] gets not other than she has said.

10. He then made a motion for a passport for divers merchants here in Rouen at the time the gates were shut. The Queen Mother said he must give a request and she would consider it. Has caused the merchants and the soldiers who have agreed for their ransoms to make each a brief petition to him in writing, which he has sent to Secretary Bourdin.

11. A great number of English soldiers who were hurt and laid together in a house, a short time before the soldiers departed hence had their throats cut and were thrown into the river. Eighty of the strongest of the English prisoners they have put to the galleys. The trouble he has to save some of them the bearer can tell.

12. Being sent for on Friday by the Cardinal to dine with him this day (7th inst.), he perceived that he should not have a passport for post horses until he had again spoken with the Queen Mother, and he was not deceived; for as soon as he came home M. De Sevre came and said she would have him come to-morrow after dinner to speak with her.—Rouen, Saturday, 7 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 20.

Nov. 8. 997. VALENTINE BROWN to CECIL.

Sends a declaration of all the charges which are unpaid since Christmas. They are in great need, because of the scarcity of all things, which might not be borne were it not for the Queen's store, now almost utterly consumed.—Berwick, 8 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 8. 998. SMITH to the QUEEN.

1. The French are high upon four things. The chief is to have aid of the King of Spain, who now assists them with men and money, and has promised to come into Flanders in the spring, and to bring with him twenty-five or thirty galleys. The next is to make the Scotch rebel, and to conclude a marriage between the Queen of Scots and the Prince of Spain. The third is to make sedition in England; and they think they have good intelligence of England, and the affections some of the nobility bear to them as the English have of theirs, and better. The fourth is, that as soon as they make a strong navy (they expecting twenty-five

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or thirty galleys within three or four months from the King of Spain,) they intend to surprise Rye, Hastings, or Portsmouth, and there fortify. They do not intend to surrender Calais.

2. The remedy for the first is to have an eye on Flanders, or more on the King of Spain, which is hardly kept from altering the religion. To the next, to give warning to the Lord James to take heed thereof. For the third, to allure to her all such Lords and others as favour the Papists' religion, yet having an eye to their doings. To the fourth, she will have an eye to the coast, especially Portsmouth. A good opportunity was lost when Rouen was taken, for 12,000 men would have driven the camp away, saved Rouen for her, and made all Normandy hers. In Rouen the English and Scotch did all.

3. As corn is like to be very dear in England this year, with a little provocation of some Papists, it might make some stir this summer. For remedy she should take order with the merchants of London, to bring from Danske to London a great store of wheat and rye.—Rouen, 8 Nov. 1562. *Signed. Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.*

[Nov. 8.] **999.** Decipher of the ciphered portions of the above letter.
Pp. 3.

Nov. 8. **1000.** SMITH to [CECIL.]

1. The communication he had yesterday with the Cardinal was to help to conclude a peace. First, he would know if Smith would be content if the Queen Mother did accord with the Prince; to which he answered in the affirmative. He then asked if they would not surrender Newhaven until they have Calais restored. Smith replied he had no commission to treat of that; but if that was the only let to the peace, if the Queen Mother would show her mind, he would signify the same to the Queen. The Cardinal said they [the English] had no right for four years and a half. He said he did not know the time, but if it was theirs and the time limited, what hindrance were it to restore it straight, to avoid all quarrels betwixt the realms, and save a great cost the King is at for keeping it? He said they would keep their promise, and otherwise, but by their good wills the English shall never be able to take it by force, the place being impregnable. Smith said it was taken; at which the Cardinal smiled and said he knew how it was; to which he answered, if it was not surrendered it would be the cause of war betwixt England and France; and now they fortify as though they would never render the same. The Cardinal said he wished those in Orleans would accord with the Queen Mother. Smith said that the Queen desired to see peace in France, and until it is so she cannot consider herself safe. The Cardinal said Smith knew that they capitulated not to make any accord without consent of the Queen, nor she without them; and that it was

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Throckmorton's doings, who sent the articles ready made to her, and so brought her into this trouble; but he assured him [Smith] that the Queen Mother could accord with them when she pleased. He then asked what would the Queen be content with; Smith answered that those of the religion may live with safety of their consciences, and if they allow the articles and agree to them, then the Queen must also. The Cardinal said that would take some time sending to and fro to them and into England. He replied, there may be made as much haste as possible; and if the Queen Mother would send him to Orleans, he would forsake no travail to treat with them. The Cardinal asked that the Queen should write what articles she would require, and Smith that he should rather learn of them to what points they would condescend; and then he would send to the Queen to judge of them. The Cardinal said that the conditions were not perfect, but he should have them; they shall be remised again in the King's grace, have their goods and lands, offices, &c., shall not be troubled by any process for what is past, and shall have their consciences free for the time to come; and what more could they want? Smith said they would have preaching. The Cardinal asked if he thought it fit there should be but one religion in England, and will they allow mass to be said in their churches, or any other religion to be heard than that the Queen professes. Smith said this was true. "Why, then," said the Cardinal, "it must be reasonable that that religion be held here only which the King professes." Smith said it was not altogether alike, for many Protestants think they may not come into the churches where these images are used. "Then let them stay at home," he replied. "But how about baptism and marriage? for many would rather die than come to Mass." "Why, then, let them marry at home, and do their ceremonies privately." Smith said this was a liberty, but the assurance must be debated afterwards.

2. They then digressed of the cruelties lately done in many towns by the Papists, at Vassy, Sens, Paris, Poitiers, Blois, Angers, and Toulouse, where Smith said the Pope had paid 100,000 crowns towards oppressing the Protestants, and other Princes laid to their money and helped with men. The Cardinal said the Pope had paid but 25,000 crowns by his hands, although he promised 100,000. It was reasonable for him to defend those of his religion, whereof he is head; but if he and other Princes make a league to destroy those of the Queen's religion, it is also reasonable that she should aid them.

3. They then came to these articles of agreement. The Cardinal said it was against his profession to agree to any such articles where men should take any other way than the Church of Rome prescribed, much less travail in it; yet he desires peace before he returns to Italy. If Smith can bring the Queen to some reasonable conditions, he would move them here to agree to it. Then it was debated whether to send

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them as from the Queen Mother, or from the Cardinal, or as of his own head. The Cardinal promised that some should be drawn up and sent him, which he received this night. And for these pains he takes here he desires Cecil will send for him home betimes. The Queen is somewhat angry for Newhaven; but the Cardinal speaks so well of him that they think him the best Huguenot that ever was; but he is afraid if he stays long they will do with him as they did with Throckmorton. Of Middlemore, the Cardinal sent him word by Shakerley that he [Smith] was the worse welcome because he [Middlemore] came with him, and that the Queen and the Lords cannot abide him. Bethinks himself of the fable of the raven and the fox.

4. The Cardinal is a wise man, and reasonable to talk with. Many things are to be considered, especially the charges that will grow of the war; and that they have had the chief towns and lost them.

5. The adversary has the King and Queen Mother, and has reduced to obedience all the chief towns in France, except Orleans and Lyons. They have all the King's revenues and receipts. They may tax and tail at their pleasure; all the rich men and lawyers are on their side. The Guisians are of great power, and well divided. The Duke, the most notable captain and soldier in France, Great Master and Chamberlain; the Constable of all the men of arms is chief captain by his office; and the Marshal St. André and Brisac are of great experience.

6. The Admiral and D'Anselot will give place to none of them for courage; but things have gone slowly; and if they had an overthrow now where should it be repaired?

7. Smith speaks like a peace maker, and so he takes his commission to be. The other is of Newhaven, and he desires Cecil to assist him with some excuses.

8. They tell him of articles between the Queen and the Prince, yet they were but in drawing, and not concluded.

9. At his first coming M. De Sevre was sent to him under colour of entertainment, but to watch what resort he had, and to get from him all he could, to understand Smith's inclination. Desires that Sevre may have thanks from the Queen by some letter in French, or a present, which will not be lost. Sevre shall accompany him to Paris, and be there also, so they are careful of him; and in the Court it is as if he was communicated, none dare accompany him, either Scot or Frenchman. As for King Philip's ambassador, he will write in his next. The Cardinal of Ferrara and M. De Sevre (who is lodged next him) are all the company he has.

10. All the posts and ways are stopped. None come to Newhaven nor go to Flanders, the ways being so strictly kept, so only one way is left, that is to send from England, for then he must return again.

11. He desires Cecil to send back the bearer Barlow, and asks that he may have his money for his diets for three months.

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Cecil had better increase it, else he is undone, for his diets will not daily find him and his horse, it being war time, and wine is very dear, and there is scarcely a man he employs but he stands him in 12*d.* a day for his drink, which would only be two-pence in England. Also to take order with Gresham that he may have credit for 2,000 or 3,000 crowns of the sun, to be taken up at Paris of Burlomachi. Lately wrote to the Earl of Warwick for another matter, which letter he sent open.

12. The King of Navarre is not dead yet, but is without hope. The French condescending so readily in religion, it stands upon other matters, but to the English in two; the one, they fear the descent of more men, and they feel their weakness, distracting them of their force to be sure against the English. The garrison in Dieppe, the Rhinegrave and his men, the Switzers, and another band in Rouen; thus they are distributed. Another thing is, as he hears said, that Cecil has given a "skako" at Antwerp; the bankers have no money. Smith desires to know if it be so.—Rouen, 8 Nov. 1562.
Signed.

Orig. Endd. Pp. 12.

Nov. 8. 1001. W. WHITINGHAM to CECIL.

The Christian religion depends upon the Queen. The President can declare the dangers here. The Lord Lieutenant desires that he may be not left destitute of some wise counsellor whose heart is bent to this cause, now that the Lord President has departed. The Rhinegrave was within half a mile of this town with a great company of Almains, pretending no harm, but meaning no good. The next day (the 7th inst.) he left twelve ensigns of Almains within two miles of this place. Guise has gone towards Paris; some say the Prince has taken all such plate and treasure as the King had left at Fontainebleau. M. De Beauvoir is left here as governor under the Vidame, in such things as shall appertain to the duty of the French towards their state. He married the Vidame's sister and is well disposed towards Cecil. Certain orders are drawn up concerning religion, but not yet published, for prayers to be had daily, and for the suppression of vice, which in a short time would infect this flock. Mr. Brodbrige, a minister, came hither with his Lordship; and since the departure from Dieppe, Mr. Viron. The soldiers are so void of knowledge and fear of God that he thinks, considering the number that is to come, they will be well occupied.—Newhaven, 8 Nov. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 9. 1002. WARWICK to the QUEEN.

Forbes, ii. 174.

1. Her letter is a great comfort to himself and his officers. The Duke of Guise never met with such a company of willing men to resist him, for the simplest man here would

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rather be cut in pieces than allow a soldier of the Guise to put his foot upon the wall.

2. Sidney would have been with her long before this if the wind had been favourable. Refers all things to his report to her.—Newhaven, 9 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Nov. [9.] 1003. WARWICK to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Received their letters of the 3rd inst. by this bearer, W. Winter, to whom the Council here have not only declared their opinions by word, but also given in writing an answer to all the articles. Newhaven, [blank] Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 9. 1004. WARWICK to CECIL.
Forbes, ii. 175.

1. Thanks him for his letter of the 3rd inst. whereby he perceives that the news of Rouen drove him [Cecil] into an ague. In two days will despatch Winter to Cecil with answers to all his instructions. Even now the Count came to inform him that the Prince is marching hitherward, and desires to know what aid he is able to give him. They affirm that he makes sure account upon the Queen's promise. He comes the nearest way towards Rouen, which has caused Guise to stay and call back his men and ordnance, which would otherwise have been with them shortly. How shall he answer his demand?

2. Cannot come by espials, whereby he wants intelligence. Has requested Beauvoir herein, but as yet none can be got. Has not heard from the Ambassador.—Newhaven, 9 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—He has appointed Mr. Pelham, captain of the pioneers.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 9. 1005. WARWICK to CECIL.

Asks that some further consideration of men be made to the Gentleman Porter here, he being charged with guarding these gates daily.—Newhaven, 9 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 9. 1006. POYNYNGS to CECIL.

Desires that he be not abated a mark a day, which has been allowed him by Mr. Treasurer until the arrival of the Lord Lieutenant; all things being so dear here, and the English money not being current, the charges are very great.—Newhaven, 9 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 9. 1007. VAUGHAN to CECIL.
Forbes, ii. 176.

1. Received Cecil's letters of the 30th ult., and of the 3rd ult., which he understands to be the 3rd inst. Is glad that

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he [Cecil] is despatched of the ague. To the first point of the last letter (wherein Lee has written that this town is not strong in situation and fortification), wherein Cecil requires his opinion; he remembers his report made upon his first sending hither. He began upon the plat of the castle, and allowed that curtain being in length 1,406 feet to the bulwark of St. Addresses, to be by the height of the wall (being stone), and the depth of the dyke, well watered, as he thought not in any way approachable, "but not vamuired nor well rampered." The bulwark, if it were filled and the flank covered, he also thought was unapproachable. From thence to the bulwark St. Michael, 1,300 feet, and so to the corner called St. Francis' bulwark towards the north, 1,260 feet, by reason of the marsh containing half a mile to the foot of the hill, and the dyke well watered and of good depth, he thought it was not subject to battery. He declared to Cecil the slightness of the ramparts and imperfection of the whole curtains and bulwarks on that side, yet he thought it no discredit to the situation. From St. Francis' bulwark to Ryall bulwark, 1,348 feet, where the weakness begins and most subject to battery, it is thinly "rampered," but well dyked and watered. From Ryall bulwark to Bulwark de la Grange, 820 feet, where the "staynke" of stone is well watered, but the ramparts thin. From thence to Vidame's Tower is all stonework unvamuired and dry at low water, but dangerous to approach, as by a slight defence made within the haven, he thinks it would be the strongest part of the town if not subject to the mine. Since his coming he has seen nothing to cause him to alter his opinion. There is no way to hurt it by battery but from the two windmills; and yet when bulwarks Ryall and Le Grange can keep their flanks (as he trusts shortly they shall), he does not mind the harm that can be done to them on that side, though there were no curtain at all. The part abandoned is of such force that almost as small a sum of money would make it strong and guardable as will cost to deface it; 500 or 600 men nightly sent out of the town will defend it. If they should win it we should at least win twenty days, and leave it when we would, without loss to us or gain to them.

2. It will be a hard matter to take the water out of the dyke towards the village beyond the windmills; for between the dyke and the said town is 3,000 feet, and ascending. It may be said time and labour will do much, but they shall draw the water either into the place where they must lodge, or else drown all between them and Harfleur, and so on that side besiege themselves; yet they may keep it with a "travers" hard at our dykes' side, and fill it every tide. Then come to the stone travers at Bulwark Le Grange, suppose they even let out the water there, it may either be kept as it is, or so forced that by no means can they

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take it. Keep the water and keep the town, for he thinks before any can enter he must wet the crown of his head.

3. Concerning the hill on the north side, where they will beat them within the town with their ordnance; he grants it, but they would have to beat a long while before they beat them out of the town. Then come nearer the marsh, with piles, hurdles, and faggots they may bring their ordnance nearer and make battery, then fill the dyke with faggots and so enter. If they do so and tarry the spring tide he thinks their ordnance will come to them by water, and they will escape well that guard the same if they are not cut in pieces; for they cannot dig a foot without being in water and in danger of three bulwarks. If they make a breach before they enter and fill the dyke, they will not do it at the first or second attempt, and if the King were there he would not be able to persuade his people to make a third. If the fortifications were perfected according to the plat begun, a reasonable number of men and victuals will keep it against all France; and Mr. Lee will commend both the site and the plat. Thus according to Cecil's request he has declared his opinion. Asks to be remembered to Lord Robert and Lord Pembroke.—Newhaven, 9 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

4. P. S.—As Cecil requires his opinion concerning the sending away of the ships, he has debated sundry times upon it with Warwick and M. Beauvoir. He thought the best that Warwick should cause a watch of forty or fifty to attend nightly upon the wharf alongside the ships, and that every ship should have four ton of water in them. The second time, upon the coming of Winter, he had resolved that all the Papists' ships that are serviceable shall be sold in England and the money go to the use of the English and French soldiers, and to the fortifications of the town; those that are unserviceable of the Papists to be broken up for the fortifications without paying for them; and those belonging to the Protestants and unserviceable to be likewise broken up for reasonable composition. The residue shall use their traffic, and may come hither at all times and lie here without danger of fire. This answer Warwick and the rest thought reasonable; till this is put in execution a good watch is to be kept as aforesaid. If all should be sent into England it would cost more than many would be worth, and also mislike this faction; and it would give the Papists great occasion to persuade the rest from their good opinion of the Queen's meaning towards them. The other matters touching the musters and the state thereof Cecil shall receive by Sir Henry Sidney or Mr. Winter.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 6.

Nov. 9. 1008. VAUGHAN to CECIL.

Sends the present state of the muster rolls. Cecil need not trouble to prevent the cunning of the captains, for

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not many travail that way, yet if they leave it not he shall know them. He is so bearded by mean men for doing service here, that without he is well backed he will not be able to execute the same. Will remain with the Earl of Warwick here without charging for his entertainment until Christmas. Nature has fully bestowed her benefits on this town, yet he has reported that fresh water might be taken away from them every day. With a little cost however, places could be made to keep water for four or six months.—Newhaven, 9 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 9. 1009. GARRISON at NEWHAVEN.

A declaration of the captains and soldiers serving at Newhaven entered since 20 Oct.

Pp. 4.

Nov. 9. 1010. WILLIAM KILLIGREW to CECIL.

1. Has not done the commandments Cecil gave him at departing, as he would fain have certified truly of his brother's estate, which he could not do. At his first arrival he heard of the loss of Rouen, since which he could not hear from thence, although he sent three different ways; tomorrow he will send his brother's man, who awaits for the Queen of Scots' packet, with him that Cecil sent by Mr. Winter. He would willingly have taken it, but his Lordship did not think it good. He has heard divers times of his brother since he came by those who escaped from Rouen, who all affirm he was wounded in the foot, and in danger of a main, and that he was lying with a French captain named Gordes, who had both his legs shot off. A Frenchman came from thence six days since the town was taken, who assured him the Queen Mother sent for him, and that he saw him ride, wounded as he was, to the Court to her, and that he was sent from her again to the captain who has him prisoner. Since then he has heard that had it not been for M. D'Anville, the Duke of Guise would have put him to death, saying he was one who had deserted his country unknown to the Queen. He is prisoner to Captain Causin (gentleman of the horse to the Duke of Longueville), who has removed him from his lodgings and placed him in the castle of Rouen. Expects to hear from him hourly, and then he will inform Cecil in what estate he is, and whether they intend to ransom him.

2. M. De Beauvoir has a prisoner who is son to Pecquillon, that brought Lord Robert the dagger from the Queen of Scots, and is content to redeem him for his brother, which matter is now in hand. His brother is much beholden to

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Beauvoir, and desires Cecil to thank him for the same, and to do the same to the Vidame, who is his brother-in-law.—Newhaven, 9 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.*

Nov. 9. 1011. JOHN FISHER to CECIL.

There being here three gates that must be kept open, and having only six persons to attend to them, the time being so dangerous, the enemy so near, and his entertainment being so small (5s. per day), he cannot do as he would wish. Therefore desires that some consideration be had of him, and also favour for his cousin Wynnington.—Newhaven, 9 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 9. 1012. WOOD to CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 180.

1. If the Lord President does not return, some skilful man in these affairs should be sent hither to assist the Lord Lieutenant. Private and old grudges betwixt some here have been no furtherance to the service, the causes whereof the President will inform him. He lacks espials, as appeared by the Rhinegrave's coming hither, who sent to speak with the Lord Lieutenant before he knew of his [the Rhinegrave's] coming. He rode in post immediately after to the Court, and his band has retired. Mr. Killigrew lives. They have at Rouen executed an excellent and learned preacher.

2. Sends herewith the copy of articles lately augmented, which will be proclaimed to-morrow. The poor here have been heretofore pitifully spoiled by the soldiers, and none before this time presented whereby justice might be administered, and by Mr. Whitingham and the rest there wants no admonition in this behalf. Proclamations are set forth in the King's name with liberty of religion to all and pardon for the past if they will join together to expulse their ancient enemy.—Newhaven, 9 Nov. 1562.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.*

Nov. 9. 1013. JOHN YOUNG to CECIL.

A passenger from Newhaven (who was there at 3 p.m. yesterday) declared that the Rhinegrave, with 600 horse and a number of foot, sent his trumpet to the Earl of Warwick on Friday last with a messenger, and the Earl willed that the Rhinegrave should come himself to speak with him, and went out of the water-gate and met him on the sands. The King and the Guises remain at Rouen. The Lord President would have come away but for the foul weather. Denis departed on Friday night with three of the Queen's ships and all the other soldiers and the hulks laden with rye. Captain Leyton is a prisoner, and sore hurt. Mr. Killigrew is a prisoner at Rouen, hurt of one of his feet. John Marychurch was taken prisoner and ransomed. The voice was that the Lord President and the Rhinegrave agreed that whoever was

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taken of either party was not to be killed, but to be ransomed.—Rye, 9 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 9. 1014. SMITH to CECIL.

1. After his conversation with the Cardinal of Ferrara he was sent for by the Queen Mother, who only declared that certain Englishmen had taken seven of her subjects' ships to England, and also that the Earl of Warwick had sent some artillery from Newhaven to England; and that although she could bear for the Queen to enter the King's towns to keep them, yet this was plain hostility.

2. Smith answered that at his departure the Queen was loath to have war, and he thinks she is of the same mind still. She then asked if he had not heard of the Queen's illness. He said only by the courier Nicholas. She replied she was well again. He said it was the small-pox, which disease has vexed England these two or three years. They have had no plague to speak of for twelve years. The Queen Mother said they had enough in France, and the small-pox is nothing. He said not amongst children, but in England it took aged folks and ladies. The Duchess of Suffolk had it first, the Countess of Bedford died of it, and divers ladies of forty, fifty, and fifty-five years of age have died of it; this disease is best acquainted with Duchesses, Marchionesses, and Countesses, so it is no marvel that at last the Queen should have it. Where they use no physic nor strive with it they escape best. The Queen bathed herself before they came out, which put her in great danger.

3. In the Cardinal's conversation Smith perceived that he would fain dissever the Queen and the Prince, and first agree with the one, then with the other; and further, as he is the author of the troubles in France, and so has obtained honour at the Pope's hand, now would he be the first for compounding them, and get the opinion of an indifferent man at the Protestants' hands.

4. The King of Navarre is dead. The Court is in great fear; they have great want of money. It is doubted that the Prince will now expect to be Lieutenant, as his brother was. They are not ignorant that in every house there are as many Huguenots as Papists, whom the Papists fear if it comes to a battle. Now is the time to offer a good peace, which is necessary for France and honourable for the Queen. Prays Cecil to make much haste, and let the conditions be reasonable. He desires to know the Queen's resolute mind, and he doubts not but it will be brought to pass. The Cardinal has a bad way to go into Italy, for if he goes by Flanders he must pass some Protestant towns.—Rouen, 9 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

5. P. S.—Desires Cecil to allow the man his post money, for it is hard to spare any here.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

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Nov. 9. **1015.** The PRINCESS CECILIA OF SWEDEN to the QUEEN.

Has received no reply to her letters sent by Kele, who (she having heard that the said Kele has fallen under her displeasure) she begs may be pardoned and restored to favour.—Stockholm, 9 Nov. 1562. *Signed*: Cecilia, manu propria.

Orig. Add. Endd.: Lady Cecilia, the King of Sweden his sister. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 9. **1016.** The CHANCELLOR OF SWEDEN to CECIL.

Wrote to him on September 14 concerning the calumnies of Francis Barth, who has also traduced him to the Queen. Further, he has accused him in a letter to William Herle (the factor at Hamburg) of speaking ill of Cecil. Hopes he will not believe him. Begs that he will certify how he has behaved in his embassy and during his stay in England; also that the arms which the Queen allowed him [the writer] to have finished by her smith may be sent.—Stockholm, 9 Nov. 1562. *Signed*: Nicolaus Guldenstern.

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

Nov. 9. **1017.** The CHANCELLOR OF SWEDEN to SIR AMBROSE CAVE.

Begs that Francis Barth, the interrupter of the negotiations, may be properly punished, he not having spared in his accusations the English any more than himself.—Stockholm, 9 Nov. 1562. *Signed*: Nicolaus Guldenstern.

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Broadside.

Nov. 9. **1018.** HENRY COBHAM to CHALLONER.

1. Received his letters by Martin De Burgoa. The writer lately sent him two letters, since when he has heard that war was proclaimed against England at Bordeaux on the 25th ult., and that two English ships were stayed there.

2. The ships which arrived at Laredo from Flanders have been much beaten with storms. There have been severe storms here, the like of which has scarcely ever been seen. The weather is still foul, and the wind is north-west.

3. Hopes that he will write to Mr. Secretary to have consideration of him and his charges by reason of lingering on the wind. His ordinary charges are ten rials of plate a day. Waits here for the wind, which they do not look to serve for six days. Encloses a marvellous prognostication in Spanish, and, as he had it in secret, prays that he will so use it. A friar made it and put it forth in the name Nostradamus.—Bilboa, 9 Nov. 1562. *Signed*.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner*: Received 22nd of the same. *Pp.* 3.

Nov. 9. **1019.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Thanks for kindness to Martin De Borgoa. Went to the haven of Portugalette five days since with Master Cobham.

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He has a proper ship of thirty-five tons belonging to the river of Bristol. Delivered to him the packet for Cecil. Would that Mistress Clarentius' maid was in England. Thought that there would have been provision sent to have had her raiment priced, and sureties given for anything which might be called for. Will send some other cheeses when Lenares comes, also a barrel of salmon, some dried hake, and some firkins of white herrings of this year.—Bilboa, 9 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd.: Received the 22nd of the same. *Pp.* 4.

Nov. 10. 1020. LORD DACRE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Received their letter of the 30th ult., commanding him to repair to them for causes touching the Marches, and to bring George Lampleugh with such matter as he has to charge him withal.

2. The impediment of his body, his years, debility, and this cold time of winter considered, he will not be able to travel without danger of his life; therefore begs the Queen to spare him until the spring.

3. On the 15th of September he informed the Lord Chancellor of the behaviour of Lampleugh; and being at Carlisle on the 26th of the same, he openly charged Lampleugh with disobedience to the Queen, which he confessed. Notwithstanding that he entered into a bond to appear upon warning, he now obstinately refuses to do so, and for that alone he remains in and about Carlisle.—Kirkoswald, 10 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: Delivered at Kirkoswald 10 Nov. at nine forenoon. Received at Newcastle 12 of Nov. at 12 o'clock before noon. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 10. 1021. The QUEEN to the FRENCH KING.

Has seen his letters of the 2nd ult. delivered to the Council by the French Ambassador on the 19th ult., which were not read by her until the 9th inst., by reason of sickness. Certain persons named in those letters being persecuted by such as nourish troubles betwixt the King and her, she will not yield to their desires. Such persons as have come to England for refuge from persecution will be ready to recognize their loyalty unto him, and answer before him, when he is able to direct his own affairs. Refers to the treaty betwixt Henry II. and her, which was broken by Francis II. Wishes they had thought that their present intelligences with certain traitors, her subjects, might have been revealed, as they have been lately.

Corrected draft, dated and endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 4.

[Nov. 10.] 1022. Another copy of the above.

Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 4.

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[Nov. 10.] **1023.** Translation of the above into English.
Corrected draft, endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Nov. 10. **1024.** VAUGHAN to CECIL.

Since his last letters giving his opinion of the situation of Newhaven, he has secret knowledge that Mr. Lee has persuaded a gentleman serving the Queen here to alter his letters to Lord Robert, in great commendation of the situation, and has caused him to term it a meetly good site; for which the gentleman is much troubled. Desires Cecil to make Lord Robert privy hereof, and then he may conjecture who it is, which Vaughan thinks will make him blush. There are other alterations in letters.—Newhaven, 10 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hob., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 10. **1025.** THOMAS KEMYS to CECIL.

Returned to Portsmouth, where he found his men indebted upwards of forty marks for victuals, and intending to embark them that night (5th inst.), he paid the said sum to them, commanding each to pay his debt, and embark, which they did with the exception of twenty-five or twenty-six, who stole out of the town without paying their debts, with the most part of their furniture. Departed with the rest and arrived safely at Newhaven on the 8th inst., but in disorder, the ship being leaky, and the pump broken, and being obliged to lade out the water twenty hours together.—Newhaven, 10 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

[Nov. 10.] **1026.** FORCES at NEWHAVEN.

“Names of the captains, and the numbers serving at Newhaven since 20th October, to which day all the bands of the first arrival are paid.”

Pp. 4.

Nov. 10. **1027.** GARRISON at NEWHAVEN.

1. The bands of the first arrival are paid to 21 October. Total number of the garrison 3,900. Employed on the works 229. To attend on the Provost Marshal, ten.

2. Thirty-three boys are employed to labour in the works at 5*d.* per diem. Scottish horsemen; the captain at 6*s.* per diem, the lieutenant 3*s.*, the geydon 2*s.*, the trumpeter 1*s.* 6*d.*, and forty-eight horsemen at 1*s.* 4*d.* per diem. Thirty have entered since the 10th inst.

3. Examined and signed by Cuth. Vaughan.

4. The garrison, 3,900; pioneers, 229 (fifty of the garrison); wanting, 236; total, 3,435. Add hereto, Scottish horsemen, forty-eight, without four officers; head officers, eight; inferior

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officers, 335 ; total, 391. Add boys as pioneers, thirty-three. Mr. Horsey with his band broken, 200. From Essex 600, and Devonshire, 500. So there is of all sorts, 5,188.

In Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp. 4.

Nov. 10. 1028. ORDERS for NEWHAVEN.*

Forbes, ii. 181.

The days for the captains and soldiers to repair to the church to prayers, are Wednesdays and Fridays between nine and ten o'clock a.m., and upon Sundays at the same time, and at three o'clock in the afternoon ; except such as are upon duty ; and not to depart during the prayers and sermon. All captains and soldiers that are not upon duty shall go to church to common prayers, upon Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at the before named hours. No soldier is to contract matrimony without consent of the ministers of the church, upon pain of imprisonment and the loss of his entertainment. The imprisonment for adultery is to be six days, and banishment from the garrison for ever. No soldier, or other, shall upon pain of loss of his ears, and banishment of the town for ever, muster in two places, or answer to any man's name but his own. Any captain that shall permit the same shall be immediately discharged, lose his office, and suffer other punishments as shall be thought meet by the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 4.

Nov. 10. 1029. SMITH to CECIL.

1. On Thursday the 5th inst., he had his answer from the Queen Mother, and then he requested a licence for post horses, which was not granted until Monday night. When his man should start, they had no horse ; and when the passport was shown, they said a new restraint was made, and that it must be subscribed by another secretary, and that he should have it this morning. This morning he sent to the Cardinal to declare how he had been kept five days after receiving his answer ; who said that if the passport came not this morning, he would go to the Queen Mother in the afternoon.

2. It is said that M. D'Andelot's band gave an overthrow to the Lieutenant of the Marshal of St. André about Ferté, not far from Gien, besides Orleans. Their chief design is to divide the Queen and the Prince, and protract the time till the spring ; and in the mean time to corrupt the Almaines with D'Andelot, and those at home, wherein the Pope is a worker with large offers.

3. They talk here of a fort to be made at Newhaven like garden Châtillon, which should beat into it, as that did into Bas Boulogne and the Haven, and of cutting the water from

* These orders to be observed by the English soldiers at Newhaven are supplemental to those given at No. 713 (p. 326).

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it. There is a valley not a league off, where they may lie safe, and keep it so strait that those within shall have no commodity from the land.

4. It is said the Rhinegrave has been at Newhaven; also that an English herald, who came to Rouen to the Court, before he delivered his message was slain.—Rouen, 10 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 10. 1030. SMITH to WARWICK.

1. Leighton and Killigrew are still at Rouen; the former wounded, but not dangerously; he is kept very close by M. D'Anville; the other has more liberty. Eighty of Leighton's men have been put to the galleys; and they have cut the throats of many more who were wounded, and cast them into the river. Thomas Swan, ensign bearer to Leighton, and John Lion, would have had their throats cut since he came hither to Rouen, if they had not got merchants of the town to become securities to pay their captors 100 French crowns and six of the sun. Lion bears yet the mark of that cruel taker's knife. Part of the said sum he [Smith] was obliged to pay in hand, and be bound for the rest. The poor men were stripped of all they had. The merchants account the sum he must pay for these two to be 34*l.* 9*s.* English. He has paid 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* for Richard Streate's ransom. Asks that this money may be stayed from the wages due to them. He will recover the rest as well as he can.—Rouen, 10 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—“Warm this well to the fire and you shall see more.”*

3. Guise and the Constable with the greater part of their forces have gone towards Paris, and so to Etampes, to meet the Prince, D'Andelot, and Rochefoucault, who have joined together; or if they dare not fight, to defend Paris, which is threatened by those of Orleans. Has been solicited for peace, and is now in communication thereof. Desires Warwick to look to his charge, for the Rhinegrave lies about him. There shall be left a garrison of Swiss in Rouen, who in the winter nights may surprise him. The King of Navarre is dead. Warwick should leave no piece of paper untried by fire that the writer sends. Within five days he goes to Paris, and lodges where Throckmorton did. All ways are cut off for sending to his Lordship. They hear of an English trumpeter being slain here, sent from Newhaven.

4. Sent thus much in a previous letter; has it come to hand?

5. Hears they mean to divert the water from Newhaven and to make a fort within a mile on the highway to Harfleur.

* This passage is expressed in cipher, and the subsequent P. S. is written with ink of a different colour from the body of the letter; lemon juice probably having been employed.

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He hears of an overthrow being given by M. D'Andelot's men to Marshal St. André's lieutenant of 1,500 men, fifteen leagues from Orleans.

Orig. A few words in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Nov. 10. 1031. JOHN YOUNG to CECIL.

This day came over a merchant of Rouen, he was a man of great substance, and now all that he had is spoiled. He was conveyed away by one of Captain Ricarville's soldiers, and brought to Dieppe with six Scotch soldiers, one of whom was at Rouen last Sunday. They say that the King and his mother remain in Rouen, and that the King of Navarre is very sore hurt, the bullet remaining in his body. Montmorency, D'Aumale, and the Rhinegrave with all their power are sent to meet the Duke of Guise and the Constable and all their power at Paris, and have carried all their ordnance with them. The Prince is come out of Orleans, with D'Andelot, the Admiral, Count Rostock, and the Prince of Rochsursion with 8,000 horsemen and 15,000 footmen to meet the Guises in the field. There are but a small number at Rouen for the safe keeping of the King. Montmorency when he entered Dieppe hurt no one, and made no spoil, but called before him the rulers of the town, requiring them to show themselves true to their Prince. There are no ships setting forth; for the masters say that they will rather be hanged than go against the English.—Rye, 10 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 10. 1032. The FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S DECLARATION to the COUNCIL.

1. This declaration was delivered to the Council in the presence of the four hostages, in addition to his remonstrance addressed to them on the 19th October.
2. Three weeks ago the King addressed certain just remonstrances to them, viz., that the Queen should not hinder him from reducing his rebellious subjects to obedience. As she has sent forces to Dieppe, Havre, and Rouen, and has entered into a league with his treasonable subjects, the King desires that she will at once withdraw her troops and deliver up those rebels who have taken refuge in England. The King remained in hope of peace till the 29th October, when the Chancellor read a reply from the Queen, to the effect that he, De Foix, was not acting by the command of the King, and that Smith had been sent into France to declare her intentions, and denied that the French rebels who had taken refuge in her realm were guilty of treason. He has been unable to procure a copy of the said answer in writing. Sees that it is simply a refusal. She has also sent 3,000 more men to Havre under the Earl of Warwick. De Foix has the King's express commands that if she refuses to

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withdraw her forces immediately, and to deliver up the rebels within twenty days after they were demanded (which was October 19), he shall protest that the treaty of peace has been broken. He therefore requires that the hostages shall be restored, she having forfeited all benefit that she might have claimed by the treaty, and the King being absolved from his promises through its infraction. The King will use all his power to resent the injury done to him.

Copy, in a French hand. Endd. and dated by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 7.

Nov. 10. **1033.** The PRIVY COUNCIL to SMITH.

Forbes, ii. 183.

1. They have not heard from him since his going to the camp from Paris, which was the 15th ult. The French Ambassador has pressed to have the Queen's answer delivered to him in writing; which has been denied. Also to have an answer to the King's letter, which has been foreborne until the last few days by reason of her sickness, but it is at length finished; of which a copy is sent herewith, besides the original letter signed and sealed by the Queen, to be delivered by him. This protracting has been by reason of the Queen's sickness; yet the nature of the disease would not allow them to deal with her in State affairs. If the King find fault therein, he is to allege these just excuses.

2. The Queen did not come hither till yesterday; and audience was granted to-day; which was as follows. The Ambassador brought with him the four hostages; alleging he was commanded that they should be present at his speech. Having passed a preface, he entered into his charge from the King. That the matter should be better understood, he had put it in writing; and caused it to be read by his secretary to them in full Council, and to be then delivered to them. They would not be induced to grant the like unto him, but would keep their old custom of answer by speech. Having heard it, they answered they would communicate the matter to the Queen as soon as they could conveniently; and upon her pleasure being known, he should receive an answer. They send Smith the copy of the writing. They have not as yet received the Queen's answer what shall be answered to him; but they will prove that the treaty was first broken on their part, in the time of Kings Henry and Francis, by arrogating the Queen's style and title, with other insolences, which he may maintain if he sees cause. If he considers the Queen's letter to the King, he can well surmise the answer. He is to maintain in all his doings that the Queen takes all these troubles in France to have been begun by those that have given arguments to extend the same in the name of religion, and for their old quarrel to this realm. Whilst the Guises govern the King by force, the English shall think that the King and the Queen Mother are not at liberty.

3. They inform him of the state of the Earl of Warwick and his company at Newhaven. If he hears complaints that

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merchantmen coming into some ports here with grain are stayed, he is to say that there is no stay contrary to the usage of friendship, which is in time of need to stay all victuals coming into our ports and to buy the same at reasonable price and with ready money.

Draft, corrected and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 6.

Nov. 10. **1034.** The CHANCELLOR OF SWEDEN to the QUEEN.

Begs that she will remember his petition of 14 September.—Stockholm, 10 Nov. 1562. *Signed: Nicolaus Guldenstern. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.*

Nov. 11. **1035.** JOHN YOUNG to CECIL.

This day arrived M. De St. Marie, with one of the Vidame's gentlemen, who declares that Condé departed out of Orleans on the 7th and came towards Paris. The Duke of Guise and the Constable are gone up to Paris. The King, his mother, and the King of Navarre remain in Rouen. The King of Navarre is very sick, the bullet remaining in his body.—Rye, 11 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 11. **1036.** INTELLIGENCES from ITALY.

1. Trent, 6 Nov. 1562. The Cardinal of Lorraine has been at Fossano with the Duke, and on the 2nd inst. set out for Milan. He is expected here on the 11th inst. M. De Lansac, the French Ambassador, has gone to meet him. The Council is occupied with the canon *De sacramento ordinis*, which has caused much difficulty, especially between the Spaniards and Italians.

2. Rome, 7 Nov. Last Sunday the Pope's brother, the Marquis De Martignano, arrived here unexpectedly, who was most affectionately received by the Pope. Don Sanchio De Leva has arrived to-day. The Secretary Nichetto has solicited the payment of the remainder of the 35,000 ducats promised by the Pope to France. On the 25th ult. the galleys had arrived at Messina without having captured any prizes, but there have been some engagements at sea.

3. Trent. The Archbishop of Granada has disclaimed all intention, on the part of the Spanish prelates, of diminishing the Pope's authority. The Council is scandalized with the observations of the Patriarch of Jerusalem upon the question of the papal jurisdiction.

4. Genoa, 10 Nov. News has arrived of the loss of twenty-five Spanish galleys.

5. Peschiera, 11 Nov. The Cardinal of Lorraine arrived here yesterday, and to-day sets out for Trent. He has been received with great pomp.

Ital. Pp. 4.

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Nov. 12. **1037.** The COUNTESS OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Is grieved at not being suffered to see the Queen at the time of her sickness, and desires him to be a means with the Queen to procure the liberty of her husband and herself.—Shene, Thursday. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. and dated by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 12. **1038.** SIR MAURICE DENIS to CECIL.

The musters are not yet finished. How shall he complete the payments due to Captains Rede and Brickwell, who were paid up to the 29th of September last? Rede received in prest at Berwick 170*l.*, and Brickwell 114*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—Newhaven, 12 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil, Pp. 2.

Nov. 12. **1039.** ORDERS proclaimed in NEWHAVEN.*

A repetition of the orders under the date Nov. 10, [No. 1028], with an additional article providing that no victualler or householder shall suffer any to sit down to meals without thanksgiving both before and after, upon pain of six days imprisonment.—Proclaimed 12 Nov.

Endd. by Cecil. Broadside.

Nov. 12. **1040.** SMITH to CECIL.†

1. Wrote to him on the 20th ult. from Poissy, and another on the 10th inst. Has only heard from England by letter dated 2nd September. At the Queen Mother's departure from Rouen to Paris this day (12th inst.) he spoke to her through the means of the Cardinal, and asked whether she understood what had passed betwixt the Cardinal and him, to which she answered partly. Smith said they were very forward touching the pacification of the troubles in France, of which she said she was aware. He then asked how she liked it; to which she replied that she was content with all that had been agreed upon, and would see it performed. He asked whether she would rather have these matters pacified by such proceedings as they have begun, or put the same in hazard that one party shall compel the other to yield. She said she would that they should accord without trial of extremity. He said none was so fit for her turn as the Queen, for she desired that the Queen Mother should rule both parties and the King. One party is of her religion, and is likely to be ruled by her, and the other is like to be ruled by the Queen Mother. The Queen said it was strange that a foreign Prince should arbitrate betwixt

* See under the date of Sept. 28, No. 713.

† The following memorandum is written at the top of this letter :—" This is the copy of the letter sent, enclosed in another, to him from Rouen, which was wrapped in a clout about the sore leg of a poor soldier, for whom Smith obtained a passport."

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the King and his subjects, and stranger that the English should be within one of the King's places. He said that concerning Newhaven, upon an agreement being concluded betwixt the Queens, all that force there is the Queen Mother's force.

2. He desired to move a thing to her; she asked to know what it was. He said it would not be amiss for her, by advice to her Ambassador in England, or by letters to the Queen, to signify that she understood his proceedings for the quiet of France, and that she should thank the Queen and desire her to continue to help to end these broils. With that the water was in her eyes, and she said she would do so, and confessed she liked his doings, and if it was concluded without shedding blood she was bound to the Queen for ever. He said he was sorry he had not come before, for perchance the matter had been ended before this. She said the Legate had told him why she would he had come two months sooner. (The Cardinal yesterday said it was because they were afraid he had brought worse news, and as it were half a defiance, because the English came to Newhaven after him). Smith complained that he could not get post horses until the 10th inst., and that he was obliged to send his own horse the first post. She answered he had reason, and could see how all things were in trouble, and that every man rides in post, so that the King sometimes cannot get post horses for his own affairs. He said he would come to the Court as soon as his horse came from Louviers. She said they should lie at Bois de Vincent, and she would have him lie within Paris, where she would provide good lodgings for him. She desired that as soon as he heard from England he would let her know it. He said he would, and if in the meantime he could know from Orleans how they were inclined to peace, he might do some service if she would send him with a trumpet. She said that if the Legate and he thought it good when he came to Paris she would be content. Desires Cecil to write at large, or let him have full commission at his discretion.

3. The King of Navarre was not dead this morning, but he cannot live twenty-four hours, for his arm is rotten, and they have mangled him in the breast and other parts so pitifully. The Cardinal of Bourbon has come to the town; they will make him Lieutenant in the place of his brother. M. De Guise is Grand Maitre del Campe, and the Constable General of the men-of-arms. St. André is about Etampea. They of Paris fear the Prince, and he [Smith] goes thither now to be besieged, yet he cannot see how the Prince's force will be able to do it, but M. D'Andelot will fight if he can.—Rouen, 12 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. Add. and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 6.

Nov. 12. 1041. Another copy of the above.
Pp. 4.

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Nov. 12. **1042.** THOMAS SHIPMAN to CHALLONER.

The writer's son, Challoner's servant, shall receive no favour from the writer until he deserves it. After having been brought up to a good trade he has fallen into all lewdness.—Bristol, 12 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner*: Received the 27th by a servant of the Ambassador of Florence. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 12. **1043.** THE CHANCELLOR OF SWEDEN to CECIL.

Letter of credence for Benedict Theitte, sent by the King of Sweden with letters for the Queen.—Stockholm, 12 Nov. 1562. *Signed*: Nicolaus Gyldenstern.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 13. **1044.** VAUGHAN to CECIL.

Sends by Winter the state of the muster rolls. Will try to prevent all cunning shifts. Sends particulars concerning the tipstaves and clerk to view the accounts. The minister to christen, wed, and bury, and the sexton, with four "buryars," well deserve their pay; for by a register kept by them he can have a true report of all dead men, which otherwise he would not know until he came to the musters. The sexton and assistants may be collected from the bands, without further charging the Queen, and so may the collectors for the poor. Refers to other offices. He longs to hear how Lee proves his opinion concerning the weakness of Newhaven, which differs from all men's opinions who have any judgment. It is necessary that the old town be taken in, and for the charge it will take as little to do it as to deface it. It lies upon a strait passage, and very hard to be approached.—Newhaven, 13 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

Nov. 13 **1045.** EXTRACTS from the LETTERS of VAUGHAN and DENIS.

Extracts from the letters of Vaughan of Nov. 9, 10, and 13, and from that of Sir Maurice Denis.

Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 13. **1046.** The COMPOSITION of DIEPPE.

1. Gives copies of the requests of the inhabitants of Dieppe and the King's answer dated Oct. 30, also the articles of composition, dated Nov. 1 [Nos. 944, 964].

2. Copy of a letter from the King to his Parliament at Rouen, ordering them to register the above articles, and to stay all processes against the inhabitants of Dieppe. Also that the Baillie of Caux should make a similar registration.

3: Rouen, 4 Nov. 1562. The King to his Council, at which were present the Queen Mother, the Prince De la Rochesurion, the Cardinal of Guise, the Dukes of Guise, Aumale, and Montmorency, the Constable of France,

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D'Etampes, the Count of Villars, the Sire De Cypiere, and the Bishop of Limoges.—In the Parliament at Rouen, 13 Nov. 1562.

4. P. S.—The above letters patent were published at Arques by sound of trumpet last Monday, and this day in Dieppe, and shall be published at Neufchâtel next Saturday, in order that all may retire to their homes.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 8.

Nov. 12 & 13. 1047. SMITH to WARWICK.*

1. This day (the 13th inst.) a proclamation was made in Rouen that all in the King's pay should repair to the camp to prepare to expel the English and Almain. They have drawn all their chief strength from Normandy to meet the Prince, who is marching towards Paris; if they defeat him they will then attack his Lordship.—Rouen, 13 Nov.

2. 12th Nov. Ninety Englishmen are put in the galleys, some badly wounded, and eighteen Scotchmen. One of Smith's men saw them this day, who says they were not yet tied to the oar, but chained together. His Lordship can complain to the Queen Mother that they are his soldiers taken at Rouen, they belonging to Leighton's band. Of the Scotch he knows nothing.

3. Condé is coming towards Paris with D'Andelot, Rochefoucault, and all their forces joined together. The Duke of Guise, the Constable, and Marshal St. André are going against him. He heard that the Rhinegrave and his Lordship had communed together; would like to know their conversation.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 3.

Nov. 14. 1048. WARWICK to CECIL.

1. Last Wednesday the Rhinegrave returned to Montevillers, where he has thirteen ensigns of footmen and 600 horse, whereby he will cut off all their provisions and endeavour to take away their water. Having before restrained the horsemen from foraging in the country, he is now obliged to give liberty to the Scottish band and others to make such provision as they can; providing such as are friends shall be recompensed; otherwise they will not be able to keep them fourteen days longer, unless there were numbers enough to fetch it from the country by force.

2. Trusts that Malby and Borowes will so behave that their service shall recompense the Queen's mercy towards them, and therefore desires that a pardon may pass for them, which is not yet confirmed.—Newhaven, 14 Nov. 1562.
Signed.

* The following note is prefixed to this letter:—"These two letters were sent in cipher and blank to the Earl of Warwick enclosed in letters made at the request of French and English merchants whilst he was at Rouen, they not knowing what their own letters contained."

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3. P. S.—He has great need here of a civilian, a physician, and a surgeon. Can he have Dr. Wilson, Mr. Bull, and Glaunsfeld, Mr. Haward's man?

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary.* Pp. 2.

Nov. 14. 1049. WARWICK'S LETTERS.

Extracts from the letters of the Earl of Warwick of various dates, ending 14 Nov., with notes by Cecil, respecting the French expedition.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Nov. 14. 1050. SMITH TO CECIL.

1. Has asked Middlemore to write in the old cipher. Goes now to Paris, where he expects to be kept close. Now their money is spent, their force weak and divided, and they in doubt of some of their men, the protracting of time is good for them and bad for the Prince and the English. Newhaven will cost more for its keeping than it is worth.

2. The Queen must have at least 8,000 or 10,000 men ready. He believes 5,000 may go now through Normandy. All their force has gone to the camp. They think that with fair words the Earl of Warwick will be still, and they know he has no other commission. Advises him to make all possible haste for peace, and that upon any suspense the Earl should come on, though it be but to Caudebec. Suggests that the following articles be the basis of the treaty of peace:—First, that the Prince be declared the King's true subject; that he remain in all offices as he was before the 1st of —, and succeed to such offices as the King of Navarre had. That all who have taken part with him may have their goods, etc., and such things as have in this tumult been rifled, spoiled, etc. (as in the Articles of Dieppe). That no Papists be spoiled of their livings which they now lawfully have during their lives, etc. That it be not dishonourable nor punishable to make profession of Protestantism. That such religion as the King and Queen Mother profess be the religion of France, and no man to be compelled to follow any other. That such as are called Protestants or Huguenots make no further alteration than the religion of England, and in this such articles as he thinks meet.

For the King.

3. That each priest or other that shall hereafter take more than one benefice shall pay the half-yearly profit of all he takes beyond one, for four years, for payment of the King's debts. That the Queen of England keep for the King Hableneuf for four years and six months, or until such time as Calais be surrendered; and during that time the interpretation of any doubt arising herein shall be referred to her judgment.

4. This is drawn up in haste, only to give him cause to think further upon this matter; but he must make haste, and

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request that he may speak with the Prince or send to him to know how he likes these articles, so that all parties may be pleased.—Rouen, 14 Nov.

*Dated and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.**

[Nov. 14.] 1051. Thirteen lines of the above, written in cipher with sympathetic ink.

P. 1.

Nov. 14. 1052. CHALLONER to CUERTON

Rouen is taken. Asks him to forward the enclosed letter to Robert Farnham in England.—Madrid, 14 Nov. 1562.

Draft. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 4.

Nov. 14. 1053. ROBERT MOFFETT to CHALLONER.

1. Wrote before of his arrival in Falmouth in five days and at the Court in six, which was a great journey for an old man. The Queen, Cecil, Lord Robert, and the Lord Keeper gladly received Challoner's letters. The Lords of the Council talked with the writer. Cecil told him he should be paid for his post journey and the letter; and that Lord Robert would take him to the Queen. But she, being at the beginning of her small-pox, came not abroad, and the writer did not see her, she having waxed more sick.

2. Delivered Challoner's instructions to his servant Robert Farnham, who is much driven for his money, because of the trouble of Rouen being won and Dieppe being given over, of which place Ormesby, the writer's son-in-law, was captain. Gave Challoner's letter to his other man, who has sent it to Arthur, who pleases his master and mistress. Has received his 30*l.* Delivered Chamberlain's great silver bowl and cloth sacks to Farnham. Chamberlain told him (when they were supping together at Sir John Mason's three nights since), that his "guardamezziles" which he lent to Challoner had been sent home in such a state that a man might run through them. Told him that Challoner sent them in the same state as he left them, and if the master of the ship did not bring them well he was worthy to make them good. Thinks that Mason and his lady shall have more wine from Saint Marteno. If the Count and Countess of Feria are gone to Safra, begs commendations to them. Has written to Safra to Mrs. Clarentius, Stradling, and the gentlewomen also. The Queen is whole of the small-pox, not having had many signs in her face, but Mrs. Pen of the Privy Chamber (who was King Edward's nurse) died of the small-pox last week at the Court, which caused the Queen to leave Hampton Court last Monday for Somerset place.—London, 14 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received by the way of Bilboa, 17 March. Pp. 3.

* This letter is repeated by Smith in his despatch to Cecil of Nov. 18.

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Nov. 14. **1054.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Cobham and he wrote six days ago. Sends 165 pounds of salmon, sixty-nine couple of dried hake, and two Shropshire cheeses weighing nineteen pounds. Received a letter from Rochelle of 31 Oct.; all there have turned to the old sort, the mass and all being up again. Calais and Boulogne they say are English, and they have taken one of M. De Guise's brothers.—Bilboa, 14 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner: By Lynares. Pp. 3.

Nov. 15. **1055.** CHALLONER to HENRY COBHAM.

In reply to his letter of the 24th ult. alleging that Challoner was weary of his company, egged him to go by sea, and would not lend him twenty crowns; he declares that he enjoyed his companionship, and that his elder brother, Lord Cobham, had himself urged him to hasten his return. Further, that Cobham had himself required him to give him charge of his letter to the Queen, and that he was unable to lend him the money because he had none himself. Desires that they may both forget that ever this little cloud came between them.—Madrid, 15 Nov. 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 6.

Nov. 16. **1056.** CECIL to WINDEBANK.

Wishes his son to see Italy and pass by the Helvetians and to Geneva. "Marry, I wish you have good regard to pass as unknown as ye may, because of the malice that I know the Papists owe me, and could be content to avenge the same in my son." Means to marry and plant his son when he comes home. He is to use reverence to Knollys, and to learn to wear his apparel cleanly and courtly, for of himself he is somewhat negligent.—"From my house next the Savoy," 16 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 16. **1057.** JOHN YOUNG to CECIL.

1. This day there came a boat from Dieppe with certain people from Rouen, who say that the King and his mother have departed towards Paris to the Guises; so there remain there but four ancients, which number but 300 men, and very small number of people in the city. They put to death all the chief of the city with their wives. M. De Clere is near the city with 100 horsemen and De Villebon with fifty, which is all the power remaining about Rouen.

2. They say that the King of Navarre departed on Tuesday at night about 8 o'clock, and that the Prince with M. D'Andelot was last Thursday within six leagues of Paris, and that M. D'Andelot's men of war have given a great overthrow to the Guises about Paris on Thursday or Friday

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last, for they came before the Prince and D'Andelot to make the ways clear before their coming; so that at this time the Prince is there. Many of the Almains and Swartritters are departed from Guise and gone to the Prince. When Montmorency made his entry into Dieppe there came many Papists with him, and for the space of two days went to mass, but as soon as he departed they went their ways also, so that they are all quiet in that town. M. De Bacville departed from Dieppe to the King on Monday, and Ricarville remains, who has but 100 men; and they say that he is sent for also. Desires to know whether he shall make stay of the passenger boats.—Rye, 16 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 17. 1058. WARWICK to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has received their letters of the 10th inst. Has omitted no occasion of writing.—Newhaven, 17 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 17. 1059. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SMITH.

1. Having seen his letters of the 5th inst. they have considered his proceedings since he first came to Rouen until the 10th inst. In the matters wherein he requires speedy answer (grounded upon conference with the Cardinal of Ferrara), they allow of his doings towards making peace, but they cannot hope for a good end, when the Pope's Legate shall be a principal actor, nor would they that he should have dealt so deeply with him; for there must needs follow to his party a comfort upon too much yielding on their part, and a discomfort to the Prince to find that (without his understanding) he [Smith] had entered into such a talk of a peace as to make the composition of Dieppe an example to the Prince. They have also considered the paper of the articles for the composition of those of Dieppe, and they see no cause to approve of such a treaty of peace to have those articles that a poor fishers' town was constrained to take after the loss of Rouen. They think he should seek no more the Cardinal, but abide his seeking him; and neither with the Queen Mother or others deal otherwise than to continue to declare the Queen's desire to have a perfect end of these troubles, viz., for the Prince and his to have their reasonable requests.

2. For the matters of the Prince, he may offer that the Queen would be glad that he [Smith] should labour to bring things to a reasonable end; and for her own causes she will refuse no reasonable offers to continue in auity. Smith may say that the conspiracies lately begun by some named Pooles in favour of the Guises, show how necessary it is for her to provide for the same; yet he is not to give them cause to think that he touches it but upon remembrance, and not as from fear of them.

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3. By some means he shall inform the Prince and his that the Queen intends not to deal in this matter without knowledge of such as have practised with him [Smith]. If the Cardinal or the Queen Mother ask what answer he has from England concerning the articles sent hither, he shall say that he finds the Queen of her first mind, viz., that if they trust her to be a means of pacification betwixt the Prince and the Guises, she will labour therein; otherwise she will not meddle in the matter.

4. Concerning the spoils made upon the Queen's subjects in Bretagne, it is not true that restitution has been made. The English, finding themselves destitute of relief, may be bolder with the French King's subjects than their Lordships would wish.

5. They wish he could procure Throckmorton's safe-conduct to return; for now being but a private man, the Queen Mother's former answers take no effect, and therein the Queen would that he should deal as earnestly as he can.

Corrected draft in Cecil's hol. and endd. by his secretary.
Pp. 4.

Nov. 17. 1060. THOMAS WOOD to CECIL.

1. Has written to Lord Robert of the great number of French men of war in Newhaven, and of the danger thereof. There are above 500 French soldiers, and not less than 2,000 men and women; these his Lordship has no commission to remove without M. Beauvoir's consent, whose doings he must not seem to suspect, but who is not forward to redress the inconvenience that may ensue hereof. Yesterday their water and victuals were cut off again by the enemy. The Duke of Guise will shortly come with his force towards Newhaven, whom they would not fear if they were sure of those that are amongst them. They hear for certain that the King of Navarre is dead. The Countess Montgomery received letters that before his death he confessed that the hope of being restored to his kingdom made him go against his knowledge, and that he gave an admonition to the Queen Mother in time to prevent the ruin of her children and their kingdom. In his former letters he reminded Lord Robert that Mr. Crofts* would be a meet man to assist the Lord Lieutenant, in case the service of the Prince were preferred to private displeasures, of whose company his Lordship would be glad. Crofts is well persuaded in religion, whereof, he has a good testimony that he wrote whilst he [Wood] was in Germany and he [Crofts] in the Tower.—Newhaven, 17 Nov. 1562.

2. P. S.—It is reported this day that the Rhinegrave with his band is departed towards Guise. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

* Cecil has here written Crofts' name in the margin.

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Nov. 17. 1061. ARTICLES touching NEWHAVEN.

William Winter's answer to the Privy Council concerning certain Articles sent to the Earl of Warwick.

1. There are in Newhaven 340 French hackbuteers; 491 householders; of ship-keepers who come to and fro, 400; the French inhabitants (having no armour), and a number of women and children.

2. So many French being now in the town is a peril to the same. The best way to avoid it is (by M. Beauvoir' opinion) that the English soldiers and labourers as they arrive should be placed in the houses which the French now occupy, whereby they would depart. This opinion was thought good by the Earl of Warwick and the Council there. Three galleys to be armed, and every galley to have 300 men, who may be of the garrison of the town, and also 200 rowers, who may be also employed about the works of the town; so there will be a total of 900 men.

3. Item, 1,500 pioneers; 100 marshmen for cleansing the ditches; 40 wood fellers; 100 miners, to serve under Good-aylle. Also are wanted French money, mattresses, and shoemakers.

Endd. Pp. 3.

[Nov. 17.] 1062. ANSWER to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S SECOND DECLARATION.
Forbes, ii. 188.

1. Certain speeches have been used by the Ambassador, which he, being admonished, will revoke; but if they come from those that direct the King by force, they are to be admonished to use comelier words to Princes.

2. The Queen has caused her intentions to be declared privately to the King by her new Ambassador, and publicly by writing; yet for satisfaction of the Ambassador she will answer the subject of the whole as shortly as may be.

3. The whole matter is to move her to revoke her subjects sent into Normandy, and to deliver certain French subjects that have come into this realm.

4. She answered that it well appears by these negotiations who are the directors of the King, and the promoters of these troubles in France, who use his name to obtain their private ends.

5. On the other part, all that has been done has been to defend themselves in the quarrel of the King, on whose behalf they only required that his governance during his minority might be observed according to the ordinances of the three estates of the realm, and other edicts of the King.

6. Concerning these troubles in France, she still continues in her judgment that those who have possession of the King and Queen Mother by force of arms are guilty of all the blood that has been shed in these troubles. The King (once delivered from the tyranny of the Guises) will see cause to allow that those on the other side are his faithful subjects,

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and not rebels. She necessarily concludes that until the lawful requests of Condé are granted, she will continue her purpose in succouring the cause of the King.

7. The private causes that moved her to intermeddle therein are approved of by all Princes.

8. New injuries have occurred this year, viz, the spoiling of divers of her subjects and ships in Brittany; and lately the intelligence had by those of Guise with certain traitors here, not unknown to the Ambassador, who conspired in favour of the Guises against her and her crown. She cannot see why upon requests devised by the Guises in the King's name, she should revoke her subjects whom she has sent into Normandy.

9. And whereas the authority of the request both for this and the delivery of certain Frenchmen is grounded upon a treaty betwixt the King and Queen, to this she has made sufficient answer by private letters to the King. The same treaty was violated in the reigns of Kings Henry and Francis, and has never since been restored, but refused.

10. In conclusion, she requests the Ambassador to observe that she means to observe the treaty and peace with the King. If the violence of them who now detain the King shall use his authority to offend her, she means to redress the same in all respects.

*Corrected draft in Cecil's hol., and endd. by his secretary :
Vacat. Pp. 8.*

[Nov. 17.] **1063.** Another draft, corrected by Cecil, with the addition that when France shall be free from these intestine wars, the whole world shall see how friendly minded she has been to the King.

Endd. Pp. 11.

Nov. 17. **1064.** Copy of the above in French.
Dated by Cecil, and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 9.

Nov. 17. **1065.** N. STOPIO to SIR JOHN MASON.

Wrote last Saturday, as usual, and now sends such additional news as he has heard since then.—Venice, 17 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Nov. 18. **1066.** SMITH to CECIL.

Sent this letter in cipher and orange from Rouen, by Clint, a merchant of London, on the 14th inst.

1. Recapitulates his letter of the 14th.

2. On the 14th inst., when this was sent, it being Saturday, he left Rouen, and made for Paris. Before he came to St. Denis he learnt by the Grey Friars, who fled from Etampes, that Condé had taken it, 4,000 men being in the town, and without firing an arquebus; for as he entered by one gate

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they went out at another. Paris is full of soldiers, and his host (Verberies) is glad to remove his stuff. Smith's man (Wilson), who was sent to prepare his lodgings at Paris, was there in such danger for wearing his [Smith's] livery (whereby they know him to be English, and a Huguenot,) that if he had not been saved by the soldiers, who took him into a church, he would have been slain after their accustomed manner. When one chanced to cry "A Huguenot, a Huguenot," this beastly order is now allowed in Paris.—St. Denis, 18 Nov. 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. In cipher, blank. Pp. 4.

Nov. 18. 1067. THROCKMORTON to WARWICK.

Forbes, ii. 192.

1. Since he arrived at Orleans he has written four times to him [Warwick], and this bearer having brought him nothing, he supposes they have miscarried. One he knows was taken by the enemy, in which packet he sent a letter to the Queen, and a cipher to be used betwixt Warwick and himself. The party who carried this packet was named Captain Salles, a Gascon, who was put to death by the Constable's means. Warwick, and those under his charge, had better take heed of the Rhinegrave. He is to beware what promises are made to him, and not to suffer any of his Almaines to enter Newhaven; for there is nothing meant but treason. This bearer gave Condé to understand that he [Warwick] had there for him 100,000 crowns, to be delivered when the Prince sent for them.

2. Is ashamed that Dieppe was abandoned, as the loss of it was of great consequence. Now the place where he [Warwick] is, is in a manner besieged, and no other port favourable to him, except Caen, which is commanded by the castle. The Count Montgomery was not within it. England won much honour at Rouen, and so did Leighton and Killigrew; but those of Dieppe are not so well spoken of.

3. The Prince departed from Orleans to the camp on the 8th inst. On the 10th he made his approaches before Pluviers, which having battered for four hours with two cannons, the next day the town surrendered. On the 14th inst., his army being within five miles of Etampes, eleven ensignes of the enemy abandoned the same, whereupon entrance was offered to the Prince into the town. He passed by without entering, and marched towards Corbeil, there to win the passage of the Seine, about which he is occupied now with his army. The enemy have there and thereabouts 2,000 horsemen and 4,000 footmen, who keep the passages of Melun and Corbeil, to have the commodities of the rivers Marne and Seine for provisions for Paris. They will give battle, or quit the passages. The Prince is strong in horsemen by aid of a number of ruiters, and of footmen, also having a good band of lansquenets well armed, besides the Frenchmen.

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4. Has accompanied the Prince for causes which he passes over, because it is not meet to be written out of cipher. He is to take heed the French do not serve their turn with the cipher which has fallen into their hands. The Prince would like to have the aid of some of his [Warwick's] footmen and horsemen. Cannot see safely how Warwick's force can join the Prince unless he sends a good band of horsemen to conduct the footmen. It would be a good enterprise if he [Warwick] could recover these places which besiege him on the Seine on both sides, as Caudebec, Honfleur, Harfleur, and others. The Rhinegrave by his doings here is discredited amongst the Princes of Germany. Has lately sent three or four despatches to the Queen, and is afraid they have miscarried, he having no safe means to send by the way of Smith. The loss of Dieppe has been a great hindrance to give the Queen intelligence of this country. Requests Warwick to inform her that he sent sundry ways two despatches to her; one the 30th ult., the other the 8th inst. As to the men of the Rhinegrave who offer to revolt from their captain, his opinion is that he shall try them by such means as this bearer can tell, and as Condé and the Admiral have advertised Montgomery, and MM. Briquemault and Beauvoir. Advises him to treat Montgomery well, for he is one of the worthiest men of his nation.—“From the Prince's camp, nine leagues from Paris, and four from Corbeil, the 18th November 1562.”

Signed.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 13. **1068.** MUNITIONS for NEWHAVEN.

Estimate of charge for lining 1,000 morions and 300 burgonets to be sent to Newhaven, 18 Nov. 1562, buckram, tow, and thread, 13*l.* 9*s.* Also leather and buckles for repairing the armour, 6*l.* 15*s.*

Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 18. **1069.** WINDEBANK to CECIL.

1. Thinks that it would do Mr. Thomas good to see Italy and have the tongue.

2. But as there be commodities, so is there also great danger in that country of discommodities for young men by reason of the enticements to pleasure and wantonness there, from which he doubts much how he will be able to withhold him, having had some proof thereof during their stay in France. Besides Mr. Thomas may not well bear the great heats of the country, and being given also to eat much fruit, may soon fall into sickness as he did in France. The journey will be very chargeable, and to go as far as Rome or Naples will take the whole summer. Thinks Mr. Nowel a meeter man to go with Mr. Thomas than himself. If Cecil's pleasure is that they should go, the sooner they do so the better. As for the cold of the winter and the snow

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of the mountains, they must do as others do. There is a company of Italians who mean to go into Italy within three weeks. Mr. Knollys's man will not let them know the charges his master has been at for them. Sends his account up to the 18th inst. There are twenty-five crowns more than should have been spent, which happened thus; at their leaving France Throckmorton advised them to keep their going secret, fearing lest something might be done by their host for the stay of Mr. Thomas, for he is a great shifting man and very needy. Therefore they forbore paying two weeks' charges till the evening before their departing, and even then kept him in hope of their remaining. Their host asked for twenty-five crowns which Windebank said he had paid, but after much ado was forced to pay it. They have but seventy-six crowns. Is promised to have 200 crowns in ten days.

3. By them that have long experience of England it is much doubted that the Queen will not proceed earnestly enough, for lack of bestowing enough. The Princes, Electors, and other Protestants have looked for an ambassade out of France, to them, for their means for a pacification in France; but they think that the Guisians are so strong that they will make peace by their own force. It is said that King Philip takes up money in all places, but Windebank thinks that he is too far in debt to get much. Divers Princes are spoken to offer money to the French King for the maintenance of the Guisians, as the Dukes of Ferrara and Florence, and chiefly the Pope. The Marquis of Brandenburg has offered the French Ambassador 2,000 horse and a regiment of footmen for the Guises. All the Papists make a complot for the overthrow of the Gospel and the preaching thereof. They have yet two horses not sold. Mr. Thomas has great lack of an honest serving man. Wishes that Cecil would send one out of England with a good strong gelding for Mr. Thomas's riding, if he should go.—Frankfort, 18 Nov. 1562.
Signed.

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Nov. 18. 1070. Draft of the above in Windebank's hol.
Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Nov. 18. 1071. WINDEBANK'S ACCOUNTS,
Expenses for travelling in Germany from 10 Sept. to 18 Nov. Charges for their horses, clothes, etc., and four or five entries for "mending Mr. Thomas his dag." For going to the hot house one dollar, with various memoranda.
Endd. Pp. 11.

Nov. 18. 1072. KNOLLES and MUNDT to the QUEEN.
1. Since their last letters from Frankfort dated 23rd ult., on the 9th inst. they have received hers of the 11th ult. On the 31st ult. they were admitted to speak with the Duke

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of Zweybruck, and at present have received no answer. They had supper with him the same night. On the 2nd inst. they received the answer of the Elector of Saxony; touching his resolution for the principal articles of their commission, he was sorry to consider the calamities of France, and with other Princes of Germany had prepared an ambassade, that the matter might be ended by the agreement of both parties. For himself, he and his ancestors had always continued in peace with the Kings of France. As the King and most of the nobility were of the contrary part, he could not maintain so doubtful a cause. To the second article, for entering into a league, he answered that at present he could not assent thereto; that as the matter appertained to all States that had received sound religion, it required consultation of many and a great time; that both the Catholics and Protestants in Germany were agreed upon a constant peace, and he doubted lest this confederation of one part against the other would be accounted for a breach of the pacification. It would give cause to the adverse party to enter into a contrary league. This was his answer.

2. They replied that as it required time, if the Princes present would appoint a time and place for conference, the rest could easily repair thereunto, and the Queen would not be behind in sending a legation to the same. Concerning their adversaries to a counter-league, they need not fear that. This conference took place about ten o'clock, at which time the Duke and Duchess were going forth to dine with the Duke of Bipont, and the Marquis of Brandenburg had come to go with them and stayed at the door. This answer was contrary to the hope they conceived at their being with him at Marpurg, but it is noted that his councillors tend all to this end, that in nothing he do offend the King of Spain.

3. Although they are at an obscure lodging, and never go abroad but on her business, yet being discovered before in so many parts of Germany they were notified even to the Emperor and the King of the Romans. After they had received the Queen's letters with commission to both of them, they presented themselves. The day after they received his letters (which was the 16th inst.) they signified the same to the Emperor's Chancellor, desiring audience, but they could not be admitted that day because of the Emperor hunting, nor the day after, because it was kept holy in the name of St. Martin. On the morrow they were received at seven o'clock, when they entered an inner chamber where the Emperor was with certain noblemen about him but standing aloof, and when they would have kissed his hand (which after the manner of the country he put forth to them) he withdrew it hastily. After they had made her commendations, they said that as soon as she heard he purposed to be at Frankfort, she testified by them her affection towards the house of Burgundy and Austria, and in particular towards

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him, and for better credit she had sent him her letters. The Emperor answered that it pleased him to hear of the amity which had continued for so long a time between the houses of England, Burgundy, and Austria; he would read the letters at his leisure, and that they were of authority for confirmation of the truth of their words. They then said that as the Queen had understood that this assembly was chiefly to deliberate about the election of a chief magistrate in the Christian commonwealth, she would perform the office of a friend by offering herself to further this election towards such an one as should be agreeable to his desire. This offer they made after being informed that the Electors had consented to the creation of Maximilian as King of Bohemia. Because it might also happen that some malicious persons would publish slanderous rumours concerning her doings in taking up arms, she had set forth an open protestation to the world declaring the end whereunto it is directed, and if the Emperor wished to have a copy they would present one to him, which they did. He answered that he would use her friendship herein, if occasion at any time hereafter required it. To the second part he said he was so well persuaded of the Queen that no rumours would lead him to think she would take an enterprise in hand contrary to equity. They excused themselves for their being so late in coming to him, by the default of those who had charge for conveying her letters to them.

4. On the same day at four p.m., they spoke with the King of Bohemia, to whom they declared what offer she had made to his father, and the reason to be because she knew of none so meet for the dignity as himself. His answer was to the same effect as his father's, adding that he was sorry he could not express his thankfulness to her, yet he hoped hereafter to find some good occasion to testify the same by his doings. He spoke divers times very reverently of religion, yet they could not discover if he was addicted to the Gospel, or otherwise. Many men have great hopes in him. Many say the Pope has tried all he could to stop this election. It is thought he will be published as King of the Romans on Monday next, the 23rd inst.; where he will be crowned and when is uncertain. They cannot learn what conditions are prescribed to him by the Electors, but as they may conjecture they think to conserve the peace generally agreed upon concerning the differences of religion at Passau and at Augsburg.

5. They have laboured with the Princes as occasion would serve and with their councillors to bring the matter to some good resolution. On the 6th inst. they dined with the Palsgrave, and after dinner reminded him of the Queen's chief expectation touching the conclusion of such matters as they attended hereupon. They declared how far they had proceeded therein with the other Princes, and of their answers, as well of Augustus as of John Frederick of Saxony, and of the Landgrave. The two last he liked, and he expected nothing

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else from the other. He said he should have occasion shortly to treat with the Protestant Princes about other matters, and would move them in this, and doubted not but to draw them to some resolution therein.

6. On the 14th inst. they solicited the Duke of Wurtemberg, declaring the good inclination of the other Princes; he answered they had already partly entreated of that matter, and he hoped shortly to receive their resolution therein. They had supper with him that night. On the 10th inst. there were again with the Duke of Zweybruck, called Bipont, to remind him of his promise for furtherance of this cause with other Princes. He answered that the Protestant Princes were at that time assembled at the Palsgrave's house. Not being able to go himself, being troubled with a rheum, he sent a secretary to will his councillors that were there in his behalf, to propound the matter in his name; also that it would be good for the Queen to draw by large entertainment on her part certain captains now entertained by the French. To this they answered that the charge would be so great that the fruit thereof would scarcely come to a sufficient recompense. On the 18th inst. he left the town, but gave commission to his councillors to proceed as if he was present. After receiving their answer from the Elector of Saxony they declared it to a councillor of the Landgrave, desiring him to inform his master thereof, which he did; they had answer again from the Landgrave that he marvelled thereat, but for his own part he would keep that which he had promised unto them. This is all they have done concerning the Queen's commission.

7. Diligence shall not be wanting on their parts, now that they understand Rouen is taken, of which they had no knowledge before the 15th inst. It is uncertain what conclusion to expect at the Prince's hands, for they perceive that persuasion will carry no profit, nor will present danger prevail much with many. There is an Ambassador here from the Prince of Condé, called M. De Passey, sometime Bishop of Nevers, which bishopric he after resigned to his brother; he is a learned man and has been well heard of the Emperor and the King of Bohemia severally, and of the Electors together, whose oration to the Electors was in Latin, to the others in French. It tended to the justification of Condé in taking up arms. In his oration to the Emperor he confirmed his cause out of the ancient laws of France; to the others he adjoined the cause of religion, and showed openly the Queen Mother's letters signed by her, exhorting the Prince to take up arms for the defence of the King, of her, and the realm. She [Elizabeth] has probably copy thereof, but if not, they send such as they have.

8. The recusation of the Council of Trent (whereof she is promised a copy) is not yet presented to the Emperor. There has been a controversy amongst the Princes concerning the article of the Lord's Supper, but they are now agreed and intend shortly to deliver it to the Emperor. They are

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informed by a man of credit that the French Ambassador at Venice wrote not long ago to the Queen Mother, informing her that the Pope procured a league offensive and defensive of all the Catholic Princes and potentates, whereof the King of Spain should be at the head, and using all means to draw the Venetians thereto. The first time he failed, for they answered they would not enter into wars for religion's sake. He assayed them again, and offered them Ravenna and Sienna upon condition they should pay 300,000 crowns. This gentlemen affirms he saw the letters; he is one who has had commission from Condé into these parts. The King of Spain collects great sums of money on all sides. There is a bruit that he secretly pressed 8,000 horsemen and footmen. This assembly will not last longer than the end of this month. There is a great feasting here, wherein the Emperor sits with the Princes, not as one over them, but as a companion. There has been much talk of the coming of an Ambassador from the Turk, who has been long expected.—Frankfort, 18 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 14.

Nov. 18. 1073. H. KNOLLES to CECIL.

Received on the 9th inst. Cecil's letter dated 10th ult. from Hampton Court. Hope the letters they now send by the ordinary post will have better speed. Refer to their letter to the Queen. Now that the King of the Romans is chosen (which will be published on Monday), the Princes begin to go homeward, so the assembly will not last beyond this month, in which case the writer and Mundt will go to Strasburg. Here is continual feasting. On Sunday last the Duke of Cleves gave a sumptuous feast, where the Emperor, the King and Queen of Bohemia, the Electors, and other Princes, and their ladies danced the greater part of the afternoon. After this Council is broken up the Emperor intends to go to Hagenau. Maximilian returns to Bohemia. The Duke of Wurtemberg has sent part of his train away already, and will follow very shortly. The Duke of Zweybruck has gone. Receives much comfort by the company of Cecil's son.—Frankfort, 18 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. [18]. 1074. MUNDT to CECIL.

Rouen has been taken by storm; this will interfere with their business. The death of the Bishop of Cologne has delayed this Diet, as a new Elector must be appointed before the King of the Romans can be properly elected. This Diet may be shortly broken up, and the Princes will immediately go to their own estates, in this case he will go to Strasburg.—Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

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Nov. 18. 1075. CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Wrote by Lenares four days since. Yesternight the bearer, Master King, arrived here. A Frenchman says that Rouen is not taken. Rochelle has yielded to the French King. The Spaniards who are in France are coming back.—Bilboa, 18 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner:
Brought by H. King. Pp. 2.

Nov. 19. 1076. VAUGHAN to CECIL.

1. Has received his letters of the 11th inst. by Captain Jones, whereby it appears that he is troubled for want of intelligence from hence. Now Warwick has arrived Cecil must not hold the writer chargeable therewith. His office is now so weighty for want of clerks that he has little time to eat or sleep. Respecting the searcher and water bailiff. Cannot perform the office of Controller if men stand in those terms they do, for all in office here think none ought to meddle with them, or call for redress if anything is amiss.—Newhaven, 19 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Cecil shall hear too soon of the loss of Mr. Killigrew, which is great, though he was but a mean man. If true, asks Cecil to remember his suit touching his [Killigrew's] office. Killigrew owes him 75*l.*, which was lent for passing the seas, as by his bill appears.

Orig., Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Nov. 19. 1077. THOMAS KEMYS to CECIL.

Asks that during the time he shall employ his wages for refurnishing his band, which will be seven or eight months at least, he may have some further charge amongst such bands as come over, whereby he may maintain himself.—Newhaven, 19 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 20. 1078. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Forbes, ii. 195.

1. Wrote to her from Orleans on 30th ult. in answer to her letters of the 17th September, which he received the 25th ult., and sent the despatch by Dieppe. As the bearer came near Dieppe the day it was surrendered to Montmorency, he could neither pass nor send with safety into England, so he returned to Throckmorton with the despatch, which is now sent through Smith. It contains intelligence which may (notwithstanding the loss of Rouen and Dieppe) alter part of her determination.

2. Condé with his force, amounting to about 6,000 footmen, "armed so-so," and near 2,000 horsemen, marched from Orleans on the 8th inst. The 9th inst. the Prince sent a trumpet to Pluvieres to surrender the town, which is fortified and held by the Guises since the beginning of these troubles. On the 10th inst. the Prince approached the town, and on

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the 11th inst., about 8 a.m., a battery of two cannon was made to the town; also two sakers were employed to beat the flanks and defences. The battery and sap profited so well that the town surrendered about 12 o'clock the same day, without any capitulation, so it and the people are at the Prince's mercy. He pardoned those which bare no arms, but executed all who bare arms. The Governor (M. De la Masiere) is a prisoner.

3. The same day M. D'Andelot made the Almain, under the command of the Marshal of Hesse, join the Prince's force. There are 3,500 "ruiters," well armed and mounted; also 4,000 footmen, well armed, and of as good show as ever he saw. The Marshal of Hesse is the most moderate and advised Almain he has seen, but those under his charge "be very Almain soldiers, who spoil all things where they go." The same day M. De Gonorre, brother to Brisac, arrived at the Prince's camp immediately after the town was taken, who proposed to the Prince a plausible composition; saying they should have what they desired if they rid France of the English and Almain, especially the English, for they possessed the principal part of this realm. Gonorre remained in the camp that night, lodged in the Admiral's lodging, and made long discourses to them.

4. The next morning the Prince and Admiral made the writer privy to this conference, and asked what answer they should make. He told them that Gonorre's fair words had heretofore done them great harm, having diverted them from taking their advantage upon their enemies. He thought the legation at this time tended to no other end, for now their enemies' force was not comparable to theirs. They answered that what he said was true; but they desired to know of the Queen's determination, if they may be assured of a good end. He answered that they might see her determination by her protestation, but he said he could see no possibility how they could be assured if her forces left this realm; for if the English and the Almain were withdrawn, the Prince's force would be so small that his enemies would not offer so largely as they do now. They assured him, and desired him to assure the Queen, that they will not make an end but such as shall stand with her pleasure. They will answer Gonorre (and by him the Queen Mother and the King's Council) that they can see no surety for themselves, nor repose for this realm, unless the Queen and the Princes of Almain make the end. They despatched Gonorre on the 12th inst., in the morning.

5. The severity used at Pluvieres by the Prince is in revenge of the cruelties exercised by the Duke's party at Rouen against the soldiers there, but especially against the Queen's subjects, and of the death of the President Matre-ville, Marlorat, and Coton. The Prince caused to be executed at Orleans, before his departure, a Councillor of the Parliament of Paris named Sapin, and an Abbot appertaining to

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the Cardinal of Lorraine. On the same day (12th inst.), in the afternoon, the Prince with his whole camp marched from Pluvieres towards Etampes.

6. On the 13th inst. eleven ensigns of footmen of the Papists' camp left in Etampes to guard the town, perceiving the Prince's approach, abandoned the same, which they sacked before they departed. On the 14th inst., in the morning, the inhabitants, perceiving the Prince encamped but three miles from them, sent the keys of the town to him, offering aid to him of victuals. The Prince accepted their offer, and would not suffer his camp to enter the town. On the 15th inst. he marched towards Paris, leaving Etampes on the left, taking the way towards Corbeil, which is kept by the enemy, the passage being there by bridge over the Seine.

7. On the 16th inst. the Prince approached within three leagues of Corbeil, and sojourned there some time, by means of a great strait which his army had to pass at Ferté Alais. His light horse kept those of Melun, Corbeil, and Paris occupied with alarms the whole time of his sojourning there. The same day a messenger arrived there from the Earl of Warwick, who brought a letter to the Prince. The messenger declared to the Prince in the hearing of the writer that the Queen had sent over 100,000 crowns and above to aid the said Prince, and that it was ready for him. Supposes the Prince will commission M. De Briquemault or M. De Beauvoir to repair to the Queen shortly. He desires some force to join his under the command of Warwick. The messenger also declared (and confirmed by letters from Briquemault and Beauvoir) that the Rhinegrave desired Warwick to make neighbourly war, which is bait to get Warwick's good opinion, so that he may the more easily abuse him.

8. Thinks she is now informed by Smith in what evil terms he stands here with the Queen Mother and the Council about her. Smith advises him to beware how he falls into their hands. She may perceive that he had reason to eschew to commit himself to their courtesy without a sufficient safe-conduct, which the Prince has requested Gonorre to obtain for him from the Queen Mother. Assures her that they meant, having him in their hands, being without a safe-conduct or promise, to have despatched him.

9. The election of Maximilian not being solemnized, it would be convenient for her to recommend him to the Princes of Almain, which will be thankfully taken of the Emperor, the King of Bohemia, his brethren, and the Princess of Almain.

10. Lately here have been rumours spread of her sickness, and the cause of it. Her friends here fear it has proceeded of some violence of her enemies. It is believed here for certain that lately the Grand Prior, disguised, entered her realm, there to practise things which were accompanied with peril to her own person. Cannot vouch for the truth of this,

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but hopes it may cause her to be vigilant of her safety, "as well in her feeding as otherwise."

11. It seems strange to the Prince and also to himself that Dieppe was by her men and the French captains abandoned as it was, for the town was more guardable than Rouen, the enemy lacking powder and other things necessary. That place was of great importance, Newhaven being situated as it is, and as it were besieged; Harfleur, Honfleur, Caudebec, Rouen, and Fécamp being held by the enemy; and the Rhinegrave, with Almain horsemen and French footmen, being in those parts, as it were to make siege to Newhaven. Assures her that the French captains who gave advice to abandon the town will never be well looked upon again by the Prince. The matter had need now to be handled, that Newhaven and her ships may impeach the navigation and the trade of the Seine; also of the herring fishery along that coast, for nothing will grieve them more than that. The Rhinegrave practises that two of his ensigns, under colour of revolting from him for religion's sake, should enter Newhaven to serve under Warwick, which is a bait to betray the place. There is no good meaning in him, nor any under his charge.

12. The King of Navarre is either dead or will be dead within a few days, and the Prince having this great force together shall be able to enjoy the authority that his brother enjoyed. Perceives there are practices in hand, set on by the Queen Mother, secretly to accord with the Prince of Condé, so that the Cardinal of Ferrara, the house of Guise, the Constable, and Marshal St. André may remain in their estates in Court and Council about the King; which tends to exclude the Admiral, his brethren, and such as favour the religion, and are no good Spaniards. Asks her to advise the Prince, by letter, in general terms, and by speech to MM. De la Haye and De Bricquemault, to admonish the Prince that the proceedings of his brother may be "a glass and teaching" of what may ensue to him if he does the like.

13. The matter of religion is like to be compounded by means of an Interim, until by some Council there may be some universal reformation ordained for the Church. Hopes she will provide for the quietness of her realm, so that no practiser may be suffered to work within it, as that an Interim may be introduced in England.

14. The Prince writes to the Queen and to the Earl of Warwick. De la Haye has complained that he is not most grateful to her. It would be better for her service, by her gracious usage of him, to move him to change that opinion. M. De Foix is taken to be the minister of the Queen Mother and the Papists, whilst the other is the minister of her friends and well-wishers.

15. The Prince is somewhat jealous that Smith makes such court to the Cardinal of Ferrara. Has given Smith a hint to eschew those haunts at this time.

16. The Prince was obliged to waste the 17th, 18th, and

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19th inst. before he could approach Corbeil, partly for the repose of the Almaines after their long travail, and partly in consequence of the narrowness of the passage, wherein there are to pass 6,000 horsemen of all sorts and nations, and 10,000 footmen to fight. The cause of the delay before Corbeil is, that it standing as it doth, he may cut off their victuals coming to them from Orleans, Pluvieres, and the Beauce. For these respects the Prince assays to recover it, although there will be somewhat ado about it, for within it there are 4,000 footmen and 2,000 horsemen, with the Duke of Nevers and Marshal St. André. At the despatch hereof the artillery was in position before it.

17. On the 18th inst. the King of Navarre died betwixt Rouen and Paris, being brought up by water. If the Queen is disposed to aid Condé with money, she should stay the payment thereof until she sees how the Queen Mother and the Prince will agree.—Essone, 20 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 11.

Nov. 20. 1079. PONYNGS to CECIL.

1. There marched on the 1st inst. towards Rouen 2,000 footmen and 400 horse, Bretons, under the Marquis D'Alborgge [D'Elbœuf], who was met by a messenger from the Duke of Guise, willing him to march towards Paris. He sent his people according to the said orders, and came himself with 100 horse to the King at Rouen, whom he met, with the Queen Mother and the Duke of Guise, passing out at the gate by the river where the ordnance and munition was loading in "a cabberde" to be sent to Paris. On the 5th inst. the Constable left for Paris, and rests at Pout De l'Arche, whither the King's carriages went on the 9th inst. from Rouen with all the pioneers; and three days before they had sent all their horsemen which were in Caux towards their camp. The Rhinegrave rests at Newhaven with two ensigns and 600 horse. It is thought his being here is to victual Caudebec, Harfleur, and Montivilliers.

2. On the 11th inst. the King left Rouen for Paris, leaving 2,000 soldiers under M. Villebonne, who has charge of the whole town. The Duke of Guise, before leaving, caused a barge to be made to carry the King of Navarre to Paris, as though he were alive, but it was known for certain in Rouen that he died two days before. Mr. Killigrew has been very secretly kept, and none suffered to speak with him; he is now sent to Paris.—Newhaven, 20 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 20. 1080. VAUGHAN to CECIL.

1. Has given instructions to the bearer, his servant, repairing into England, to inform Cecil of the estate here. Speedy order should be taken of two offices here of great

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charge, viz., the munition and victuals. It is requisite to have an auditor appointed to view the doings of the Treasurer, the Victualler, and the Master of the Ordnance.

2. Concerning the pay of the labourers, he lately spoke with Mr. Pelham, and finds him unwilling that any of them should run in cheque, but go wholly in pay, like the soldiers. Also finds that Pelham expects 20s. per diem for his entertainment, and 10s. for his lieutenant, and so after that rate for all other officers, as to a band of soldiers. He is worthy of good entertainment, but cannot advise the Earl to go through with him on those conditions. His Lordship has some of Lord Robert's faults, that is, loath to punish, glad to give, and loath to deny anything demanded.—Newhaven, 20 Nov. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. The latter portion in Vaughan's hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 6.

Nov. 20. [1081. WARWICK to CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 206.

1. Has received the Council's letter. There was never seen in any town such a mixture of English and French as there is here. The Queen told him that it was agreed upon between her and the Vidame that no soldier should remain within the town, but only the town dwellers, but he found it different, for there were at least 300 or 400 here; and he was answered, that as Rouen and Dieppe were taken, this town was the only refuge that they had.

2. With this answer he knew not what to do, his instructions commanding him to aid them and keep this town on behalf of the French King. Seeing the danger from the great number of French here, he declared to M. Beauvoir that he had intelligence from the Council that there is a great number of soldiers coming from England, for whom there was no room. He therefore desired that the greater part of the French soldiers might be placed in the villages without the town; Beauvoir seemed content.

3. In the meantime he has the town strongly guarded day and night, and has made a proclamation that no Frenchman is to leave his lodging after 9 o'clock, upon pain of death, and that they are not to lodge together, but in several places.—Newhaven, 20 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

4. P. S.—They all are happy in having such a man amongst them as Mr. Whittingham, who deserves great thanks from the Queen.

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Nov. 20. 1082. WARWICK to CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 204.

1. Complains that he has not that liberty which all others have had, viz., that the Lieutenant's hand is a warrant to the Treasurer without the Council. Has written his opinion touching the number of French within this town, which is

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so great that they doubt them more than the enemy abroad, and he has not commission to remove them. What he could obtain by M. De Beauvoir's consent (which he purposes to execute) shall also appear in his letter. They mislike of their being here more and more.

2. M. Bricquemault was with the Rhinegrave three days ago, who with his band continues as neighbours; at which time he told him that Guise wished to be reconciled to the Prince, and offered to submit himself, but had small hopes to obtain his request, and he thought the Queen Mother would send to the Prince by reason of his brother's death. The Rhinegrave seemed "to mislike with Guise," and asked how he might obtain the Prince's favour, which he told him could not be got better than in forsaking Guise and joining the Prince. He [Warwick] cannot verify these accounts. However, it behoves them to stand upon their guard; therefore prays Cecil to hasten all such things as by the answer to Winter's instruction are requisite.

3. There is one article in his privy instruction to inquire what profits the French King had by customs, rents, taxes, etc., which cannot be come by but by the French, who are suspicious already. All the offices of this town are let to farm by the King; those that have them make account to enjoy them, insomuch that Beauvoir denied the water bailiff to have anything to do with the French or their ships. He [Beauvoir] has given liberty to a captain to go to sea against the Papists; in his commission he writes himself Governor for the King of the French town of Newhaven.

4. This day received two letters from the Ambassador, whereof one is directed to Cecil, which he sends here enclosed.—Newhaven, 20 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

[Nov. 20.] 1083. ——— to ———

Has forgotten to include in the discourse given to Guillegre [Killigrew] the following particulars respecting the revenues of Normandy. Besides other advantages which they might draw from Rouen, Havre, and Dieppe, the archbishopric of Rouen is worth 50,000 francs; the two abbeys inside the town are each worth 10,000 francs; the abbey of Fécamp is worth 40,000 francs; the benefices within the town are worth half as much as the archbishopric. The gabelle on salt and other royal rights in Rouen and Dieppe are worth 50,000 crowns, which would double when the English merchants came. Thus the profit which would be obtained would be more than the garrison would cost.

Fr. Pp. 2.

Nov. 20. 1084. THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 203.

1. He has sent his despatch of the 30th ult. to the Queen by three different ways; fears two have miscarried; the third was by Dieppe.

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2. How the French Ambassador is used there he cannot tell, but if he and the hostages are as badly treated there as he is here by the Queen Mother and the Council, they would shortly entreat for their better usage. M. De la Haye has given the Prince to understand "that he is not a grateful minister to the Queen." Asks Cecil to amend that fault. The Prince has written to the Queen, Lord Robert, and Cecil, and suspends his writing to others of the Council until he is informed either from Cecil by him or by De la Haye. Cecil must leave off giving the Prince's ministers secret and night audiences. Open dealing now will best serve the Queen's turn, and show that the Prince's ministers are as welcome to her and her Council as M. De Foix, who is the minister of the Queen Mother and the Papists. Cecil does well to treat kindly the Vidame of Chartres, for the Queen Mother and that faction hate him; all his lands are commanded to be forfeited.

3. It would be better for the service if he were not kept in such ignorance of Cecil's determinations. Fears the enterprise at Corbeil will not succeed so prosperously, for in making their approaches they have lost many good soldiers. Prays him to have consideration of the bearer for carrying this packet to the Queen.—Essone, 20 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 20. 1085. WILLIAM BROMFELD to CECIL.

There are left out of the book of supply for Newhaven many needful things (of which he encloses a list); there is also a great want of pioneers for fortifying the town. The town, being fortified, may be defended with little charge and loss. It is subject to inconveniences, especially the want of fresh water, which may be eased by making wells within the town, and although it is somewhat brackish, soldiers and beggars must not be choosers. Some places near them, if taken, might give them great displeasure. The Rhinegrave is within four miles; he makes sundry means to have conference with M. Beauvoir, but especially with M. Briquemault, who is somewhat pliable thereunto. The French increase daily in the town, to the dislike of the burgesses; for the surety thereof Warwick has a great ward and strong watch set nightly. There will want no manner of devices, howsoever dear the French pay for the same, for attaining their will and desires. Here is a want of baskets, shovels, and spades to furnish the pioneers.—Newhaven, 20 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

[Nov. 20.] 1086. SUPPLIES for NEWHAVEN.

List of articles required, such as "200 fellowes of ash for cannon and demi-cannon," etc.

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Nov. 20. 1087. WARRANT of the JUSTICES OF ESSEX.

Warrant by five Justices of the Peace for Essex to William Bromfeld for the delivery of certain armour.—Horndon, 20 Nov.

Copy. P. 1.

Nov. 20. 1088. NEWS from FRANCE.

“ News learned on Friday 20th November 1562 at the Court.”

1. The Prince has 18,000 men, five cannons, two culverins, and six field pieces. D'Andelot is very sick of the quartain. The Admiral, M. D'Andelot, and the remainder of the noblemen and gentlemen (the Prince excepted), are condemned by the Court of Parliament to be beheaded, which has been pronounced at the bar in Parliament, but not publicly as yet. The Queen Mother being moved therein (by the Constable, the Duke of Guise, and the Parliament), and that they might be executed in effigy, answered that she would not consent to it, and that if they did it she would disavow it.

2. The Parliament has asked the Queen Mother to take the sole government of France, which is done to set a pique between the Prince and her. They think that now, upon the death of the King of Navarre, the Prince will declare his right to all such offices as his brother held; which, if he does, he will have her (who would rather die than lose her authority) for his greatest enemy.

3. There are expected shortly at Paris 2,000 Spaniards, which were sent from Spain long since, besides the 3,000 that came into Gascony at first.

4. Guise and the Constable have in all of footmen not more than 6,000 together as yet at Paris, and not many more than 1,000 horse. Upon the taking of Rouen they allowed numbers to go to their homes to refresh themselves, thinking the war at an end until the spring.

5. M. De Foix's secretary (who was then at the Court) reports the Queen had 16,000 men ready to be put into Newhaven. They still besiege Corbeil in three places; M. D'Aumale is in it with 4,000 men and a great store of ordnance.

6. All the relics, jewels, and ornaments at St. Denis were carried away a month since by order of the Cardinal of Lorraine (being Abbot thereof), under pretence to keep them more safely, but indeed to pay the soldiers.

Orig., with seal. Dated and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Nov. [20.] 1089. The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

A note of different sums of money prolonged, which are due in November, which amount to 187,598 florins 6

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stivers, which makes about 93,769 crowns 6 stivers, and in English money, at 6s. the crown, to about 28,210*l.* 15*s.*
Endd. Pp. 6.

Nov. 20. 1090. The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

A note of different sums of money taken up in Flanders, viz., taken up in Queen Mary's time, 57,921*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; interest and brokerage thereon, 21,000*l.*; in Queen Elizabeth's time, 338,459*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; total, 487,502*l.* 7*s.* Paid from 17 Nov. 1558 to the last of April 1562, 378,289*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; so there remain yet owing in Flanders, 109,213*l.* 6*s.* Flemish.
Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 20. 1091. The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

Names of the Queen's creditors referred to in the previous document, with the sums advanced by each, with the brokerage and interest, amounting in English money (at 6*s.* the crown) to about 23,210*l.* 15*s.*
Endd. Pp. 2 and a slip.

Nov. 21. 1092. SMITH to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. On Tuesday the 17th inst. Francis the post arrived at St. Denis, where he [Smith] was. The next morning, sending to the Court, he was told that the Queen Mother kept her chamber that day and the next, mourning for the King of Navarre (who died on the day before), but that he might come on Friday night. At his coming there, and whilst waiting for the Queen, he had some conversation with the Cardinal of Ferrara, tending to some peace and accord. The Cardinal said that he had spoken to Secretary Bourdin about the sending of Smith's letters to Throckmorton.

2. When the Queen Mother came in (the King, the Duke of Orleans, and others being there) he delivered the Queen's letters and excused the delay of this answer to the King's letter by reason of the Queen's sickness, and also by another matter of treason lately discovered which was attempted by Arthur Poole, Edmond Poole, and Geoffrey Poole, but the last was but a child. He then rehearsed what their Lordships had written. The Queen Mother said that M. De Guise had no power but what is the King's, and she is sure he would not go about to make broils in other realms, he having enough to do with theirs. Smith said they had confessed, and without compulsion. She said that the Queen had delivered this King's towns to her men, and keeps her force in France contrary to the treaty, which is a plain demonstration of war. Smith said she did not consider them as rebels, and there being two factions in France she has done good service to the King to defend such as are in

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Smith to the
Privy Council.

danger until he can govern both parties, and that she keeps the town for his use. As for the treaty, if they were to dispute of it, he saw a greater cloud rising than any that was as yet. The treaty was broken when at Rome attempts were made by King Henry II. against the Queen and her crown; and afterwards to make the Dauphin Francis King of England by title of his wife; afterwards, when an army was sent into Scotland to make the Queen of Scots Queen of England; and now, when her ministers in England and France confederate with certain traitors now apprehended, who go about for the same purpose.

3. This troubled her, and she began as it were to deny all. The Cardinal said to the Queen Mother, "Ye see what this disputing of treaties doth bring." She said she desired peace, but let the Queen take away her men from Newhaven, and restore those men first, then she would be glad to hear what she would say. Smith said that was not the way, nor the end to begin at. The Cardinal said that Smith had reason, and the Queen Mother must not begin there, and also that she had promised that Smith should send to Throckmorton and see if he can do as much there to persuade them to peace as Smith has done here. It will not be more than four or five days ere they hear again. She thought that a foreign Prince should not be arbiter betwixt the King and his subjects; to which the Cardinal said it was no arbitrament if by any means they could make an end of these troubles. Smith said he must testify that he found the Cardinal in all conversations desirous of peace. The Queen Mother was aware what a true counsellor the Cardinal was to the house of France, and also to the Queen. The Secretary, she said, should make a passport for Smith's man, and when he receives an answer he is to resort hither to her or to the Cardinal. Mistrusts all their fair speeches till he can either speak with Throckmorton or have some perfect intelligence by letters, which now, having this passport, he shall do out of hand.

4. Thanks them for their news of Scotland and for the French Ambassador's libel and answer. Asks for his second book.

5. Has not had word nor letter from Throckmorton since he came from Paris but this letter enclosed, and at Paris but the letters the copies whereof he sent to Cecil in his first despatch, although he has written twice or thrice in cipher. He has not heard from the Earl. Sends copies of his letters. The Duke D'Etampes has revolted, and is at the Court, and is a great Guisian. All the force of France has returned to Paris, where they now fortify. The Prince's force is against Corbeil, and they are in hopes of taking it.—St. Denis, 21 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

6. P.S.—His man has gone with this passport into the Prince's camp.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 8.

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Nov. 21. 1093.

SMITH'S INSTRUCTIONS to WILSON.

Forbes, ii. 207.

Instructions given by Smith to Wilson, on being sent to Throckmorton.

Has heard only once from Throckmorton. They go about here doing all they can to sever the Queen and Prince. The Queen will never make peace with the French without consent of the Prince. The money is ready for them to be delivered at Newhaven. His familiarity with the Cardinal and his motion of peace here, is but to know their minds and to have intelligence with Throckmorton. Trusts they will not agree to conditions of peace except the Queen be privy to them. Commendations to the Prince and Admiral.

Copy. Endd. by Smith, and afterwards by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Nov. 21. 1094. WARWICK to CECIL.

Captain Sawle is appointed Lieutenant of the Ordnance here, with a fee for fifty of his band at 10*d.* per diem each, in consideration that in time of siege they should be employed to the service of the long "currior," which is not to be used but by men of experience. The Treasurer, having no warrant for the premises, has made stay until he be informed thereof from Cecil.—Newhaven, 21 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 21. 1095. CONDÉ to CECIL.

Thanks him for his efforts in their behalf. As their affairs are now ready to come to some termination, begs that he will urge the Queen to assist them, more especially with money. Desires him to give credence to M. De Briquemault.—Camp at Plessis, 21 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

Nov. 21. 1096. CONDÉ to WARWICK.

Has received his letter of the 6th inst., and thanks him for his goodwill. Hopes, as he is now eight or nine leagues from Paris, that they will not only be able to send to each other, but also to meet. Again begs that the Queen will aid him with money, of which he is in great need.—Camp at Plessis, 21 Nov. *Signed.*

Orig. (injured at the outer edge). Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

Nov. 21. 1097. CHALLONER to CECIL.

1. On the 24th ult. sent two packets of letters to the Queen. Has not heard from Cecil these five months. Has signified the purpose of sending Don Luis De Avila to Rome, who would ere this have gone to Italy had not the galleys been spoiled. Has learnt further that Sir R[ichard] S[helley] goes over with him. Of all other places it is requisite that the Queen should have some man of trust at

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Rome to advertise her of what passes there, for whatever device is treated silently here will there be sifted through so many hands that by means of one secretary or another it will come to light.

2. The spoil of the galleys is not so great as was at first given out; more than half of the artillery, etc. has been saved; they say enough to arm seventeen new ones. The King's treasure for Oran is saved. There has been found in those galleys concealed treasure amounting to 200,000 pistolets, which belonged to particular merchants, who would have stolen the conveyance thereof for Italy, and which has been confiscated for the King. No one, through fear of the penalty, dared to acknowledge himself the owner.

3. The Prince here is clear of his quartain, waxing fatter after his late recovery. It is not to be marvelled at, as he is a great feeder, so the writer hears.

4. Some here speak doubtfully about the arquebusade of the King of Navarre, as if, perchance, it were the intention of the Guisians to despatch him out of the way.

5. The Spaniards cannot abide that the English should join the Huguenots for religion; but wise men of all sorts among the Netherlanders can be content that the English should have a good pawn for Calais, wherewith the generality of them seem to be well contented, so as the English do not make religion the cause of their stir. Wishes the Queen would allow him a liberal piece of espial money, which perhaps he could bestow to a purpose not repentable. Desires that his diets may be paid; did not receive those which were due on 12th of May last till the 28th of October. Sometimes wine has cost him three ducats, and coal and wood stands him now 10s. a day, viz., for every 100 lbs. of coals eight rials. Cecil's gwadamezziles are almost done; the master at Cordova says they shall be trimmed. If these troubles were a little over-blown, he has somewhat in hand which sent unto him will not be misliked.

6. The weather this last month has been exceedingly stormy, and continues so. In France, the couriers in passing hither say that the ground lies untilled, the people careless and amazed, so as next year will be sore for famine, and in the tail thereof unclean feeding for pestilence.—Madrid, 6 Nov.* 1562.

7. P.S.—Will perceive by the enclosed copy of a letter sent to the King of Spain that nearly the whole of one of the Azores has been lately destroyed by a strange and marvelous fire, and early on Tuesday morning there was a sudden earthquake in Madrid, on the 10th, which did no hurt. Also two children were born here, who are joined together.—Madrid, † 12 Nov. 1562.

8. P. S.—It seems now that Sir Richard Sh[elley] is to

* This date is filled in by Challoner.

† From this point to the end is in Challoner's hol.

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stay for a season. Contention between the Prince of Parma, who is here, and the Prince of Florence about their place and precedence on Allhallows' Day last. And yesterday, at the King's chapel (the King being withdrawn within his travers, and the Princes and los grandes being seated upon a form on the travers side, according to the fashion here), it chanced that Parma was set uppermost before Florence came, who, considering that it touched his degree, bade the other make room, who answered that his seat had been appointed him by the King. Florence replied with a round speech, which coming to the King's ears, he commanded them both to avoid the chapel and keep in their houses; but after two days they repaired to Court. It is clear that the King and courtiers are on Parma's side, for he was accompanied by above 100 gentlemen of this Court, and Florence had only his own train. The King has taken the salt trade into his own hands, and has already put it in ure throughout Andalusia. He will go to Flanders next summer, if in the meanwhile the broils in France are not settled to his satisfaction.—Madrid, 16 Nov. 1562.

9. P. S.—News of the taking of Rouen, of the hurt of the King of Navarre, and of the overthrow of the Baron Des Adrets have been received. The Ambassador of the Emperor has lately had some contention with the Fathers at Trent, which is not best liked here. Ripe advices from all parts, though they may cost the Queen 3,000*l.* a year, may perchance save her 100,000*l.*, for no Prince can tell what to spend unless he knows how his neighbours proceed.—Madrid, 21 Nov. 1562.

Draft, chiefly in Challoner's hol., with numerous erasures, and endd. by him. Pp. 13.

Nov. 21. 1098. MASON to CHALLONER.

Wrote last week of the taking of Rouen by assault, and of Dieppe by composition. The Prince meant to have assayed what he could do at Paris, but now means to march to Rouen. The English are masters of Newhaven. The Scots have had a brawl together lately for the earldom of Murray. The Queen has recovered. The Duke of Norfolk and Lord Robert are of the Queen's councillors. Fortescue is apprehended, with three of Sir Geoffrey Pole's sons, who had a mind to have gone to the Duke of Guise, and by his support to have returned to Milford Haven, and there the eldest brother was to have been proclaimed Duke of Clarence, and to have seen what they could have done for setting of the Scottish title.—London, 21 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received 6 January. Pp. 4.

Nov. 22. 1099. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.
Forbes, ii. 208.

1. Hopes she will admonish Warwick at Newhaven to take heed, for there are practices to introduce such numbers,

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under colour of religion, as may be able to expel her men. Also to give order that the places meetest to be fortified by the enemy near Newhaven be not surprised. Also that the Earl recover all the places on both sides the Seine between Newhaven and Rouen.

2. His letters of the 20th inst. remain in his hands for want of means to send them. Condé being ready to batter Corbeil, the Queen Mother sent her principal ecuyer (M. De St. Mesme) with a letter to the Prince, informing him of the death of the King his brother. St. Mesme had also credence to tell the Prince that she was desirous to end these troubles, and that the Prince should enjoy his due rank; also that the King and she might come to the Prince, or the Prince come to them; but she saw difficulties, the passages being guarded. Her letter has impeached the battery against Corbeil. This delay will be to the Prince's disadvantage. D'Andelot is sick at Orleans.

3. Notwithstanding the Queen Mother's fair words she was contented that, on the 20th inst., the Parliament of Paris agreed to make the King (being but twelve years old) major, and permit at the same time that the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and the whole of Paris should make request unto her to take the government of the King and of this realm into her own hands; and in so doing, the Duke of Guise and the Constable, with the aid of the town of Paris, would stand with her in the same, and spend their lives therein. The Duke D'Aumale, after the writing hereof, arrived at Corbeil with more force and munition, and has the chief command there.—Essone, 22 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Nov. 22. **1100.** Copy of the above, the ciphered passages deciphered.

Endd. Pp. 3.

Nov. 22. **1101.** THROCKMORTON to SMITH.

Has received his letter desiring him to aid in appeasing the present troubles in France, and to understand the particular demands of the Prince. Has often spoken with him, and always found him ready to agree to any reasonable pacification. Seeing that the other side are equally desirous of peace, is surprised that they have been so long in coming to an agreement. Since the death of the King of Navarre has found the Prince so desirous of peace that he is unwilling to employ his forces, even against those of Corbeil, who have so much provoked him. He has told Throckmorton that since he is called to his present position he must postpone everything to the public good and the preservation of the realm, and that if the Queen Mother will employ her forces with his all things will soon be reduced to quiet; that he desires to make her authority greater than it was in his late brother's time, and she well knows that all that he has done has been for her service and by her command. Is sure that

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she is nowhere so esteemed and honoured as she is here. Desires Smith to obtain a passport for him to return into England, and another for the Queen's plate, which he is ordered to send him.—Essone, 22 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd.: Copy of Sir N. Throckmorton's letter, open, in French. *Pp.* 3.

[Nov. 22.] 1102. THROCKMORTON to SMITH.

"Instructions by word of mouth given by Sir N. Throckmorton to Charles Wilson, for answer to my first instructions."

1. The Queen Mother and the Council desired the Prince, a little before his brother's death, to come and take upon himself the whole government of the realm during the King's nonage; adding pardon for him and the rest, and the Admiral to be restored to his former office. His answer was, that by law and reason, if aught came to his brother, the government, as Lieutenant under the Queen, appertained to him; but as he had some experience of their doings, and has heard that they might dispense with any promise made to an heretic, requested to have as arbitrators the Queen of England, the Princes of Germany, and the King of Bohemia, and that the contrary parts might have those they think best to arrange for a council for settling the matters in controversy.

2. The Queen Mother, on the 18th inst., informed the Prince of the King of Navarre's death, and desired him to take the government of the realm. She would be ready (she said) with all that she has to help him to his right, or else find the means how she and her children might come where he is. The bearer of this message returned from the Queen again to the Prince on the 20th inst.

3. Wishes him to send word to the Earl of Warwick to stay paying the Prince such money as he has in hand till such time as their doings are known. He thinks the agreement amongst themselves will not be for the Queen's profit, as they are not so glad of his advice as formerly, which makes him suspect their doings. Their jealousy of him [Smith] has been answered by the writer, but he cannot abide the Cardinal, nor to hear of him.

4. Sir Nicholas is to have a passport to pass by Corbeil, or, if the camp leaves there, then to have one to pass by Port d'Anglois, and his stuff be brought from Paris as if it were Smith's. The Prince and Admiral send their commendations by Sir Nicholas. He requests Smith to remember the Commentaries of Julius Cæsar upon the description of Frenchmen, and assures him he will find them now rather worse than better.

Copy. Endd. by Smith. Pp. 4.

[Nov. 22.] 1103. Another copy of the above.
Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

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Nov. 22. 1104. THROCKMORTON to SMITH.*

1. Received his letter of the 5th on the 11th. On the 8th the Prince departed from Orleans, and arrived at Pluviers on the 10th, which surrendered at noon the next day, and on the same day the Marshal of Hesse arrived at the camp with 3,500 horse and 4,000 footmen. M. De Gonorre came again to treat or to abuse the Prince. Though he [the writer] arrived at Orleans against his will, it has been to the Queen's service. Is one of the principal causes of the Prince's doings, and has stayed him from falling into compositions prejudicial to her service.

2. On the 12th this camp marches towards Etampes. Thinks they intend to repair to Paris quickly, and there abide the issue of the attempt. Begg that Smith will take care of all his [Throckmorton's] stuff there. They are now within five days' march of Paris. The Prince and Gonorre conferred upon a safe-conduct for the writer. Intends when he approaches nearer to Paris, if he has no safe-conduct, and his house is clear and unguarded, to adventure secretly to him [Smith]. Had it not been for this he could have safely retired and gone into England. These men are nothing glad that Smith has been with the Legate, as he is the most perilous man in Christendom.

3. Received the 300 crowns which he [Smith] sent by Rogers, and advertised him and Middlemore of it long ago. Marvels that the latter does not send him word what answer he had to his letter sent to the King of Navarre, though he is sick, so that the Duke of Guise and the Constable might have seen it. Desires, if it be not delivered, Smith should let it be given to the Queen Mother as a letter sent to the King of Navarre.

4. This despatch was meant to have been sent on the 12th inst. They have marched towards Paris since the 11th inst., so as to look at the enemy's force at Melun and Corbeil, who make a show to fight with them. Those of Etampes sent to the Prince the keys of their town, and were let pass unlooked upon by their army. Encamped three leagues from Corbeil, betwixt that town and La Ferté Alais. Asks Smith to recommend Middlemore to the Queen for some allowance here. Shakerley is the spy of the Queen Mother and the Legate. They have consumed the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst. before they could make their approaches to Corbeil, partly for the mustering and repose of the Almaines after their long

* Notes in the margin by Smith, to the effect that the letter in cipher which he sent to Sir Nicholas from Evreux on 27th October must have miscarried. That he has not received Sir Nicholas' last despatch. That Abraham was sent from Rouen on the 12th inst. with a despatch in cipher, and is therefore either with him [Throckmorton] or is slain. That he has not received the letter in which Throckmorton states that he had received the 300 crowns which Smith sent by Rogers. That the King of Navarre is dead; and it was thought by them that he was dead when the despatch was sent to him by Middlemore.

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travail, and partly because this passage was very straight to pass, as there is so much carriage in the army. If Smith were to see the carriage he would say that they were 40,000, but they have not more than 6,000 horsemen of all sorts and nations and 10,000 footmen. He should not bring himself by his doings into the suspicion of these men, for if they prosper it will be dangerous to him and hurtful to the Queen's service, as it will be to the writer if they prosper not. Thinks that next the Pope they hate the Cardinals of Lorraine and Ferrara; and not only the Frenchmen, but the Almaines have sworn to chase the Legate and his favourers out of the realm. Will presently be at Essone, which is within falcon shot of Corbeil. They intend to drive the Guisians to fight, and if they will not, they will either burn or destroy Paris, or else lie in the ditch. Begins to dislike their enterprise at Corbeil, for he finds more dangers in it than was supposed, and therefore thinks they will not tarry long before it. Asks him to obtain a safe-conduct to pass through Corbeil (as there is no other free passage over the Seine) by St. Denis, and deliver the Queen's plate to him, and from thence into England. There is no other way than this to pass the Seine and Marne and come safely to Smith. His lackey, whom he sent to Smith two days since, was robbed on his way, stripped naked, and thrown into the river, and only escaped their fury by swimming.—*Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, decyphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

Nov. 22. **1105.** LOAN to CONDÉ.

Receipt by R. De la Haye for 500 crowns of the sun lent by the Queen to the Prince of Condé.—22 Nov. 1562.
Signed.

Orig., with seal. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2.

Nov. 22. **1106.** The DUKE OF WURTEMBERG to the QUEEN.

The controversy which arose formerly in Germany and other countries about the Lord's Supper has now waxed so vehement that unless it be removed it threatens great danger to the Church. The true meaning of the words which prove (on the authority of our Lord Himself) the real presence and distribution of His body and blood in the Supper, as also the principal articles of religion, are so overlaid by the reasonings of human wisdom that everything is called into doubt. Therefore sends her a book entitled, *De majestate Domini nostri Jesu Christi ad dexteram Dei Patris, etc.*, which he recommends to the serious consideration of her divines. The matters in controversy being clearly explained, thinks that by its means a way may be found of restoring tranquillity to the Church.—Frankfort, 10 cal. Dec. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil: The book De Cæna Domini of Brentius. Lat. Pp. 3.

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Nov. 22. **1107.** CHAMBERLAIN to CHALLONER.

Has received all such stuffs as he left, saving the wool mattresses and pewter, and the leather hangings, which are destroyed with salt water. Has willed Challoner's man to recover against the master of the ship. They should have been packed in the leather cloth sack, which came empty. They cost him for half a year's use 112 ducats. Trusts that Challoner will see him recompensed. Sends commendations to the Count and Countess of Feria, the young Lord, and Mrs. Clarentius.—London, 22 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received by the ordinary of Flanders, 6 Jan. *Pp.* 4.

Nov. 23. **1108.** MADAME DE ROY to the QUEEN.

Has come here for refuge with the children of the Prince of Condé, to whom she is mother-in-law. Desires the Queen to be security for the Prince for 300,000 dollars, which he has an opportunity of borrowing.—Strasburg, 23 Nov. 1562. *Signed:* Madeleine De Mailly.

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

Nov. 23. **1109.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. Has looked for an answer to the points whereon they stand, as they are now at the very issue. Demanded another audience, and answered as he wrote to the Council on the 22nd inst. The Cardinal and the Queen Mother and Smith are at an issue; so are the Guisians and the Prince. The latter are within seven leagues of one another, and nothing lets them from meeting. Tarrys at St. Denis, not daring to go to the Court till he hears what Cecil determines. Fears three things; one, that they shall agree without England; that the Guisians should deceive and trap him; and that they will weary and make them flee. The first, because he perceives that this party desires nothing so much as to sever the English and the Prince; the second, because they have won a great number of noblemen, so that the name of the King, etc. may easily reduce the rest; the third, fears that the winter, lack of money, the natural irksomeness of man, and scarcity of victuals, will bring weariness even to the best soldiers; but if the Prince is able to hold out, then he "will into Normandy," and join his force with the English, so that the Queen may back him on her sea side and he defend himself on land.

2. Cecil may see their desire by the discourse of the Queen Mother and the Cardinal to satisfy Elizabeth, wherefore in this he desires to know her resolution. Cannot tell whether they in England would rather have peace than war with France. Sends such news as Middlemore has obtained; he is one likely to do good service, but the writer was warned, first by Shakerley and afterwards by the Cardinal, not to use him, especially to the Queen Mother or the Council there, for they cannot abide him. Wilson also negotiates for the

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writer at the Court, and learns from him how the world goes. He had not his passport till late on Friday night. On Saturday morning the 21st inst. he left with his and Cecil's letters to Throckmorton at the Prince's camp. It was Sunday before he [the writer] could get the passport for Francis the post to return, and because he expected Wilson's return on Monday he stopped the departure of Francis one day.—
St. Denis, 23 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 5.

Nov. 23. **1110.** MONEY for THOMAS CECIL.

Receipt of Thomas Cecil and Thomas Windedank for 200 dollars received from the heirs of George Wolfe of Strasburg.

Draft. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Nov. 24. **1111.** MONEY for THOMAS CECIL.

Acknowledgement of Thomas Windebank for 100 dollars owing to Sir Thomas Gresham.

Draft. Endd. by Windebank. Pp. 2.

Nov. 24. **1112.** WARWICK to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Forbes, ii. 210.

1. Lately had information from Smith that Guise had drawn all the strength of Normandy against Condé, who is near Paris; and that if Guise prevail he will assail them here. Proclamation has been made at Rouen and elsewhere that the French are to be ready to expulse the English and Almaines. Also, that besides the Rhinegrave's band, 2,000 French soldiers have come to Bolbec, and that certain great ordnance have arrived at Fécamp, so it is supposed they intend to besiege Havre or else fortify upon the hill. There are at Dieppe and Fécamp eight large ships preparing to cut off their supplies; so it is requisite some of their ships may be speedily sent forth.

2. M^m. Beauvoir and Bricquemault lately informed him that the inhabitants of Caen have offered themselves to the Queen's protection. Bricquemault (they say) looks hourly to be sent for to come thither, "who minds to take with him all the French soldiers that be here." They are enforced to increase their watch, to prevent inconveniences amongst themselves. Asks what was determined betwixt the Vidame and the Queen for removing the men of war, and would have order to put it in execution.

3. Yesterday the Queen Mother sent hither M. La Mauvissier, signifying that she had received letters from the Queen that she had entered this town to keep it safely for her son; which she credited, as his [Warwick's] doings were not hurtful to her subjects. This was not the chief cause of Mauvissier's coming, for Beauvoir told the writer that the Queen Mother had not only offered him pardon, but that if he lost 10,000*l.* she would restore 15,000*l.* for it.

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4. Asks to be supplied, especially of victuals, which are so scarce that this day there was neither beer nor bread (other than biscuit) in the Queen's store. If it is not remedied in time it will grow to great inconvenience. Want of water (which was taken from them four or five days ago), and of mills, are the cause of this lack.

5. This morning an issue of water so emptied the ditch, that a man in his boots might go to the wall side. The ditch is not so deep as supposed.

6. 600 men arrived here this evening from Suffolk and Essex. Is desirous to have their advice.—Newhaven, 24 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

7. P.S.—Is informed that the Prince is coming into Normandy, and accounts to have aid from hence; whereof if he fails, what the godly will judge the writer leaves to their consideration.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil and his secretary. Pp. 4.

[Nov. 24.] 1113. The PRIVY COUNCIL to WARWICK.

In answer to his letter of 19th inst., they forward instructions respecting the preachers, treasurer, pioneers, and victuallers of Newhaven.

Draft. partly in Cecil's hand and partly cancelled. Pp. 2.

Nov. 24. 1114. SMITH to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. On the 23rd received theirs of the 17th. Is sorry they mistrust his familiarity with the Cardinal of Ferrara, who in words is towards peace, and there are no others to whom he can have access; for if they be Protestants and have discovered themselves, they are all either gone to the Prince's camp; and if they dare not discover themselves, neither dare they come to him.

2. Left everything in suspense till he had their Lordships' determinations, as he suspected both the Prince and them, lest they should put the Queen into the broils. It will be seen by his discourses already sent, how they go about to divide the Queen and the Prince, which the Cardinal never denied. Two out of four of his letters have come to Throckmorton, and he [the writer] has received but one of so many. By the Cardinal he obtained a passport to send an open letter in French to Sir Nicholas, moving him to send a good concord, which he sent together with their Lordships' letters, and such other intelligence as could be devised. Received by the same man an open letter, also in French, in reply, to show the Queen and Cardinal; and by that means he was enabled to send the packet enclosed. Touching the Cardinal, thinks Court friendship is sooner lost than found, and trusts it is their meaning that he shall defeat himself thereof with gentle manners.—St. Denis, 24 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

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Nov. 24. 1115. SMITH to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY.

1. Rejoices that the Queen is recovered, and that the foolish practice of the French and the Pooles is discovered.

2. Has gone no further either with the Cardinal or the Queen Mother than to make the Queen an arbiter. The writer's letter to Throckmorton will at least serve to forward a despatch, whereby Condé will know the Queen's mind fully. Has informed Throckmorton that money is ready in Newhaven.—St. Denis, 24 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

3. P.S.—Leighton is a prisoner in D'Anville's house in Paris; helped him [Leighton] with forty crowns for apparel. The writer's man, who brought him but 300 crowns, requires at least 200 or 300 more. Will speak with M. D'Anville for Mr. Leighton.

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 24. 1116. SMITH to CECIL.

1. Went to the Court and delivered the letters, and had such conference as answered a great part of what was willed him in Cecil's letters. Encloses news got by Middlemore from his old acquaintance. Every whit of the French Ambassador's first libel was the same as the Spanish Ambassador by word of mouth in effect objected to the writer, and that with a lusty rolling tongue. Answered roundly to every point, and when the Ambassador touched Her Majesty too much, did not spare to answer him home.

2. Noted in his talk four things; that he had ready all those points which the French Ambassador put in writing; that he was as hot as if it had been his master's own cause; that he almost plainly said they should shortly have much more trouble in England than there was in France (has since thought of that practice which came forth of the Pooles); and that if they had war with France, they should also have war with King Philip.

3. Has missed the second libel which the French Ambassador put into the first packet sent by Francis. In that sent by Barlow is the Queen's letter in cipher to Condé.

4. Now that he is cut from any open familiarity with the Cardinal, he will find it hard to get knowledge from Condé.

5. The Admiral of France and M. D'Andelot are to be counted only real and sure.—St. Denis, 24 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

6. P.S.—Sends a duplicate of a letter in cipher sent to Cecil by the writer from Rouen.

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Nov. 24. 1117. EDWARD ORMESBY to CECIL.

1. Thanks Lord Robert and Cecil for their letters to the Lord Lieutenant. Of the bands sent to Dieppe 400 were never disembarked, but by the goodness of the boats of Rye they reached Newhaven the day after. The other 600 were spoiled by the storm, and much of the armour and victuals

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were thrown overboard. The writer's band, after being driven as far as the coast of Flanders, came to Rye, where the soldiers stole away with the armour and weapons, which they sold and gaged in every village and alehouse as they went, notwithstanding his petty captains and serjeants were with them, so that of seventy-five corslets he has not above twenty fully furnished; out of 200 soldiers lacking but five, which he embarked of his own band from Dieppe, there have arrived here but seven score.

2. The fortifications of this new town are altogether imperfect and unfinished; but withal the site is naturally strong; those places which Warwick found weak are now fortified. The whole strength of the town consists in three things; the numbers who are there for defence, the deep and well watered ditches, and the great plenty of ordnance. The bulwarks are great, the flankers notably large and fair; all these are begun and set out with great perfection of art, but as yet nothing is finished. Remembrances to the Lord Admiral.—Newhaven, 24 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

[Nov. 24.]

1118. DESERTERS from ORMESBY'S BAND.

The names of forty-three soldiers under Captain Ormesby who stole away from Rye with armour and weapons, on their arrival there from Dieppe.

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1119. FRANCIS BARLOW to SMITH.

Should have signified his arrival at Boulogne as requested, and of the proclamation there that the Queen of England had broken faith towards the French King, even admonishing all his subjects to defend themselves. Seven carts loads of arms bound to Paris for the Guises passed through the town from Calais.—Paris, 24 Nov. 1562.

Copy, forwarded by Smith to Cecil. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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1120. CHAMBERLAIN to FRANCISCO BRAVO.

Received his letter of 20th Dec. by Gresham, which he could not answer until now. His proposal respecting the mercantile matter to which it relates is inconsistent with the usages and traditions of this country.—London, 24 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Span. Pp. 3.

Nov. 25.

1121. SMITH to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. This day showed the Queen Mother Throckmorton's answer to the writer's letter. She said she did not see that letter when it went, but trusted to the Cardinal's report. She asked to hear its effect. Told her that Throckmorton and the Prince would be glad of peace; that the Prince honoured her, and was as desirous of doing her service; and that Throckmorton desired a safe-conduct. She said she did not think it was needed, and that he would be welcome.

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2. Matters, she said, would be shortly accorded betwixt the Prince and her, and that nothing would remain but that the Queen should have her men away. Was somewhat amazed, and said he should be glad to see all things quiet. Also that Throckmorton had written for a coffer containing the Queen's plate, which was left by one Ambassador for another. She replied he must have a trumpeter for it, and called M. De l'Aubespine and bade him take order. She also promised that the merchants should be redressed.

3. Showed the Cardinal Throckmorton's letter, which he read, and said that they were agreed as to the general points always, but for the particulars. Also, that the Queen and the Prince will meet to-morrow about Pont Charenton by boat. If they once meet, Smith said all must be well. "Nay," said he, "the Prince has a shrewd train;" and then asked what answer the Lords of the Council had made to those points. He said the Queen still would gladly that all were in good quiet; and if the Queen here would trust her to be a means to pacify this trouble, she would spare no expense nor labour to bring all to a good end. The Cardinal replied that he trusted these troubles here would soon be at an end, and all be in peace. The writer took his leave, declaring that he had two leagues to ride. — St. Denis, 25 Nov. 1562.

Copy. Pp. 4.

Nov. 25. **1122.** NICHOLAS MALBIE to CECIL.

The Rhinegrave says he is not sent thither to make war, but for the defence of the country. His promises are fair, but his meaning is the contrary. The Count came to this town side yesterday with forty or fifty horses, whom Mr. Bromfeld saluted with a great piece from the church steeple, and narrowly missed them. They retired to Harfleur with the loss of one horse which was slain from a hedge by a French arquebusier.—Newhaven, 25 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 26. **1123.** The COUNTESS OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Thanks him for obtaining her husband's liberty, and hopes that he will vouchsafe to be like means to the Queen for the restoration of her favour.—Shene, 26 Nov. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 26. **1124.** The QUEEN MOTHER to the DUKE OF GUISE.

Desires him to send a trumpet with the messenger of the English Ambassador, who is sent to Throckmorton to fetch a coffer.—Bois de Vincennes, 26 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

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Nov. 26. **1125.** The RHINEGRAVE to POYNYNGS.

Thanks for a leash of greyhounds; and if he takes any venison with them they will divide the spoils. As for the two Englishmen whom he asks for, he has been able to find only one here, whom he sends; but he will enquire at Bolbec, Gondreville, and St. Romain; and if he finds any more he will send them also. Has determined to make "bonne guerre." Hopes, however, that the Queen does not intend anything against their "little King." *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Fr. Pp. 2.

Nov. 26. **1126.** POYNYNGS to CECIL.

Having occasion to write for two prisoners to the Rhinegrave, whom he has long known in the wars, and having a brace of greyhounds, thought that he might pleasure him with a pair. The Rhinegrave sent the enclosed reply, and further wrote that Condé is within seven leagues of Rouen, and that he intends coming here.—Newhaven, 26 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 26. **1127.** THOMAS WOOD to CECIL.

1. The Lord Lieutenant marvels that he has not received the requisite supplies. Complains of want of bedding for the soldiers, who, through the coldness of the weather and long night watches, begin to fall into the flux; as also of the lack of bread, beer, and beef.—Newhaven, 26 Nov. 1562.

2. P.S.—Trusts that some wise men will be sent to the Lord Lieutenant's assistance. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

[Nov. 26.] **1128.** ARTICLES offered by CONDÉ.

1. That all the King's subjects may have the free exercise of their religion.

2. That the English and other foreigners shall leave the kingdom.

3. That no hindrance shall be given to any in the enjoyment of their goods and religion.

4. Security for the execution of these articles to be considered.

5. A free and general council shall be held within six months; and if this cannot be done, a general assembly in this realm, which shall be open to all.

Copy, in a French hand. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Nov. 27. **1129.** WARWICK to CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 212.

1. Marvels at not receiving an answer to his many letters, and to the advertisements sent by Sidney. Has written of the lack of beer and bread here; of the enemy that arrive daily at Harfleur and Montreuil; and of the aid which the Prince expects at his hands, who is coming into

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Normandy. Asks for a speedy answer; also requires a number of beds for the poor soldiers, and that victuals be sent before all other things.

2. At his first coming here he could easily have taken those places which the enemy has now fortified. They only watch for a time when they may best annoy them. The English have no victuals out of the country, nor can go a mile out of the gates without a good force.—Newhaven, 27 Nov. 1562.

Signed.

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil and his secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 27. **1130.** WARWICK to CECIL.

Wrote to his brother for the bearer, Mr. Keys, for the leading of such horsemen as should be sent hither. Keys came over with him with seven or eight horses, well furnished, without any entertainment for himself or any of his.—Newhaven, 27 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil and his secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 27. **1131.** BROMEFELD to CECIL.

Yesterday Captain Cutty arrived here with his soldiers. Has delivered divers things to Count Montgomery and M. Beauvoir for the use of their bands. The greater part are slack in paying. Has something to do to keep the lead in store. As yet there is none spent; but some must be sent, for none is to be got in the churches, which are all covered either with slate or clapboard. Has sent for powder-mill stones for making powder here. Desires that Richard Ball and John Cole, mill makers, dwelling in the parish of Aldgate, may be sent to set up the powder mill, and some corn mills, wherewith one or two men may daily grind six or eight bushels, being eased with fresh men. If the mill makers come they must bring mill stones with them. Asks for supplies of pioneers, morions, and skulls.—Newhaven, 26 Nov. 1562.

Signed.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Nov. 27. **1132.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

Has sent his packet of letters into England. Directs him to inform the Prince that the Queen and the Cardinal will use every means to separate the Prince and the Admiral from D'Andelot, or the latter and the Prince from the Admiral. If that cannot be, then to forsake the Queen of England. Informed the Cardinal that the Queen will not agree without the Prince, nor have her ministers meddle in any accord unless they entreat openly as mediators betwixt the Prince and the Guises. The money is ready at Newhaven, and Montgomery is coming over with 15,000 or 16,000 more men. Desires him to devise how he can have intelligence from the Prince and the Admiral. The Queen Mother yesterday

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refused to him a safe-conduct for Throckmorton, saying that the Queen's servants here needed none.

2. It is reported that the Spaniards and certain companies of "La Vielle Band" from Piedmont are near Chartres. Thinks it is devised to encourage their soldiers, whom they little trust.

Copy. Endd.: Sent in cipher by Wilson, when he had the trumpet. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 27. **1133.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

Desires Throckmorton to take order for the safe forwarding of the Queen's coffers and plate.—St. Denis, 27 Nov. 1562.

Copy. Endd.: Sent open with the trumpet by Wilson. *Fr. P.* 1.

Nov. 26 & 27. **1134.** SMITH'S MESSAGE to THROCKMORTON.

The following are the outlines of the message sent by Smith to Throckmorton by Charles Wilson when the trumpet was sent.

The Prince must not trust fair promises, and if they break from each other, or from the Queen, they are undone. She will not make peace without them. Those with the Prince did Smith great wrong to suspect his religion. His greatness with the Cardinal was to understand those here, and to have some means of hearing from Throckmorton. The Queen Mother would not read Throckmorton's letter, but bid him tell her the effect and carry it to the Cardinal.

Endd. by Smith: Second despatch to Sir N., and further *endd. by Cecil. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 27. **1135.** The EMPEROR'S ANSWER to the PROTESTANT PRINCES.

In reference to the question concerning the rejection of the Council of Trent, the Emperor remembers what he said to them at Naumburg, and the reply made by their agents. He wished that they would have explained their opinions to the Council and received its answer. Also attempted to remove all party feeling from the Council. Since, however, he sees that this way (which he still thinks is the most convenient) is not acceptable to the Princes, he declares that not only will he keep the peace for religious matters to the letter himself, but will also see that it is done by others. He therefore expects the Princes to do the same.—Frankfort, 27 Nov. 1562.

Copy, in Mundt's hol. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Nov. 27. **1136.** CHALLONER'S INTERVIEW with PHILIP II.

In his interview with the King Catholic on 27 Nov. 1562, the Ambassador, after presenting the letters of the Queen, explained that she had not written sooner, not from any want of regard towards him, but because she had imagined that these disturbances in France would long since have ended. As she is compelled to move in the matter, Challoner

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thought it well to send to His Majesty a paper containing the motives which induced her to act as she has done. These reasons are, the hostility of the house of Guise, their efforts to secure the crown of England for the Queen of Scotland, the assumption of the royal arms of England, the refusal of Queen Mary to ratify the treaty, the Queen's apprehension of a descent on her coasts from the seaports of Normandy, and the retention of Calais.

2. These considerations have induced her to act as she has done; and as her measures are strictly defensive, she expects that the King of Spain will agree with her, that they are justifiable and necessary.

Corrected draft, par. 2 being in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him: Relation to the Duke of Alva, 27 Nov. 1562. Span. Pp. 5.

Nov. 27. **1137.** Original rough draft of the above, omitting par. 2.
Span. Pp. 15.

Nov. 27. **1138.** The TURKISH AMBASSADOR at FRANKFORT.

The Ambassador made a speech to the effect that his master as a token of goodwill, has sent the Emperor some Christian captives, and hoped that he will on his part liberate any Turks in his dominions. He desired to see the Emperor's successor, and on Maximilian being pointed out to him, he made an obeisance in the Turkish fashion, and wished him prosperity, saying that from his name he ought not to be inferior to his father. He then presented an ambling horse and four camels to the Emperor, and excused their ill condition on account of the length of his journey, which was four months.—Delivered before the Emperor Ferdinand at Frankfort, in the Slavonic tongue, Nov. 27 1562.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

Nov. 28. **1139.** WARWICK to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Received their letters by Thomas Jones, the bearer, for placing him in Strangwishe's room. Has told them that both the galley and brigantine are in the enemy's hands, so that there is no vessel, except what was the Count's galley, meet for this service. Before the arrival of Jones he had appointed Thomas Borowes to the charge of the same. Asks to have two ships here, to lie upon this coast and keep the haven's mouth.—Newhaven, 28 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 28. **1140.** WARWICK to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY.

The services of Thomas Jones being very necessary, has sent him to England. His service on the sea is sufficiently known. Desires Dudley, as Jones cannot be employed without necessaries, to further him in his entertainment, so that there may be two ships appointed to the better keeping of these quarters.—Newhaven, 28 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

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Nov. 28. **1141.** EXTRACTS from the LETTERS of the EARL OF WARWICK.

Extracts from the letters of the Earl of Warwick to the Queen and Privy Council of Nov. 2, 4, 9, 14, 20, and 28.

Draft, the latter part in Cecil's hand. Pp. 4.

Nov. 28. **1142.** SIR MAURICE DENIS to the COUNCIL.

1. Received theirs of the 24th inst., and accordingly sends the names and numbers of all the bands now serving here, Should have finished paying the garrison for the two months due on the 17th inst. if the Comptroller here had ended his muster. Intends, when he has finished this payment, to procure another muster, and pay to the end of this month, and to send in a declaration of the whole payment.

2. Sends an estimate for the monthly provision, and begs that it may be doubled, for the help of the inhabitants, who are as numerous as themselves; and who, if they are their friends, cannot but have the same lack. They shall pay ready money for such victuals as they shall have, as they have no means of compelling them to pay. Their enemies bar all victuals growing in the country from them. They have need of horse mills, having many times been destitute of bread, their windmills being not very good, and are in danger of burning. Desires to know how the Queen's charges (which are increased by 250 labourers, 36 gunners, and 600 soldiers) shall be paid.—Newhaven, 28 Nov. 1562.

Signed.

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

[Nov. 28.] **1143.** SOLDIERS at NEWHAVEN.

The names and numbers of all the companies serving at Newhaven on 17 Nov. 1562, amounting to 4,574 men, besides 600 who arrived since the 20th and are not yet mustered.

Pp. 4.

Nov. 28. **1144.** PROVISIONS for NEWHAVEN.

The estimate of one month's victuals at Newhaven, viz., 615 quarters of wheat, 448 tuns of beer, 168 oxen, etc. Notes of the increased charges in the office of ordnance. Mr. Pelham desires such entertainment as he had at Leith; he has 200 labourers, and intends to increase them to 1,000.

P. 1.

Nov. 28. **1145.** SIR MAURICE DENIS to CECIL.

1. Procured musters as soon as he could, and has almost finished his payment for two months due on the 17th inst.

2. Captains Reade and Brykwell (who came from Berwick) advouch that they are paid only for the 29th September. Reade has the full of 200 men, whereof fifty entered at Berwick 20th Sept., and it was thought that he left Berwick with 150.

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3. The charges are daily increased. The master of the ordnance has added thirty-six gunners at 9*d.*, and one at 12*d.*, and 250 labourers under Pelham. Many more are needed to help the weakness of this town.—Newhaven, 28 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 28. 1146. VAUGHAN to CECIL.

1. The last muster was on the 16th inst., and they will call the next on Tuesday.

2. Asks that he may be backed by Warwick in the execution of his duty, and that his state be considered, by the supply of his band to 300.—Newhaven, 28 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—The King has been admitted to full age by decree of Parliament, which was called by the Duke of Guise.

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 28. 1147. INTELLIGENCES from ITALY.

1. Trent, 26 Nov. 1562.—On Monday, 23 Nov., M. De Lansac presented to the Council a letter from the King of France accrediting his Ambassador, and excusing his delay. The Cardinal of Lorraine in his speech depicted the miseries of France, their cause and remedy. The French prelates, he said, were devoted to the Pope, and would accept the decrees of the Council. The Cardinal of Mantua, the Archbishop of Zara, and the President Ferrerio, in reply, expressed their opinion as to the origin of these disturbances, and how they might be rectified.

2. Rome, 28 Nov.—The general congregation of the Cardinals, last Monday, and the Pope, were greatly disturbed by reason of the death of Count Frederic, the Pope's nephew, and brother of Cardinal Borromeo. On the 25th the body was carried to St. Peter Montorio, accompanied by fifteen Cardinals and many others. It remains there still, but will soon be sent to Milan. The Bishop of Bitonto preached the funeral sermon. It is reported, but falsely, that Cardinal Borromeo will marry. The Cardinal De Medici died of fever, after an illness of four days; it is thought that his brother, Don Garzia, will be made a Cardinal; he is a sickly youth of 17. The Pope has had the gout, but attends to business, having written, with his own hand, to King Philip and the Legates at the Council. Intelligence about the Cardinals Salviati, Farnese, and Naples.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

Nov. 29. 1148. SMITH to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Refers to his letters to them of the 21st inst. Encloses a letter from Throckmorton, with copies of his letters to him, and an account of the way they were sent. The meaning of his talk with the Cardinal will now be seen. Throckmorton and those about him are deadly hated at this Court.

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Their instructions were so uncertain that he [the writer] could not tell whether they would have war or peace with France. The writer's man has this night stole unto him from Paris, and declared how he has been sent from the Duke of Guise to the Constable, from whom he went to the Queen where straight the Constable was, and again referred to the latter to be despatched as this day, and this day as to-morrow, and so is dallied with unreasonably. They do not deny him to go, and he doubts not to find the means to escape to the Prince, if not with their leave without it. He was in the camp when all those skirmishes were. There was not six slain on either part. A spy was brought into the camp whilst his man was there (a French gentleman, out of England brought through Normandy), who said that a part of 8,000 English footmen and 1,800 horsemen have landed, and the rest are to land immediately at Newhaven. Smith's man further says that it is spoken of all over the camp that the Prince is to go into Normandy out of hand, and that he and the Queen Mother can in nowise agree.—St. Denis, 29 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 5.

Nov. 29. **1149.** SMITH to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. On the 26th inst. the Queen went to Pont Charenton to meet the Prince, who was encamped on the other side of the Seine beyond Port Anglois. She was accompanied by the Constable, the Marshal Montmorency, M. D'Oysel, etc. The Prince sent word that he was sick. The Constable met the Admiral at Port Anglois about 3 p.m., and after talking together for an hour the Constable sent the Queen word to depart for Bois de Vincennes, and soon after he left and seemed merry.

2. The next day the Queen and Constable went again to meet the Prince. They say that the Queen talked with the Admiral, and the Constable with the Prince in the camp, and yet they skirmish daily before Paris. The same day had conference with one who came from the Duke D'Etampes, Governor of Bretagne, to know about those Englishmen's ships and goods which were stayed in Bretagne.

3. On the 28th a great company of horsemen of M. De Nevers' band came here. Thinks they are those who were in Champagne against D'Andelot. About twelve at night 300 armed and mounted went their ways, and the next morning (Sunday, 29th inst.) the rest, likewise armed, left by the Paris gate and are also gone into Paris. Thinks there were about 800 horsemen. When they came they were unarmed, but they had brave red coats with a white satin embroidered garde, more than five inches broad. They said that they came from Melun and Corbeil.

4. Yesterday, the 29th, there was great ado about Paris, for there was shot 100 cannon shot. They say that they have

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killed a great number of the Prince's men who approached so near the trenches that they had almost taken five pieces of their artillery. There is daily skirmishing outside Paris, between their horsemen and the Prince's.

Endd. by Cecil. : Occurrents 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th Nov.
Pp. 4.

Nov. 29. 1150. SMITH to [CECIL].

1. Will inform their Lordships, not in words, but in deeds, the design he went about by his familiarity with the Cardinal and De Sevre. The latter is a man of great communication, infinite discourse, in religion a right Italian, and affectionate to England and her policy; in nature a very Portugalois, and does not dissemble that he loves their country best. If Cecil calls him a Papist, he does him wrong; yet he has had given him, within these four days, by the Great Master of Rhodes, a thing worth 2,000 crowns a year, and an office worth 1,000 more. When Smith goes to the Court, Sevre shows him all friendship. Thinks the Queen was liberal to him at his departing, for he speaks marvellously well of her and of the English Court and policy. He could not understand Cecil's letters, save the last, nor whether he would have war or peace; they were darker than Apollo's oracles. Cecil's last letter was plain, and the writer knows now what to do, and has done it. Smith has his answer roundly, not such as he looked for, but yet such as he has a good while suspected.

2. Perceives they grow to peace within themselves. Trusts neither French men or women. Has sent his man again to Throckmorton with a trumpet by the Queen's letter to the Duke of Guise.—St. Denis, 27 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—Perceives that their Lordships have been half discontent with Throckmorton and himself, thinking that they have gone too far. Begg that Cecil will, as hitherto, advocate for them both. Touching the books for the Queen's library, Cecil shall have such registers as can be got. Intends sending his next despatch by Wanton, the Lord Mayor's man, whose matter Smith intends to make the occasion of his next access to the Court. Begg that he will send Barlow, the bearer of this, back again as soon as he can.—29 Nov. *Signed.*

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Nov. 29. 1151. SMITH to CECIL.

As he was about to send his despatch, Captain Claes, of Lymborgh, came to him; who promises to find the means to get the Queen six or seven million towards her wars. He has moved the same already in England, and has word from Antwerp that he should come. Requires the twentieth part of the gain, which has been promised him by France when the King takes advantage of his device. At last brought

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Claes to confess all, viz, that it is in the enhancement of all moneys with such mark as was of late in England called dogs and roses. So every man shall pay to the Queen *1d.* or *2d.* for his mark, and silver shall be a groat and gold *12d.* more than it is worth.—St. Denis, 29 Nov. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.*

Nov. 29. 1152. CHALLONER to CECIL.

1. Received by a courier of Flanders, on the 23rd inst., a packet from the Queen. Forthwith procured an access to the King, and, after presentation of her letters, was graciously heard at length. The King answered that he would consider the substance of his letter and send for the writer again. Afore and after his being with the King he was with the Duke of Alva.—Madrid, 28 Nov. 1562.

2. P. S.—Sends the latest advices out of France. The King has despatched Don Francisco De Alava to visit the King of Navarre.—Nov. 29. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal; *the P.S. in Challoner's hol.*; *a few words in cipher. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.*

Nov. 29. 1153. Draft of the above.

In Challoner's hol., and endd. by him: Sent by the way of Flanders. *A few words underlined, to be expressed in cipher. Pp. 4.*

[Nov.] 1154. A MEMORIAL for NEWHAVEN.

1. To write to the Earl of Warwick that, having had conference with Sir H. Sidney, Sir Richard Lee, and William Wynter since they returned from Newhaven, it is thought meet to direct that the bulwarks Royal, De la Grange, and St. Francois should be preserved. That 1,000 soldiers be sent twice a day to fetch wood for faggots. That all the buildings and walls of the old town be rased and carried away. That the old ships belonging to the Papists should be broken up, and the timber used for the fortifications of the town; and those belonging to their friends should also be broken up, and the wood reserved for the use of the owners. If danger may ensue by keeping the serviceable ships of their adversaries there, they shall be removed to Portsmouth. If they mistrust the restitution of them, he may say that he will obtain an assurance from the Queen. Some cisterns shall be made for holding fresh water. It would be well to lessen the number of French within that town by indirect means, without giving offence to their friends. Touching Mr. Winter's device for displacing them by bringing in more Englishmen, the best way would be that the victuals sent from England be kept for the English only.

2. It is ordered that anyone may be permitted to pass from England thither with victuals, the same being first put in bond to the customer for the transportation thereof to the same place without fraud. They leave to the Lord Lieutenant

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the appointment of tipstaves; also a minister and a sexton, with four persons to bury the dead, who should be maintained by the garrison, as is usual in common parishes; and that the minister and sexton should keep a register of all christenings, marriages, and burials, and the same seen monthly and subscribed by one of the principal officers or ministers of the garrison. They have given orders for 600 soldiers to be sent from Essex, and 500 from Devon, making up the number of soldiers to 4,535, besides the pioneers and the discharged soldiers, and adding thereto 229 pioneers and fifty Scotch horsemen. The number will then be 4,815, besides the horsemen and household servants allowed to the Lord Lieutenant and others of the Council and officers of the garrison. The Queen will send thither Andrew Tremayne with fifty horsemen pistoliers. Some shoemakers will be sent.

Draft, probably in Cecil's hol, and corrected and endd. by him. Pp. 9.

Nov. 30. 1155. GARRISON at NEWHAVEN.

Detailed estimate of the expense of the garrison at Newhaven, showing the variations since the first capitulation, and inclusive of the galley and pinnaces.

Translated by Cecil. Pp. 8.

[Nov.] 1156. REPORT upon NEWHAVEN.

Detailed report, by John Portinary, respecting the position and fortifications of Newhaven; its advantages and disadvantages, and how the latter may be obviated; the number of troops necessary for its defence; together with various suggestions and recommendations for securing it against the enemy.

Orig. Hol. [?] Endd. by Cecil: Mr. Portinary's advice for Newhaven. Ital. Pp. 10.

[Nov.] 1157. REPORT on the STATE of NEWHAVEN.

Recommendations by Sir Richard Lee respecting the fortifications and garrison of Newhaven.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Nov. 30. 1158. CHALLONER to CUERTON.

Thanks for his letters of the 29th ult. and 5th, 14th, and 18th inst. Received by Lynares Mrs. Cuerton's present of two cheeses; also a barrel of salmon and another of dried hake; they weighed altogether fourteen robes. Has lately spoken with the King, and presented the Queen's letters, to which he has received a good answer. It appears by letters from the Lords of the Council, written twenty days before Rouen was taken, that they never esteemed either that place or Dieppe able to hold out; but Havre de Grace they intend

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to keep until they be answered for Calais.—Madrid, last Nov. 1562.

Draft, in Challoner's hol. Endd Pp. 4.

Nov. 30. **1159.** CHALLONER to CLOUGH and JOHN CONEYS.

Sends a packet for the Queen. Received their letters of the 14th ult. and 1st inst. Will within six days despatch a special courier to the Queen by sea. Has written to Robert Farneham to hand over to them 114*l.* Flemish, which they must pay over for the writer, on the 31st January next, to Cataneo and Doria, Genoese, the assignees of Meliadus Spinola, banker at this Court. Francisco Bravo paid him here on the 23rd ult., and not before; has lost by the delay 180 ducats.—Madrid, 30 Nov. 1562.

Draft. Endd. Pp. 2.

[Dec. 1.] **1160.** REMEMBRANCES for NEWHAVEN.

Directions for the safe keeping of Newhaven. That the pioneers complete the fortifications by February or March, with the help of the soldiers. For the superfluous number of Frenchmen in the town; for the shipping, windmills, horse mills, and hand mills. For a supply of fresh water, and for the provision of Newcastle coal.

Endd. by Cecil: Sir Hugh Powlet. Pp. 3.

[Dec. 1.] **1161.** MEMORIAL for NEWHAVEN.

Notes by Cecil of different matters to be considered for removing the French from Newhaven, guarding the sea passage, bringing the ships over, &c.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and endd. by him: Memorials for Newhaven; depeched. Pp. 4.

Dec. 1. **1162.** MEMORIAL for NEWHAVEN.

Notes by Cecil of sundry matters necessary for Newhaven, which form the groundwork of his letters to different officers in that garrison.

Draft in Cecil's hol., dated and endd. Pp. 2.

[Dec. 1.] **1163.** ORDERS for NEWHAVEN.

Orders respecting the musters of the English troops at Newhaven, the delivery and examination of their armour, allowance of victuals, and the inspection of the pioneers and labourers.

Endd. Pp. 3.

[Dec. 1.] **1164.** The GARRISON of NEWHAVEN.

Orders for the taking of musters, the duties of captains, the appointment and pay of soldiers, and the other services devolving upon the Clerk Controller of the garrison of Newhaven.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

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Dec. 1. **1165.** REMOVAL of FRENCH SHIPS from NEWHAVEN.

It is ordered that an officer and 400 masters and mariners be sent to Newhaven to bring thence certain French ships to Portsmouth, who must have a month's victuals. The total cost is estimated at 611*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

[Dec. ?] **1166.** LIST of FRENCH SHIPS.

Names of owners of ships belonging to Newhaven, Dieppe, Rouen, and other French ports which were at Newhaven, 100, of aggregate tonnage of 8,205. Three king's ships, 320 tons. Eleven prizes, of 605 tons. Total, 157 ships; tonnage, 13,480.

Broadside.

Dec. 1. **1167.** SIR MAURICE DENYS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. The letters of the 24th ult. to him and the Lord Lieutenant ask what the extraordinary charges of this garrison amount to. Cannot advertise them until payment be passed. The light horsemen are increased to sixty, and will grow to 100; and the labourers increase every day.

2. Charles Leighton, brother to Captain Leighton, is appointed to repair his brother's band; and Thomas Johnes is appointed Captain of the pinnace in place of Strangwysh; and Thomas Burrowes, captain of the French galley.

3. Mentions how the 600 men from Essex, and the 500 from Devon are placed. Asks for money, and that it be sent in French currency.—Newhaven, 1 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 1. **1168.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

1. Wrote on the 26th ult. by Charles Wilson. Muses what the Prince means by lying so long before Paris, and spending his time and money for nothing. Those who were at first weak are gathering their forces on every side. M. De Nevers has here already from 800 to 1,000 horse. They look for 600 foot and horsemen, Spaniards, Gascons, and Piedmontese, to arrive shortly. All this while they have driven the Prince off with talk.

2. The Queen is in the same mind as when he last wrote. She prepares to the war, and looks when the Prince should go into Normandy. Informed the Queen Mother and the Cardinal on the 25th ult. that Her Majesty will not make peace without the Prince. Now there is no dissembling in the matter. Those with the Prince may see how small a cause they had to mistrust the writer's familiarity with the Cardinal. Sends commendations to the Prince and the Admiral.—St. Denis, 1 Dec.

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Dec. 1. **1169.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Has sent his letters for England by a London ship, laden with oranges at Laredo. News of the loss of Rouen and Dieppe. The Earl of Warwick is proclaimed Duke of Normandy.—Bilboa, 1 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner*: Received by a messenger. *Pp.* 3.

Dec. 2. **1170.** The EARL OF RUTLAND and SIR HENRY PERCY to CECIL.

Percy being in familiar talk with him, he said that he heard it reported that Sir James Crofts, Mr. Pawlet, and Mr. Stocks should go to serve at Newhaven. Sir Henry said that if what he heard lately was true, one of them was very unmeet to serve. He chanced to be at a gentleman's house where there was a priest, whose name he asked, who answered, John Noyre; by which feigned French word and other marking he understood plainly what he was; for indeed he was Friar Black, confessor to the Scottish Queen Dowager. Talking of the journey of Leith, Black told him that the Scottish Queen had from time to time true and perfect intelligence of all the proceedings and devices in the English camp, by one chief of the Council there, named Sir James Crofts, who gave intelligence by the Laird of Blanern.—York, 2 Dec. 1562. *Signed*: H. Rutland; H. Percy.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Dec. 2. **1171.** SIR THOMAS DACRE to CECIL.

Forwards a packet from Randolph. The long absence of Lord Grey from this town has increased his charges more than he is able to bear; whereof he has not been considered, nor yet for the carriage of Randolph's letters.—Berwick, 2 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Dec. 2. **1172.** The QUEEN to WARWICK.

1. Sends Sir Hugh Powlet to assist him with his advice. It is very perilous to have so many Frenchmen, especially soldiers, in Newhaven, and therefore desires him to use means for removing them. Because he wrote to her Council on 24th ult. that M. De Beauvoyr and Bricquemault informed him that the inhabitants of Caen have offered themselves to her government, thinks it very convenient to procure Bricquemault to depart thither, and to take with him as many of the French as Warwick can devise. If this cannot take place, then he may place them near Newhaven, so that he may have less annoyance from the enemies. If none of them serve the purpose, and he can devise no other, then he is to show M. De Beauvoyr that he [Warwick] can no longer forbear to do what he ought have done, according to the capitulations made

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upon the delivery of the town, viz., to have all the French soldiers removed out of the same.

2. As she hears that the enemy has divers garrisons near him, he shall impeach them in what is to the peril of that town. And for the justification of his doings he shall avow that he means to impeach all attempts which shall tend to annoy him, and his keeping that town, as commanded, for the French King; and so notifying his deeds to be on behalf of the said King in this his minority.

3. Order has been given to send 400 or 500 mariners to fetch from thence as many ships as he shall think meet.

4. He should beware of the practices of the Rhinegrave, and not trust any of his soldiers who seem to revolt either for religion or any other respect. But if any practices can be used with him or any of his to serve the King under Condé, she can be content to allow a reasonable charge of money for them.

5. Has appointed three vessels to keep the passage betwixt Newhaven and the Isle of Wight, or Portsmouth; and as many betwixt that town and Sussex and Kent; all which vessels, with the Double Rose, are at his [Warwick's] command to serve within that river, to send messages and conduct the victuallers thither.

6. Finds it somewhat hard to furnish the galley with rowers from hence, and suggests certain means for so doing. And besides, when any of the garrison deserve to be punished, it would be well to have them tied and kept to the service of the galley, according to his discretion. And if any French prisoners shall come into his hands, to commit them to serve in the galley, in such sort as the French have done with certain of her's who served at Rouen. And for further help intends to send a number of offenders, now in prison in the west country upon suspicion for offences done upon the seas.

7. Leaves the giving of rewards for intelligence of the proceedings of his neighbours to his discretion; the charge whereof he is to advertise once a month.

8. Of other things of less moment her Council will advertise him.

Draft, corrected by Cecil, and dated and endd. by him.
Pp. 8.

Dec. 2. 1173. The QUEEN to SIR HUGH POULET.

1. Being desirous that Warwick should have his assistance, he shall repair to him into Normandy with instructions from her Council.

2. He may remit his charge as captain of Jersey to one of his sons.

Endd. Pp. 3.

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Dec. 2. **1174.** VAUGHAN to CECIL.

The Essex men arrived here altogether unfurnished with armour and weapons, and to-day 500 Devonshire, like unfurnished, arrived. There is not of the Queen's to furnish them. Has, therefore, delivered his own furniture (which he was driven to send for out of Kent, and with which he was appointed to furnish the Kentish men, but which the captains would not receive), forty-four corslets at 33s. the piece, eighty pikes at 3s. 4d. the piece, forty-four arquebuses at 8s. the piece, and forty-four murions at 6s. 8d. the piece, viz. 106l. 12s. Asks that this sum be paid to the bearer, his servant.—Newhaven, 2 Dec. 1562.

Orig., with seal. *Add.* Pp. 2.

Dec. 2. **1175.** MEMORIAL for NEWHAVEN.

Notes and short memoranda by Cecil of things necessary to be done about Newhaven.

In Cecil's hol., and dated by him. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 2. **1176.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

1. Answered the Queen Mother and the Cardinal on the 21st ult. that Queen Elizabeth will not make peace nor remove her force without the consent of the Prince.

2. Sent Throckmorton's despatches to England. Begg him to devise how he may hear from him. Cannot get him a safe-conduct.

3. The Queen prepares for war marvellous fast. Count Montgomery is coming over to Normandy with a great power.

4. Wrote on the 26th ult. and 1st and 2nd inst.

Copy. P. 1.

Dec. 2. **1177.** ADVERTISEMENTS.

1. Maximilian is chosen but not elected; before he is crowned he must swear to proclaim the Profession of Augsburg throughout Germany.

2. Of the twenty-six galleys that went from Barcelona to Genoa, twenty-two were lost with all on board, and the other four were greatly damaged. There were in them 400,000 ducats belonging to the King and Pope collected in Spain, besides a great sum of money which the fathers of the Inquisition had gathered to aid the Duke of Guise. Fugger and divers Genoese had much money in them, for he was lately paid by the King 740,000l., whereof there were 400,000 ducats in ready money.

3. 8,000 men were lost in the galleys, many being noblemen, and amongst them Don John De Mendoza, and another who was made Governor of Milan.

4. 400 of Condé's men have been at the gates of Paris.

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5. The Duke of Guise is slain. News came from Paris that he had lost 2,000 horsemen, and was shot in the leg and bled to death.

6. The Prince had taken Corbeil and slain all there; also that he had possession of all the rivers that run to Paris, and had burnt the mills about the town.

Dated by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Dec. 3. **1178.** MAXIMILIAN, KING OF BOHEMIA, to the QUEEN.

Credence for Knolles and Mundt to whom he has imparted certain matters of which he desires her to be informed.

—Frankfort, 3 Dec. 1562. *Signed: Maximilian,—Lindegg.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Broadside.

Dec. 3. **1179.** The QUEEN to SIR MAURICE DENIS.

1. Desires him to repay to Warwick what he has disbursed for intelligence. Also to pay those soldiers employed in the galley an increase of wages as long as they shall serve in it.

2. Has ordered that fifty soldiers be appointed with curriers, to each of whom he shall pay an increase of 2*d.* a day.

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Corrected draft, dated and endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 3. **1180.** WARWICK to the COUNCIL.

Forbes, ii. 213.

1. Received their letters of the 24th ult. by Mr. Portinary, whom he will shortly return with his opinion touching the state of the fortifications here, which cannot be perfected without 1,500 more labourers or pioneers. More soldiers are taken than they may bear, whereby they have worn out their clothes, and are not able, in consequence of the dearth of victuals, to furnish themselves again. Through the cold and want of bedding, they fall sick daily in great numbers. Asks them to send hither 2,000 mattresses, otherwise the third part of the garrison will not be able to do service. There is neither wood nor coals here, and they cannot get any out of the country.

2. Touching the unserviceable ships, as well belonging to the Papists as to their friends, Beauvoir has promised to give order that they shall be broken up and employed as the Council have devised; the others that are serviceable cannot be sent into England without giving offence to their friends. A good watch and diligent search must be continued for avoiding danger. It is not possible to diminish the strangers by indirect means without offence to their friends. Nevertheless, if M. Bricquemault keep touch, shortly they shall be removed where they may do better service. The muster book shall be sent with speed. Asks that the unskilful arquebusiers be allowed two pounds of powder each monthly until they are brought to better perfection; likewise that he may be permitted to give some allowance of dead pays, if only five in the hundred, to such captains as he shall think worthy thereof, as well for their relief as for the help of such

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gentlemen and expert soldiers as they are forced to consider above the Queen's allowance. The musters have not been so straitly looked to in any other place. On 30th ult. Sir John Moore with 500 western men arrived here. They have no kind of furniture except swords and daggers.—Newhaven, 3 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—Sends the bearer, Richard Goodale, to them, who came hither from Berwick with Captains Reade and Brickwell. Asks that Goodale may have a commission for taking up 100 miners.

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

[Dec.] **1181.** ORDERS for NEWHAVEN.

Notes for the President's remembrance about Newhaven, viz., respecting the rased part of the town; that two pounds of powder be allowed of the Queen's gift for the training of unpractised soldiers; the allowance of pays; for the deduction of 20s. for each corslet; for the rating of the prices of victuals; and to know what discretion his Lordship may have as touching such things as cannot abide time to be advertised. Also, that a civilian and physician be sent.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Dec. 3. **1182.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

Is in a marvellous agony to know what is meant by this kind of treating of accord. Throckmorton has credit there; he [Smith] has none here since he declared plainly that the treaty of peace is to no purpose unless he knows from the Prince whereon he will stick.—St. Denis, 3 Dec. 1562.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 3. **1183.** THROCKMORTON to SMITH.

1. If Smith's credit with the Queen Mother and others of the King's councillors does not stand him in more stead for a passport than Condé's and his own solicitations, the writer cannot tell how long he is like to tarry in this country.

2. Since his letter of the 22nd ult. this army has spent the time in viewing Paris, which it was ordained should be assailed by assault, or rather by surprise by camisado, the last day of November, the camp being lodged distant a little league; but the matter was ill handled, specially by the army not being able to approach the place before fair daylight, and then some of the leaders thought it meet rather to return. Had it been well handled they would have achieved it without great difficulty and loss. The case is such, that the Prince must either fight, whatsoever it cost, or come to an accord. Towards the latter the Queen Mother has made this entry, that she will come and speak with the Prince in his camp.

3. As touching his own case, perceives that the Constable must be wooed and sued, but rather by Smith than by

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himself. The Constable takes upon himself to do all, and loves to have suits made to him. He said to the Admiral that he advised the Queen Mother in no wise to grant Throckmorton a passport. Begs Smith to use all his sweet words unto him for his case. In the end he [Smith] may tell the Constable that he is able to repair all their matters.

4. It is reported in this camp that Warwick has taken Harfleur and Honfleur, and defeated the Rhinegrave's force, and that the Count is hurt. On the last of November the Queen Mother and others had a conference at a mill betwixt the two camps, but the day was rather spent in ceremonies than in matter of fact. In the afternoon of the 1st inst. they all met at the said place, except the Queen Mother and the Prince. The Prince's party exhibited their demands of accord in writing, of which the chief is to have an Interim through all France for the matters of religion, and thus Papists and Protestants to have the exercise of their religion according to their conscience. This demand is founded upon the ordinance of the Estates last assembled at Pontoise. For the surety of these articles the Prince's Commissioners require to have the hostages of the Papist faction delivered to the Queen of England and such Protestant Princes as have aided the Prince in his affairs, and they will give hostages to any papistical foreign Princes except the Bishop of Rome and the King of Spain. On the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd inst. conferences were held, at which the Queen was sometimes present. Encloses the articles which were yesterday offered by the Prince as the least he could accord unto. The Queen Mother promised Condé yesterday that she would send for Throckmorton to come to her. Marvels that he does not inform him of the great loss which the King of Spain has received, and therefore is not in a state either to aid or offend anybody. —Arcueil, 3 Dec. 1562.*

Pp. 6.

Dec. 3. 1184. Draft of the above, together with an additional passage respecting his passport and the intended conference between the hostile parties on the 27th. Hopes for little satisfaction at their hands, unless it grow by Smith or the Cardinal of Ferrara. For all these fair shows there is no way to agree these men but strokes.

Copy. Passages underlined to be ciphered. Endd. : By a Frenchman. Pp. 4.

Dec. 4. 1185. The QUEEN to CONDÉ.

1. Is glad that the place which the late King of Navarre held for the French King is come by nature and order to him.

* On the back of this letter Smith has written the following note : " But they came not to me till 5 Dec., in which space, and before all my other letters were delivered. This and all the rest are in cipher."

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Doubts not but that he will upon his present accession to further authority continue in the same purpose as formerly, wherein he shall not lack her assistance. Advises him not to give his ear to those who shall use any persuasions to decline him from those faithful and approved friends of France, M. l'Admiral and his house.

2. Desires him to give credit to Throckmorton, who knows her mind in all her affairs with him.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and dated and endd. by him. Pp. 2.

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1186. Draft of the above, in French.

Portions underlined, to be expressed in cipher. Dated and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

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1187. CECIL to THROCKMORTON.

The Queen's letters will open plainly what is her meaning, and however she has been minded towards him since his journey to Orleans, he will find her easily satisfied with his own declaration, considering his doings are not only justifiable, but thankful and necessary. He is to do what he can to make peace, for the charges of these wars will eat away the fruits thereof, and he knows their lacks besides. Herewith are sent two letters for the Prince, the one sent long ago, and the other comes partly upon Throckmorton's motions. The money which the Prince should have is not yet at Newhaven, but shall shortly be there. Poulet goes to remain with Warwick as a principal councillor, without other charge. Lee has returned, whose opinion in the fortification of Newhaven is in executing, but they look to hear more by Portinarius. The Rhinegrave lies near Newhaven, with whom there is neither peace or war. They mean to stuff Newhaven with men, victuals, and munition. There are of soldiers presently 5,800, and almost 1,000 pioneers. They have also seven ships and a galley at sea, to keep the passage between England and the Seine. Desires him to send the names of all the principal men with the Prince, with some note of their estate.—4 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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1188. WARWICK to CECIL.

Three captains arrived here lately with 600 men from Essex. There being no armour in the store-house, two of them found means among their friends here to furnish their bands, for which they requested that payment may be made unto this bearer.—Newhaven, 4 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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1189. VAUGHAN to CECIL.

Has been informed that many slanders have been raised against him since his departure from London. One is, that he has discharged his company without paying them, and

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has spoiled them of sundry wages. He is able to prove that he brought from London, for Foynings and himself, 433 men, whereof he brought to this town, at his own charge, the said thirty-three above his number, and kept them till he could place them in other bands; and that he has not since his arrival here discharged above ten, who received from three to five days' wages above what was due to them.—Newhaven, 4 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 4. 1190. GRESHAM to CECIL.

Sends a note of all sums taken up in Antwerp for the Queen's behoof the 20th August 1562, amounting to 23,700*l.* Flemish, for which he desires her warrant for transporting of the same by Richard Candler. Sends this bearer to confer with him after what sort Cecil will have this money packed, having made three strong cases for the same, and how he is to act in this journey. Also sends the book of whom the money was taken up here and delivered in Antwerp.—London, Friday morning. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Dated and endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 4. 1191. The PALATINE to the QUEEN.

1. Her letters received by Henry Knolles declare her great good will towards him and her solicitude for the common safety. Has received much consolation and pleasure from the Apology for the English Church, on account of its brevity and clearness. It is necessary to be zealous in defending religion at the present time.

2. There are some in Germany, as elsewhere, who are too zealous in defending any opinion that they have once adopted, and who are addicted to disputing on useless points, which disturb the consciences of many. Is, however, sure that she is not moved by these controversies, and that she will always defend the true religion. Writes this not because he thinks that she needs any persuasion, but in order that she may know his opinion.—Frankfort, 4 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 5.

Dec. 4. 1192. CLOUGH to CHALLONER.

1. Answered his letter of the 10th of October on the 7th ult., and sent with it a packet from the English Court, the answer being the same as that of the 2nd ult., touching Challoner not having been paid by Francis Bravo.

2. The English have possession of Newhaven, wherein are 7,000 or 8,000 men, 1,000 pioneers, and great stores of munition.

3. On the 2nd inst. received letters from London for Challoner, and amongst them one from Challoner's servant, and the enclosed bills of exchange for 300*l.*, which he will make payable to Hugh Tipton at Seville.

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4. The Queen has been dangerously ill of the small-pox ; Maximilian was chosen King of the Romans on the 23rd ult., and the 30th came to Frankfort.

5. Has just heard that Condé is within three English miles of Paris, and that he has taken three of its waters, so that the city is in great misery for lack of victuals.—Antwerp, 4 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Ohalloner* : Received by the ordinary of Flanders, 6 Jan. 1563. *Pp.* 6.

Dec. 5. 1193. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Forbes, ii. 271.

1. Since his letters of the 22nd ult. from Essone, Condé removed his camp from Corbeil on the 23rd ult., he finding the place difficult to take, and marched towards Paris until the 26th ult. On that day he planted his camp an English mile from the faubourgs of Paris, on the University side. There was hot skirmishing that day betwixt both parties, and men slain on both sides, but most of the Prince's side, by great artillery. The Duke of Guise commands all the soldiers in Paris, and lodges in the Charterhouse in the suburbs of St. Michael, accompanied by the Swiss, and men of arms. The whole suburb on this side the water is entrenched, where there are sundry bastions and cavaliers to plant the artillery on, which is dangerous for the assailants. If the Prince had used celerity, he might have won the suburbs with little loss; then the town could not have held out long, for part of the suburbs has domination thereof.

2. Since the 26th ult. until this despatch, every other day, at least, there was a suspension of arms. The Queen Mother and Condé met and conferred together thrice. Other Commissioners (as the Cardinal of Bourbon, the Prince of Rochesuryon, the Constable, and sometimes the Marshal Montmorency, M.M. De Gonore, and l'Aubespine), have oftener conferred with the Admiral, Rochefoucault, D'Andelot Jenlis, Grammont, and Sterney. At these meetings sundry things have been debated. At the despatch hereof there was no accord agreed upon; they are likely to make an accord, such as it is, which will neither be profitable to the Prince, nor commodious for the Queen.

3. Has used his best means to obstruct this manner of accord, but the Prince is tired of warfare, and inclines to the Queen Mother's affections. The end will be that she shall rule all; the Duke of Guise, the Constable, and St. André, with their factions, shall keep their estates in this Court and country; likewise those of the Prince's side; all injuries laid under foot without reparation; a permission for the exercise of religion to be used in all places, except Paris and the banlieu thereof, and all frontier towns, and permission for all gentlemen to exercise their religion in their own houses. For surety of these capitulations, hostages have been demanded to be delivered to the Queen, the Count Palatine, the Duke of

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Wurtemberg, and the Landgrave. The adverse party will not accord thereto. The Prince has accorded that all forces of strangers shall leave this realm, and the places in their possession be restored to their former estate.

4. Has declared to the Prince how dangerous it will be for him and his friends to accord this article; for if the Queen's forces are excluded from this realm, and no place left for descent, or security of their forces, she neither can nor will aid him nor any other in their need. They press him greatly with her protestation; he does not know what to do with these men, not having any instructions from her. If he knew her determination was not to give up possession of Newhaven, nor retire her force from thence, unless Calais was given in exchange, or that she would in nowise abandon Newhaven, but seek to get more there if she can, or retain the same until the time of the rendition of Calais limited by treaty shall have expired, then he could direct his proceedings; for the want of knowledge thereof he dare not go too far. Being left in ignorance, he has been so bold as to tell the Prince and his party that the Queen could in nowise take it well to have them accord thus lightly, to the expelling of her forces from this realm, whereby she will be subjected to many inconveniences, and they to more. Fears all that he has said will not detain the Prince from making a disadvantageous accord. Hopes she will signify with speed these proceedings to the Count Palatine, the Duke of Wurtemberg, and the Landgrave, so as they shall think that she shall in nowise abandon Newhaven until the rendition of Calais; otherwise she will never be able to stand the cause of religion in stead in France, wanting a port to descend her force.

5. At the last conference betwixt the Queen Mother and the Prince, she accorded that Throckmorton shall safely come from this camp to speak with her, saying she will write to the Queen by him, and that a gentleman shall safely conduct him forth of this realm. Has solicited to have this performed, but delays are used, and he still remain in the Prince's camp. Here is a bruit that the Moors have taken thirty-six Spanish galleys, having defeated the Spanish force in them; and with these galleys and their own, have taken the ships and treasure which were coming from Peru. The Constable works hard to have the Queen's force expelled from this realm, and in nowise to accord to the rendition of Calais. The Spanish Ambassador here labours that Calais shall not be given to her, fearing the rendition thereof may retain her staplers from Bruges, and bring commodities to his master's Low Countries. MM. De Jenlis and De Grammont are men not to be treated withal in anything concerning the Queen.—From the Prince of Condé's camp before Paris, 5 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions, in cipher deciphered. Add. Endd.
Pp. 5.

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Dec. 5. 1194. SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

1. Has perused his letters of the 3rd inst., containing an account of divers attempts and consultations.

2. The French articles are the Prince's offers, and yet are neither surer for him and the Protestants, nor honourable for the Queen.

3. Marvels that the Prince's party are loath that he [Throckmorton] should go into England, or that he should have any conference with the writer.

4. What was told him about the Earl of Warwick, Harfleur, Honfleur, and the Rhinegrave, is not true. It is also reported here about the loss of the King of Spain's galleys, but by no good authors.

5. His credit here is gone, their hearts are gone where he is, without any perceivable cause.—St. Denis, 5 Dec. 1562.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 6. 1195. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. "It may please your Majesty; since my last letter of the 5th of this month, I do perceive some probable arguments and in manner manifest appearances that the Prince of Condé and the chief of his party will shortly fall to accord with their adversaries. The end of which accord will be, amongst other matters, to expel your force from Newhaven, and that speedily, if they cannot by fair means persuade you to retire it. It may therefore please your Majesty, with all convenient speed, to send such men to Newhaven as be well experimented to be besieged and to besiege, and such as will make a good reckoning of their charge; together with all things necessary for the defence of that piece, and that such order may be given in all things as there shall want nothing for the defence thereof; and also without delay so to provide as the places of advantage, either to command the haven or entry thereof, or to command the town, in any sort be not left to be surprised by the enemy.

2. "It may also please you in season so to persuade your friends and allies abroad as that they may be induced to think well of Your Majesty's proceedings, and especially the Landgrave of Hesse, the Count Palatine, and the Duke of Wurtemberg; for these men do begin by secret ways to calumniate Your Majesty's doings to the Marshal of Hesse, and to such as have the principal leading of the horsemen and footmen sent by the said Princes; and amongst other defences for the said piece, as munition, powder, victual, fresh water, which is thought may be easily taken away. It may please Your Majesty that the principal force which shall be left in the said piece may consist of good harquebusiers, that is to say, of the whole force, three parts to be harquebusiers. And albeit I do not hear that the piece is greatly subject to mine but towards France side, yet it shall be very necessary that there be expert men of that art put

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into the said piece, and that the wells may be sounded in season deep enough, and in places convenient for the countermine. Thus Almighty God preserve Your Majesty in health, honour, and all felicity.—From the Prince of Condé's camp before Paris, the 6th of December 1562." *Signed.*

Orig. In cipher, undeciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 6. **1196.** SMITH to the QUEEN.

Desires to know speedily upon what conditions she will have peace and redeliver Newhaven to the French.—St. Denis, 6 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 6. **1197.** SMITH to the COUNCIL.

1. Informed them in his letter of the 29th ult. how the Constable and the Duke of Guise dallied with him for the trumpet and his man, who should fetch the plate. They are wily foxes, and mistrust too much, especially since he gave his answer according to their Lordships' letters; but such shift was found in this meantime by captains, who (partly for the sake of religion and partly for reward) hazarded to enter the camp; and his own man adventuring there, got full conference with Throckmorton, and letters to and fro, of which he sends copies, with two of Throckmorton's letters to the Queen. In that of the 3rd is a history of all the doings here since the writer's last despatch. Wrote to Cecil on the 21st how he likes these doings here. Thinks they will come to accord among themselves. There is great want of money on both sides, and they are weary. It appears by the Prince's demands that they will agree without the Queen, and also as they now begin to exclude Throckmorton from their councils; afore they would not suffer him to come away, but now they pray, yea, compel him to go into England, lest he should let their accord. Asks them to advertise the Earl of Warwick hereof, and especially that he trust no Frenchman; for if they come to accord, even those who speak most fair will help to drive the English out. Warwick wrote to him that he begins to doubt the French, there come so many daily to Newhaven. And because they wrote in their letters of the 17th ult. to the writer, that the Queen would refuse no reasonable offers, begs that they will let him know some particularities what they think reasonable.—St. Denis, 6 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—The Spaniards and Gascons who this night came to Paris are about 6,000; the men of the Constable and the Duke of Guise went this day to meet them. Though there is all this talk about peace, they still fortify about Paris.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 6. **1198.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. If they come to no peace, and the Prince takes the way of Normandy, and joins the Queen's power, those here

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will seek the writer again, and either offer to him, or beg him to offer them reasonable conditions, either to disjoin the Queen from the Prince, or that she should become a mediator betwixt them.

2. Herein he needs have some particulars from him. For religion, it makes the less matter, as they will do it themselves and it is their business and safety, not the Queen's. But if they be agreed, all the weight of the matter will rest upon her, and they will say to him that they are agreed, and the Prince has promised that all the Queen forces shall depart.

3. The writer may say that the Prince has no commandment of the Queen's forces. She aided him so long as the division betwixt the two factions endured; to save such of his party as were persecuted. Now that he is well it is reasonable that the Queen should look after her own surety, and for the quiet of her estate.

4. They will say that they shall have Calais again, they have hostages for it, and all he can demand by the treaty. And if they will render Newhaven they will let pass what has been done, and the treaty shall remain as it did.

5. If he shall say that he has no commission to speak about Calais or Newhaven, but generally that the Queen will take reasonable offers (as in the instructions), they will say that they make more reasonable offers than any other Prince would, and if they will not by fair means they will have it by force.

6. Every man sees what is now in debate. Except Cecil will call old titles into the controversy, the writer takes four things, religion, war or peace, Calais or Newhaven. For religion he [Cecil] refers to the Prince, and the writer agrees with him. As for war or peace, he thinks that he [Cecil] will keep it in his own hands and not refer to the Prince.

7. For Calais, to leave it till the time of the treaty, or keep Newhaven till it is delivered. Sir Nicholas sent the writer word that the Prince said that it is no part of his matter, and trusts the Queen will not mingle private matters with religion,

8. The Prince says that he was not privy of the delivery of Newhaven into their hands, nor made any such articles with the Queen.

9. He has already declared to the Queen Mother that Her Majesty has great cause to mistrust the promise to keep the treaty, not only by the old attempts made in the time of King Henry and Francis II., but even now lately in the matter of the Pooles. And seeing the Guises rule, the Queen minds not to lose her cost in getting and keeping Newhaven, and therefore will keep it still; and she doubts not to have Calais also, and all her charges, and also sufficient interest and amends made for the attempts against her crown. Touching their threatenings for the war, she does not esteem them, and will require all her rights to the crown of France, or at the least to the duchy of Normandy. Could speak thus, if

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he knew that Cecil would follow in briskly and drive them to the pinch.

10. If the Queen would have peace, he had need say so much, and that she desired only the general peace in all Christendom, and somewhat also of her own. And seeing that the Guises still rule, she cannot think herself sure until these quarrels betwixt France and England are cleared up. She sees the new buildings at Calais, and perceives that she cannot have it again. And therefore having another haven like it, she intends to keep it as a gage till she has the other.

11. If he had thought the Prince would thus have made his peace alone, without regard to her, the writer would have made a peace better for him than even he [Condé] shall have, and honourable to her, and have saved 100,000 crowns spending.—St. Denis, 6 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 7.

Dec. 6. 1199. The PRIVY COUNCIL to WARWICK.

1. The Queen intimates her pleasure by the bearer, Sir Hugh Paulet, who repairs to him for assistance in her service. Let the state of the victuals be sufficiently served. Order has been given by the commissioners for that purpose, so that he shall not fail of plenty. Also that shoemakers shall come over with provision for the garrison, and the like is done for bedding, the owners of the which should be paid. No shoes or leather shall be distributed to any but the Queen's own subjects. If victuals or anything else are sold to the French, then that they pay in ready money of the money of that country.

2. Those serving there on the 17th ult. with the 600 who last came from Essex amount to 5,100 and odd, beside 250 pioneers, of which (thinking this a mistake) they ask for more definite information. When the 500 men come from Devonshire the Queen's charges will be many ways greater, they therefore desire him to have consideration thereof.

3. Upon the arrival of these new bands, if he shall discharge any soldiers, he should cause the pioneers to be increased by collection of unmeet soldiers out of the same bands. Have ordered that the 500 men from Devonshire shall be only brought thither by Sir John Moore.

4. They desire him to consider whether the works there would not be much advanced if he were to cause some pieces of ground which should be either heightened, levelled, or abated, to be done by the captains and their bands. Also whether a well might not be sunk to keep water in.

5. No increase of pay should be allowed but with an appearance of difficulty, and this to be granted by Warwick only. They desire him to advertise them monthly what number of dead pays he shall have allowed, to what bands, and upon what considerations.

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6. They are informed that sundry soldiers daily arrive in the west country from that town, whereat they cannot but marvel, and therefore desire him to have consideration thereof, and to call to his remembrance one article in the general instructions, wherein it is stated how many soldiers may be licensed to depart in every band.

7. He is to give order that the hides of those oxen and cattle which arrived there from this realm may be returned. Money received for victuals is to remain in the Treasurer's hands, of which they will order payment in ready money to the victualler here.

8. He is to give order that all victuallers shall on their arrival there give in a declaration in writing of the quantity and sort of victuals that he shall bring. Her Highness's victualler is to deliver to him [Warwick] from time to time a note of all such victuals as shall arrive there under the victuallers charge, so that Warwick may certify the state of the same monthly unto them.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 6. **1200.** [MARSILIO DELLA CROCE] to JOHN SHERS.

In addition to the information enclosed, states that on the 20th ult. the Cardinal De Medici (son of the Duke of Florence) died at Leghorn of fever. His preferments have been obtained by the Duke for another of his sons, who will be made a Cardinal. King Philip is reported to have given Orbitello and Port Hercole to the Duke of Florence. Yesterday the French Ambassador here received 25,000 scudi, being the last payment of the 100,000 promised by the Signory here to the Crown of France. The oration by the [Cardinal of] Lorraine at Trent is being printed here. — Venice, 6 Dec. 1562. *Signed, but the signature is torn off.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. Add.: To Shers at London. Endd. Ital. Pp. 3.

Dec. 6. **1201.** MARTINO CAVAGLIER DI S. GIOVANNE [to the ENGLISH AMBASSADOR at VENICE].

Desires to speak with him upon matters of the greatest moment to England, which he cannot express in this letter. Wishes to know when he may come to Venice for this purpose, which demands prompt and deliberate consideration. Suggests a mode by which he may come in safety.—Rome, 6 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Dec. 6. **1202.** Another letter to the same affect as the last, with a P.S. to the effect that if he does not receive an answer he will proceed into England.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Dec. 6. **1203.** INTELLIGENCES from ITALY.

1. The letter of Sultan Soliman to the Emperor, Milan, 27 Nov. 1562. The Turkish Ambassador has set out for

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France. Intelligence respecting Antonio Doria and the Spanish galleys, and the restitution of the four garrisons in Piedmont.

2. Rome, 5 Dec. The Pope is troubled with the gout, and a cold; the people are dying at the rate of 100 a day. The Parliament of Toulouse has asked aid of the Pope, and promises submission to the Holy See, and further requests that certain ecclesiastics should be punished. M. De Monluc asks that his brother may be deposed from his see, and punished for his heresy. It is reported that Don Garzia has killed the Cardinal his brother in a sudden brawl.

3. Genoa, 6 Dec. The Signory have agreed to aid the King of France with 40,000 ducats. The galleys of Fred-erico Boromeo have arrived.

Copy. Ital. Pp. 4.

Dec. 7. 1204. The QUEEN to WARWICK.

Sends the bearer, Sir Hugh Paulet, whom he shall admit to the place of her councillors there, next to himself; to see to the government of that town and garrison.

Draft, (written on the same paper as Paulet's instructions.)

Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 7. 1205. SMITH to CECIL.

1. Had an interview with the Queen Mother this afternoon, about a demand made by a merchant here, who is a factor for the Lord Mayor of London. She said his request should be looked upon, and answered. To which Smith replied that he had shown him that he might be content with her general answer, to stay as much of the Bretons' and other Frenchmen's goods in England till she might be at better leisure. Asked what good news she had. "We are full at accord," she said. The Prince shall have his demands for religion. They shall use their preachings and their sacraments in all places where demanded. He asked if he might write so into England. "Yea," she said, "and some of them are come in already, and now the Queen of England must take away her men from Newhaven and other places. The Prince has promised it, and he says that the Queen has agreed so to him."

2. He then requested a safe-conduct for his predecessor. "A safe-conduct" said she, "No. I promised him that he should have a passport, and a gentlemen to conduct him safely." "Well," said the writer, "all is one, so that he can come safely."

3. M. Jenlis, this day or yesterday night, yielded himself to the Duke of Guise, with thirty more gentlemen of his band.

4. When she says the accord is made, he cannot believe her. She told him so more than eight days since, as he

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wrote, and yet he is sure that it was not so then, and has learned that it is not so yet.

5. In returning from the Court met the Spainards and Gascons, who arrived this night, marching in order through St. Denis into Paris. There are of the Gascons, ten enseigns, forty or fifty in an enseign, in all about 500 or 600 men. Of the Spaniards fourteen enseigns, better filled, about 2,500 or 3,000 men, all footmen, few armed. Their weapons, arquebuses and pikes; some bills, or rather halberds. And with them a marvellous number of "rascals," women, and baggage.

6. The coming of these to Paris; the diligent fortifying and mending of the trenches there; the merchandising which they make to get the Prince's men from him; makes the writer think that the Guisians mean to handle the Prince and his like as they have heretofere.

7. D'Andelot lies still sore sick at Orleans; the want of whom is their undoing.

8. The King of Spain has lost twenty-eight galleys, going to Oran with money to pay the soldiers in his garrisons. In October twenty-five great ships were burnt in Seville, amongst which were six or seven laden with silver or gold from Peru. Wherefore, they say that he has sent word to the French King that he should make what peace he could with the Prince.—St. Denis, 7 Dec. 1562. *Signed*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 7. 1206. MEMORIAL for SIR HUGH PAULET.

1. Upon his arrival he shall procure knowledge of the numbers of all sorts of people who are in the Queen's pay, and cause a book to be made of the same.

2. He shall also procure a certainty of the state of the victualling of that town.

3. He shall confer with the Lord Lieutenant and others about what is meet to be done this winter for the surety of that town, and for diverting the enemy's purpose to impeach it, either by laying garrisons round it, or by fortifying nigh to it.

4. As he will have no special office, but at all times be an assistant to the Lord Lieutenant there, he shall peruse the orders already prescribed there for the government of that town, and understand how the same may be executed, and wherein there is lack. Also, whether it were not convenient to have a staple there of all staple coming from Newcastle usually carried to France, so that there may be provision for fire. Also what quantity of bedding it is necessary to send thither for the common soldiers. Also how intelligence may be had of the intents and doings of the adversary, of which there has been great want, whereof there is order given to make allowance to the Lord Lieutenant.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Pp. 3.

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Dec. 8. 1207. WARWICK to the QUEEN.

Forbes, ii. 219.

1. On the 8th September [December], having intelligence that Newhaven should be betrayed the following night, he sent for the Knight Marshal, and commanded that 2,000 men should watch, and the rest be in readiness at their lodgings. He also sent the Comptroller to M. Beauvoir, to will him to give orders to all the French, both townsmen and soldiers, not to leave their lodgings for their lives; if they did they should smart for it. Upon this Beauvoir came to him in great choler, and said he trusted he had so used himself to the Queen as not to be accounted a traitor, nor yet M. Bricquemault, in whose name he came likewise, he being in bed and not able to come. Whosoever he was that put the suspicion in Warwick's head, he not only gave him the lie in the throat, but would try it upon his body, that he was a villain and a traitor himself.

2. Answered, he did not think they would condescend to such a matter, yet he had a suspicion that such a thing was meant; for one of those that should have done the deed, gave him warning of it; and also told him that the Queen Mother and the Duke of Guise sent him to the Rhinegrave to see how many townsmen and soldiers would consent to the taking of it by treason, or else for taking of Warwick when he went abroad.

3. The next day Bricquemault and Beauvoir came together to him. The old man seemed much troubled with it, and began to excuse himself; saying he had lived hitherto unspotted, and in his old age to be accounted a traitor made him unhappy. He said that whatsoever he was that would burden him with such villany, as old a man as he was, he would fight him in his shirt, and desired Warwick to show him justice, that he might not be denied of it. And for better trial of his honesty, to put him in the tower here; and if that was not thought sufficient, to send him to the Tower of London, till he might try himself an honest man; if not, he desired no other favour at the Queen's hand but to hang him.

4. Never saw two men in such perplexity, and did little by little get them round again. Yet he put them in remembrance of the covenants between the Queen and the Vidame, which was to have no soldiers within the town but Englishmen. They answered, they trusted the Queen was not come to thrust them out of the town, considering it is their only refuge, Rouen and Dieppe being lost. Yet if it is her pleasure they will turn them all out, although they should be cut in pieces, rather than offend her. Before long he will have most part of them sent out; in the meantime he will keep good watch.

5. All the gentlemen of the town, with a greater part of the burgesses, gave him their promise to be faithful to the Queen, and to be ready to defend her people here. Ever

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since they heard of this practice, they have been careful of him, and go about to understand the truth of it.

6. Understands by Bricquemault and Beauvoir that there is likely to be peace between the Prince and Guise. If it is so, and the Queen not privy to it, they do not mean well to her. It behoves her to prevent it in time if she means to keep this town, else all their force will be turned hitherward.—Newhaven, 8 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

7. P.S.—At the sealing hereof he received two letters, which he sends.

Orig. Hol. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 8. **1208.** WARWICK to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. The same information as is contained in his letter to the Queen of the same date, concerning the suspected treason in Newhaven, and the indignant denial of Bricquemault and Beauvoir.—Newhaven, 8 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—This day Captain Blundell came to him, whose brother-in-law kept the castle of Tancarville for the Duke of Longueville, with other gentlemen and burgesses of this town, and offered to deliver next day the said castle; requiring of him but a dozen or twenty halberdiers to go with such as they would appoint for that purpose, with whom Edward Dudley made suit to go. It is a place of good service, as from thence wood and corn may be had within half a mile of the highway to Rouen. Taking the advice of some of the council, he did not refuse the offer, and therefore ordered boats to be made ready, so that the next day they brought unto him the Duke's men and committed the rest (which were not more than twenty). to prison in the said castle; whereupon he gave further order for the sending thither 100 of his own men and certain of the French for the keeping thereof, with munition and victuals. If the enemy should go thither with a greater force than they are able to withstand, they can retire hither by water. These townsmen desired him to take their oaths for their fidelity towards the Queen, so long as she shall maintain the cause of religion.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 8. **1209.** WARWICK to CECIL.

1. Received his letter with his good and friendly advice, which he will follow. Is sure that Cecil will not trouble his head more than needs be with these pick thanks, who the writer trusts will not be able to annoy him whilst he lives. Has written to the Queen and the Lords of the Council about the state of all things.—Newhaven, 8 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—This day Captain Blundell offered to put Tancarville Castle into his hands, which he has performed.

Orig., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

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Dec. 8. **1210.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. As inconvenience might come if the unkindness of the Prince and the evil handling of his wars should be straight published, he begs him first alone, or with the Queen, to peruse this despatch, and weigh it well before he opened it at the Board. In this crisis a little advice or authority may do such a feat just now as the like may never occur again.— St. Denis, 8 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—It is reported here that the Spanish Ambassador has gone out of England, and that they [the English] will have war with King Philip.

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp. 2.*

Dec. 8. **1211.** MONEY for FRANCE.

The account of Sir Hugh Paulet of 20,000*l.* received of Sir Thomas Gresham, to be transported to Newhaven, and by him paid to Sir William Keilway, the Earl of Warwick's Lieutenant of the said town, to be paid over to the Count Montgomery, Frenchman, M. De Beauvoir, Frenchman, and Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. The quietus attested by Winchester, Ry. Sakevile, and Wa. Mildmay.

Orig.

Dec. 8. **1212.** The QUEEN to GRESHAM.

Directs him to pay to Sir Hugh Paulet at Newhaven 20,000*l.*, being part of 30,000*l.* which he was commanded to take up in Antwerp and to pay in High Almain by way of exchange.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 3.

[Dec. 8.] **1213.** GRESHAM'S ACCOUNT.

An account of Gresham for exchanging of certain silver into gold.

Received of the goldsmiths and others, 10,600*l.*, chiefly in sovereigns; paid at the rate of 1*d.* in the pound, 44*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, over and besides 4,180*l.* received of Mr. Tomworth, and 1,000*l.* of Sir William Damsell.

Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 7 & 9. **1214.** THOMAS WOOD to CECIL.

1. Will perceive by his Lordship's letter to the Council what troubles lately happened here by reason of suspicions uttered to his Lordship by M. La Boke upon information from the Rhinegrave's camp, which troubles are pacified. For avoiding of the like, some of great experience should be sent hither to assist the Lord Lieutenant. The French like him, and he might deal much better with them if he knew the language, whereof all the rest of the Council are also ignorant. Mr. Ormesby has been sick all this urgent time, and not yet recovered. Amongst all the captains none deserve better commendations than poor Mr. Walgrave.— Newhaven, 7 Dec. 1562.

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2. P. S.—On the 9th inst. his Lordship received a letter of an older date from Condé, with some others from Mr. Throckmorton, which are enclosed in the Queen's letters. The Rhinegrave reports that the Duke D'Aumale is taken prisoner before Paris.—*Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp. 3.*

Dec. 9. 1215. VAUGHAN to CECIL.

1. The musters being past and the warrants made up to the 1st inst., will send a brief of the muster rolls and such warrants as have passed through his hands since his entering into this charge. Numbers fall sick here daily by reason of ill lodging and lack of beds. At these musters 200 men were absent by sickness, besides divers other sick men brought to the musters, whom they have discharged rather than keep them unserviceable here; and although he uses severity in passing of the sick, yet many able pass, which cannot be helped otherwise than by complaint. Great sums of money have been levied by the water bailiff for custom, anchorage, etc., wherewith the victuallers are greatly burthened. If the Queen would that custom should be increased, it would be an office accountant to her use. When the writer finds fault with these disorders and exactions, he is rather stoutly answered than the faults amended. As to the French business, if M. Beauvoir consents to these matters, he has been drawn to it by Briquemault, whom the writer wishes in England, or in any place out of this town. Hopes they are all honest men in his own company, and Cecil may guess who is meant by the article to Lord Robert touching the interpreters, and thinks Lord Warwick is of the same opinion, but very loath, like the writer, to hurt anyone. His surname will be found ciphered* the best way the writer can do it. As to the weight of his own business, Cecil will understand by the copy of his letter to Lord Robert. Desires consideration as to further allowance; also clerks for this service, and also for some augmentation of his own entertainment. Sends the enclosed form of warrant touching the same.—Newhaven, 9 Dec. 1562.

2. P. S.—It is reported here, though the writer gives it no credit, that the Duke D'Aumale is taken prisoner by Condé; but it is true that proclamation is made in the King's name in Harfleur and all the Papists' towns hereabout, for all men above the age of sixteen to be in arms by the 20th inst. to repulse the English, their old enemies.—*Signed.*

3. P. S.—Having no leaf left to write the copy of his letter and articles to Lord Robert, has sent the same herewith, and begs, after perusing it, he will seal it up and deliver it to his Lordship without informing him that he [Cecil] has seen the contents. Touching the augmentation of the entertainment

* No such cipher is now with the letter.

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demanded for his clerks, and which may be thought **great**, assures him that his worse clerk has 12*d.* per day, with **meat**, drink, and lodging, and yet once in a month are loath to continue.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

[Dec. 9.] 1216. WARRANTS for NEWHAVEN.

Warrant for the payment of 13*s.* 4*d.* per diem to Cuthbert Vaughan, Esq., Controller and Muster Master of the garrison of Newhaven, three clerks, two tipstaves, and sixteen servants from [blank] Sept. to 30 Nov.

Draft. P. 1.

Dec. 9. 1217. SIR THOMAS DACRE and OTHERS to CECIL.

1. The charges for the fortifications this year have been for the working and carriage of the stone and filling it to the bulwark and curtains; whereby, and with the carriage of more this winter, there will be a great deal of stuff in readiness to raise the new wall. Also for making the curtain between the Catwell and the bulwark at St. Nicholas ward; opening the ditch that the flanker may serve to the point of the same bulwark, and in occupying a "gynne" there that has raised the curtain with much earthwork; in making the curtain and the rampier between Bridge gate and the Catwell, so that it may be well flanked and stop the back lanes which lead into the town, so that no one can pass but by the Catwell. And so in making of vaumures of earth for the shadowing of men to serve upon a sudden.

2. This place should be more strengthened, as the new walls and ramparts are not in such forwardness as the old may be abandoned or weakened by taking away the ramparts so that no man is able to stand to the defence.

3. The workmen, labourers, and the garrison have been unpaid since Christmas, for whose relief they beseech him. A thorough pay should be made, whereon the merchants and victuallers chiefly depend. If provision is made they would not trouble before Michaelmas.—Berwick, 9 Dec. 1562. *Signed*: Tho. Dacre, Val. Browne, Tho. Jenyson.

4. P.S.—From want of the pays the store of grain and victuals has been used more largely than otherwise it would have been. The Treasurer asks that if thorough pay is not presently assigned, 4,000*l.* of the same may be forthwith disbursed for the renewing of the store, which will be wholly consumed by the end of February.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 9. 1218. VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Since writing that the pays due amounted to 18,869*l.* he has received, two days ago, 5,742*l.*, etc., at York and Newcastle, which is a small sum towards these pays for that now another quarter is almost run. Cannot make any convenient

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prests to give relief, the debts being due to so many soldiers, victuallers, merchants, and those of the countries. The country by reason of this hard year is in great lack, and if there were now a thorough pay made to them they might be so entreated that they would not look for much more help for a year. Refers to Dacre's letter, and to the bearer, for further details. Has often written since June to Mr. Cleiden, his deputy there, for a supply of grain; therefore begs that Cecil will give his furtherance for another provision, otherwise he fears from the summer provision being stopped, that they will be without victuals in the winter if none is sent before March.—Berwick, 9 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 9. **1219.** The PRINCE OF CONDÉ'S NEGOTIATIONS.*

1. Condé having advanced towards Paris, the source whence all these disorders have proceeded, in hope that his enemies would issue forth and give him battle, and being joined by the German auxiliaries, took Pithiviers which was garrisoned by seven ensigns of foot, contenting himself with executing two notorious brigands who called themselves their captains, although he had received many injuries from the said town. Having taken several other towns and villages he was informed of the death of the King of Navarre, whereupon he gave up the siege of Corbeil, hoping that the post of Lieutenant-general, which had thus fallen to him, would give him the opportunity to bring all things speedily to a good end. Although he was within two leagues of Paris (which could not have resisted him), he determined not only to wait for peace, but also to propose as easy conditions as if he and his company had never received any injury.

2. Accordingly he met the Constable, and the Admiral met the Queen Mother, at Port L'Anglois, half a league from Paris, but they were expressly told that neither ministers nor the service of the Word of God would be permitted in France; whereupon, having vainly endeavoured to draw the enemy from their trenches, he again determined to attempt to end the war by a peace.

3. On the 2nd Dec., the Queen Mother (accompanied by the Prince of Rochesurion, the Constable, the Marshal Montmorency, and M. De Gonorre), met the Prince (accompanied by the Admiral and M.M. De Genlis, Grammont, and Esternay) at a mill about four or five hundred paces from the faubourg St. Marceaux. The Prince proposed the following five articles; liberty of conscience, with free exercise of religion in all places where it is demanded. All foreigners to leave the realm, the Queen of England having first been informed of these articles. Neither party shall hinder the other in the enjoyment of their goods, or the exercise of their religion.

* See Béza, *Hist. des Eglises Réformées*, ii. 121, ed. 1841.

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A free council shall be obtained within six months to accord these divisions ; and if this cannot be, then a general assembly in the realm. For the fulfilment of these articles the necessary sureties shall be provided.

4. The Queen Mother, having taken the advice of the King's Council on the above articles, sent the following answer on 3rd Dec. The King intends that Lyons and other frontier towns, and those places where there are Courts of Parliament, shall not have preachers. All ecclesiastics shall enter into possession of their churches and benefices, and continue the accustomed services. The King approves of the article of the expulsion of the English and other foreigners. Also that respecting the council.

5. This reply was brought in writing by MM. Bonnart and De L'Aubespine to the Prince in his camp at Arcueil on the 3rd inst., who after consultation returned the following answer. He desires that preaching may be permitted in the suburbs or other places to be appointed in the frontier towns. Agrees that preaching shall be used only in those places where it was practised before these tumults. Nevertheless, it shall be lawful for all gentlemen and noblemen to have private services in their houses ; and all persons residing in places where preaching is not permitted shall not be molested, but shall be suffered to go to the nearest towns or other places for the exercise of their religion. The other articles being granted, he makes no further mention of them.

6. The Prince sent these articles by MM. De Bouchavannes and Esternay, as he desired to have their determination by eight in the evening. The Queen Mother, by the advice of the Council, added that it was firmly resolved that Paris and the banlieu should be excepted. It was then signed by the Queen and Council and dated 3rd Dec. 1562, and sent to the Prince.

7. On the next day the Queen Mother and the Prince and their companies met again at the mill, where the writing was read and agreed upon by common accord. Then the Prince caused certain demands touching the terms of security to be read, which were afterwards taken to the King, and his Answer written under each of them. They are as follows ; that the King means that the negociations entered into by both parties were so done by his express commandment. The Prince having objected to a portion of the sentence, the King answers that he will declare that the negociations are for the good of the kingdom.

8. The Prince begs that the King will acknowledge all the noblemen and soldiers of his party as his loyal servants, and that in testimony of his approbation he will inspect the army. The King answers that he acknowledges Condé as his kinsman and faithful subject, as he does the others of his party as long as they do their duty.

9. In all places where there was preaching before these tumults it shall continue under the protection of the King,

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and convenient places be assigned for that purpose. The King answers that this article was satisfied in the former writings.

10. In frontier towns preaching shall be permitted in the suburbs, and the said towns shall be expressly specified. The King answers that this was also agreed upon in the former writing; but preaching shall not be exercised in any of the said towns unless it has been used there formerly.

11. Lyons not to be considered a frontier town. This is granted.

12. All gentlemen to be allowed the exercise of religion in their houses for their families, and those who choose to come thither; and Lords of the Privy Council to have the same privilege in their lodgings. The King answers that the first part is granted to gentlemen who are barons, châtelains, or haut justiciers, but to none others. Those who dwell in places where there is no preaching may go to places where there is. The King will not suffer the exercise of any religion in the Court except his own.

13. Those of the religion shall not be molested in the places where preaching is not permitted, and shall be permitted to perform the rites of baptism and visitation of the sick quietly in their own houses, and to bury their dead according to their own ceremonies. Answered, that surety of their goods and persons shall be guaranteed, but they shall not be permitted to perform any rites but those of the old religion.

14. In Paris those of the religion may exercise it in the faubourgs for the present, and no one shall be molested, but similar privileges accorded to them as those in the preceding article. It is answered that Paris and the banlieu shall be exempt.

15. All persons who are absent from the realm on account of religion shall be allowed to return and enjoy their possessions. The King answers that those who have already returned shall be allowed, but none others.

16. Those who have been spoiled of their possessions or offices for religion or deeds done during the war shall be restored, notwithstanding any judgment or decree to the contrary. The King answers that all gentlemen and noblemen shall be restored to their possessions; the question of offices, other than judicature and finance, shall be settled on the King's majority. This, however, does not concern the Prince.

17. Goods and furniture plundered in different towns to be restored to their rightful owners on their returning the money for which they were bought. The King answers that this is considered reasonable.

18. All prisoners of war and for religion to be released. This the King grants, with the exception of robbers and murderers.

19. All decrees on the subject of religion shall be revoked.

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The King grants that all decrees made since these tumults shall have no effect.

20. All processes on account of religion to cease. To this it is answered that they will cease on account of the following fact.

21. The taxes which the Prince has levied for this war shall not be demanded of him again. The King grants that he shall be discharged on sending in an account of what he has taken, so that the King may know what remains for him to receive, and that the people may not have to pay over again.

22. Those of the Roman Church shall return to their churches, houses, and benefices without molestation, but shall not try to recover the fruits of their ecclesiastical benefices spent by the Prince. The King answers that he intends that they should do so; as to the fruits of their benefices, he will arrange that those who have taken them shall be discharged.

23. All hostilities to cease, and the use of the words Huguenot, Papist, Rebel, and the like to be prohibited, as well as songs and defamatory libels; and preachers of both parties to be enjoined not to stir the people up. The King desires it should be so.

24. A special amnesty to be granted to the inhabitants of Orleans and Lyons for things done during the war.*

25. The towns which have been taken and pillaged, more especially Rouen, shall be recommended to the King, and all confiscations shall be revoked. The King answers that he will know how to succour and treat his subjects according to their merits.

26. None of those who have levied forces abroad or held any charge during this war shall be molested. In reply it is stated that this has been already answered in a previous article.

27. That a free and general council shall be procured within six months, at which neither the Pope or his party shall preside; or else a national Council, which shall be open to all comers of any nation. If this be not done within six months, then the exercise of the reformed religion shall be permitted indifferently in all places and by all persons. It is answered that this article has been settled in the former writing, which says that a free and general Council shall be held, and if this is not done within six months, that the King will call an assembly, open to all comers.

28. That no judge shall have capital jurisdiction in any matters relating to religion, but only the Great council; and that the cognizance of all appeals, where either of the parties is of the reformed religion, shall lie with the Grand council. To these the King answers that he does not intend to alter the ordinary course of justice.

* There is no reply to this article.

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29. For the due observance of these articles, all the Lords of the Privy Council, together with the governors of provinces, shall swear to respect them, and anyone breaking his oath shall, *ipso facto*, be held guilty of lese-majesté, and to forfeit all his goods. He answers that the said oath shall be taken, and that he will make a severe example of those who break it.

30. That the Queen of England, the Protestant Princes, and Evangelical cantons of Switzerland shall be informed of this accord, and requested to put down by force any infringer thereof during the King's minority. The King answers that he will advertise his friends and allies, as he has been accustomed.

31. The present ordinance shall be forthwith published throughout the realm, with strict orders to all officers to enforce its observance. Granted by the King.

32. All forces to be disbanded, and all towns and other places put under such government as the King may see fit, and all their arms taken away. He grants that all forces not summoned by himself shall withdraw, and he will retain such as seems good to him.

33. After the reading of these articles, the Prince having lost the hope of peace, and also most of the means of taking Paris, nevertheless determined to proceed; but his design was prevented by the baseness of one of his principal captains!

34. The next day the Queen Mother sent a gentleman with the articles written below, whom the Prince returned with those agreed on at the mill in their proper form, with apostilles added, to which the Queen Mother replied as follows on the 8th inst. :—

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35. Preaching to be permitted in all places where it was practised before these troubles, if required.

36. *Reply of the Queen Mother.*—Within the towns, and if any of the subjects require it.

37. *Apostille of the Prince.*—They are agreed, adding the above words.

38. Preaching only to be permitted outside frontier towns.

39. *Apostille of the Prince.*—Frontier towns to mean those with a governor and garrison.

40. *Reply of the Queen Mother.*—Granted.

41. Noblemen to be allowed the exercise of their religion in their houses, and persons residing in places where it is not permitted to enjoy peaceably their goods.

42. *Apostille of the Prince.*—Certain explanatory words to be added.

43. *Reply of the Queen.*—The King will not have any religion but his own in his Court.

44. *Apostille of the Prince.*—The secretary has here omitted the Prince's request that the Lords of the Council might have service in their own lodgings.

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45. Paris and the banlieu to be exempt.
46. *Apostille*.—Those of Paris only to exercise their religion without the town.
47. *The Queen Mother*.—This article is thus decreed.
48. Lyons not to be accounted a frontier town.
49. *The Queen Mother*.—Agreed.
50. The English and other foreigners to quit the realm.
51. *Apostille*.—See reply to a previous article of Dec. 2.
52. *Queen Mother*.—The King intends that the English and other foreigners shall retire.
53. *Apostille*.—See reply to a previous article.
54. The clergy shall return to their churches and livings without hindrance.
55. *Reply*.—Granted.
56. A general council, or assembly, to be procured.
57. *Reply*.—This article has been already determined, and it is unnecessary to add anything to it.
58. *Apostille*.—It is impossible to pass it without adding that which is in the article of the 2nd Dec.
59. Necessary securities for the performance of these articles shall be provided.
60. The Lords of the Privy Council shall swear to observe them, reserving power to the King to make a severe example of those who contravene them.
61. *Apostille*.—See a previous article.

Other Articles sent by the Prince.

62. These (eleven in number) are precisely of the same effect, and nearly in the same words, as those delivered on the 4th Dec.; they are nearly all answered to the same purport.

63. These things show that they place their assurance in the destruction of the Prince and his party, of which intention they have a certain proof. The last day that they were at the mill, the Duke of Guise, knowing that the Queen Mother would find the articles more reasonable, told her that if he thought she would keep what was accorded he would never consent to it, but considered that what she had done was simply for the purpose of separating the Prince's forces; and for assurance all present shook hands. The Prince therefore urges all faithful subjects to resistance.—The camp at Arcueil, 9 Dec. 1562, *Signed*: Loys De Bourbon.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 34.

Dec. 10. 1220. The COUNT PALATINE to the QUEEN.

Her envoys, Knolles and Mundt, mentioned her desire for a mutual league for defence of all the Protestant states, which was, however, so grave a matter that he could give no answer without consulting the other Princes. Hopes her envoys have expressed his great desire for a good understanding with her. Has abstained from written treaties,

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as he has always thought that a free understanding between parties, especially in religious matters, is preferable. An understanding that they will mutually support each other if unjustly attacked is desirable, in which alliance she would not hold the last place. Has spoken to the other Princes who were at Frankfort, and has written to those who were not there; is sure of the goodwill of the former, and will inform her of the answers of the others.—Heidelberg, 10 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil: Pro consensu animorum potius quam scriptorum. Lat. Pp. 4.

Dec. 10. 1221. WARWICK to CECIL.

Perceives by Beauvoir that Condé looks for money from the Queen, for which he has presently written to her by Bricquemault, who will this night take shipping thitherward. Is requested by Beauvoir to ask Cecil to have it converted into such coin as is current here, although it be at the charge of the Prince, the same being sent hither.—Newhaven, 10 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 10. 1222. THROCKMORTON to SMITH.

1. On the 8th inst. sent a letter, which he thinks Smith has not received. The accord is broken amongst these folks. The fault was not on this side, for these men were contented to receive both unreasonable and dishonourable conditions. They are parted from before Paris, and mind to spend some time in Normandy, so that the English may join them, and to receive the money which is said to be staid at Newhaven. In their way hither they mean to assail Chartres; hopes they may have better luck than they have had elsewhere, but from two or three respects he begins to despair of any success. Begs Smith will inform the Queen of these men's intentions, so that Warwick may know what to do in time. Perceives they mean also to win and detain so much of Normandy as is on their side of the Seine. Is glad that the Seine is betwixt them and Lord Warwick, for he would not that they should come there with any force.

2. Touching his own case, has within these three or four days, as well by two letters to the Queen Mother as by a message to the Duke of Guise, solicited that he might pass from the camp to Smith, and from thence to England, as the Queen Mother promised Condé on the 1st inst. They will not so much as send a trumpet for him, and these imparlements grow only by the Constable. Is informed by a friend (who knows how the world goes at the Court) that it is Smith who must work his despatch hence.

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Endd. Pp. 2.

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Dec. 10. **1223.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

1. This night received his of the 10th inst. from Palaiseau but his of the 8th inst. has not yet arrived. Would fain know what those dishonourable articles were, which the Prince's company agreed to, and yet the accord was broken off. Those here say they have agreed to their demands about religion, and all other reasonable things, and that it sticks but upon particular offices and authorities; and of the Almaines there with the Prince, whom he would have the King here avow and pay for.

2. Will send Sir Nicholas's advice to England. The Duke of Guise follows the Prince with his like former power, as far as he can. The Gascons and Spaniards are come.

3. Does not mislike the Prince going to Normandy, as now the writer will enter in with the Cardinal to get him [Throckmorton] away.

4. Sir Nicholas said the Prince would let the writer have a cipher, and inform him to whom he may give and take advertisements from him. If he will, the writer will send them with his packet to England, and return him the answer to them. Sir Nicholas had need take this order before he goes.—St. Denis, 10 Dec.

5. P. S.—Sends in this packet the Queen's letter to Sir Nicholas, which the writer opened as he was willed; it is sealed with Middlemore's seal. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 10. **1224.** JOHN YOUNG to CECIL.

This day there came a boat from Dieppe with many poor people, who say that the Prince, the Palatine, the Barons Grammont, Duras, and Adrets, and others are about Paris; and eight days past came M. D'Andelot to him with 200 horse and 500 foot, but his great power was with the Prince before. There is slain by the Prince M. D'Alegré ten days past; and D'Aumale is shot through the thigh. The Guises have trenched in the suburbs about Paris; and the Prince being round about with his power, there is great lack of victual in the city. Guise's power is great, and the King and his mother are there also. At Rouen there is none but M. Villebon, who lies very sick within the castle, and Captain Mase is ruler there, who has not above 200 soldiers; so that the town is kept by them and the Papists. All the gates are kept shut but one, they are in such fear of the English coming. Great numbers of people come here daily whom he sends away into the country, and they go to London.—Rye, 10 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 11. **1225.** GEORGE BUTSIDE to CECIL.

Randolph has reported to him how good he has been, without whose help he would have ended his life a prisoner, as he has been most miserably these eleven years

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past. Remains here until he has paid his debts to certain merchants. Hopes that Sir Ralph Bagnal will consider what he has endured for his sake.—Edinburgh, 11 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 11. **1226.** VAUGHAN to CECIL.

Thanks for his letter of the 4th inst., and will stand to the judgment of Warwick and the rest of the Council here, only one man excepted; for the things past between him [Warwick] and the writer at the Council Board, no one can better inform Cecil than the Lord President.—Newhaven, 11 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 11. **1227.** DECLARATION of WAR.

The Queen of England having broken her faith, and contrary to the late treaty seized on the King's places, and aided his rebels with her troops, thereby showing herself his enemy, he declares war against her, and orders it to be proclaimed by sound of trumpet through Paris.—11 Dec. 1562.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Dec. 12. **1228.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. His estate is presently so mean and poor that he is ashamed to utter the same. Since his return from the north he finds he is in debt above 400 crowns. Has spent besides of his own 50*l.* yearly. Finds daily new occasions to increase his charge. The continual attendance upon the Court, the resort of friends, the sending letters (which one thing has cost him since his coming into Scotland 40*l.*) consumes him utterly. Would however rather die than leave anything undone. This last journey into the north was costlier than if the interview between the Queens had taken place. Into so dear a country he never came. Has buried the best servant he had, and left another sick behind him, his horses are marred, and his charges so unreasonable that less pleasure he never took of journey, nor worse country he never came into. His expenses in meat and drink only exceeded his allowance.

2. The more suspicious they are of discord, and the more rumours of this Queen's misliking of his mistress's doings towards her uncles, the more some dislike to see him ride or go in the street or haunt the Court, the more he prepares himself to stand their malice. Cares not with what mind they look him in the face or what they think of his doings, so that the same be performed in the Queen's service. Hopes Cecil will be a means for his relief. Owes but to those who have more commodity by lending than by any other traffic they use.—Edinburgh, 12 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

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Dec. 12. 1229. WARWICK to the COUNCIL.

Forbes, ii. 222.

1. On the 11th inst. he went to Harfleur to view the seat and manner of it (which stands in a low valley three parts compassed with high hills, and the fourth with the sea, which is within a furlong of it), and took with him MM. Bricquemault and Beauvoir, with 2,000 soldiers, besides the band of Scottishmen who first gave the alarm there. Certain of their horsemen and footmen offered skirmish; against whom he sent Captain Antwisill with his arquebusiers, who beat divers of their footmen into their trenches, and after from one trench to another, where he was shot through the right arm; then Mr. Horsey supplied his place.

2. In the meantime another company came up the hill to a long hedge; where with their shot they kept certain of the English in play, until Briquemault brought a band of the French, who entered two gates and repulsed them down the hill, to the gates of the town. At this charge Beauvoir entered valiantly, and followed to the foot of the hill, where he was shot through the neck, close by the throat, with a great bullet of a courier (as was supposed) out of the town. Whereupon he retired.

3. After the skirmish had continued two hours, having sufficiently considered the seat of the town, he caused his men to retire to the back of the hill where the battle was placed. In this Briquemault behaved valiantly. During this skirmish there were (as the Rhinegrave's drum has this day confessed) above four score slain and wounded of the swart-reitters, besides four horses and one reitter taken by the Scotch, who served well, two or three of them being wounded, whereof the "guydon" named Armstrong was one, who was wounded in the thigh. Willed him to get his wound dressed, but he said it was far enough from the heart, and returning to the skirmish was afterwards shot through both hands.

4. Before this the Rhinegrave came from Montevillier with 300 horse, just as they began to retire, who showed themselves upon the hill, and they thought they meant to cut between them and home, and have charged them; but when they saw their number and order, they gave them a quiet passage. Those of Harfleur were so encouraged by their arrival that they continued the skirmish with the tail of the English in retiring for a good space after; where two or three were slain, which was all the loss they had, excepting divers that were wounded. After coming home he visited Beauvoir, whose wound is dangerous, yet there is hope of his recovery.

5. Those he put in Tancarville have taken certain letters of the Rhinegrave sent to Caudebec, and "distressed" of his wines going to Montevillier. Divers gentlemen of the country have come to them, and show themselves glad of their coming hither, and have offered to see them furnished with victuals with their own money. To-morrow he will

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send Mr. Bromfeld thither to see the strength thereof, and to consider what is requisite to be had; and see whether it shall be kept or no, and advertise accordingly.—Newhaven, 12 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 12. 1230. WINDEBANK to CECIL.

According to Cecil's letter of 16th Nov., sent by Mr. Manley, he has conferred with Mr. Knolles, who thinks it better for Mr. Thomas to pass the winter at Strasburg, where he may profit in the French tongue and in godliness also, by reason of sermons; and towards the end of March to set forwards to Italy, and spend there so much time only as will serve for the sight of that country. Wishes that he would call him home rather than abide so many hazards as chance now, and especially in that country. It imports much that Mr. Thomas should have an honest and wise man to wait on him, which to find in this country or Italy is a great chance.* Therefore he begs him to send some one from England with two or three geldings able to endure travail, which would save them much money. Has received from Gresham a letter of credit for 200 dollars at Strasburg. As for the wearing of Mr. Thomas's apparel, he thinks he will find him much amended, as therein he is very courtly. If anything be amiss in his accounts he will amend it upon advertisement. Desires a book of service, as Throckmorton has kept theirs.—Rhinehausen, by Spire, 12 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 12. 1231. Draft of the above in Windebank's hol., with the following additions: "At this time if the Low Countries of Flanders had a head, the likelihood is of such trouble as was at the enterprise of Amboise, and so forth, [and] greater to come on. And he that said [it] his surname is Schwarts, a solicitor for the captains that be entertained by King Philip; adding, that if the Queen of England would give but some courage to certain in Flanders (meaning the Count of Egmont, Count Horne, and the Prince of Orange,†) a fire would be kindled therein, which should be the means for England and France at this time to hold King Philip, now their common enemy of religion, under their feet, so as he should not be able to annoy them of long time. This ever he said to certain Frenchmen and Italians, I being in their company (taken for a Frenchman); and the like touching Flanders I had seen in a letter of the Cardinal Granville, sent to Frankfort." Philip has lost twenty-two galleys. "These countrymen here do all look to be set on work the next summer, and will be

* "And whereas your Honour speaketh of planting him at home with marriage, I wish that being in Italy do not alienate his mind from marriage."—Cancelled passage in the draft.

† An interlineation in the draft.

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to the most offerer ; where no doubt the Papists will spare no cost for maintenance of their kingdom."

Endd. : From Frankfort. Pp. 4.

Dec. 12. 1232. THOMAS LEIGHTON to CECIL.

Craves pardon for not sending any letter on departing from the Court, or since. Has been taken prisoner and commanded not to write ; but the bearer, Captain Heys, has encouraged him to write, and assured the delivery. Has no news. Asks him to get him removed from hence. Is very honourably used by D'Anville.—Paris, 12 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 12. 1233. INSTRUCTIONS to RICHARD WORSLEY.

Forbes, ii. 124, 5.

1. First, to make haste to Portsmouth, and to will Sir Hugh Poulet to take over with him but five thousand pounds, and leave the rest in charge with Sir Wm. Kellwaye.* The principal matter of his journey is to inform Warwick of these things following : They are informed by letters from Throckmorton (being in Condé's camp, dated 6th December,) that he believes the Prince will accord with the Guises, so as consideration shall not be had of the Queen ; but will accord that she shall give up possession of Newhaven without recompence for the same. By letters of the 7th inst. from Smith, it appears that the Queen Mother told him that she and the Prince had agreed ; and that the Queen should leave the town, although the accord was not then made ; but Smith had suspicion that the Guises meant to spend time with the Prince until they increased their force, then break off, and drive the Prince to fight, or make peace with disadvantage.

2. Warwick is not to give credit to the reports of peace, except he hears from Throckmorton or Smith, or from hence. Everything must be done to fortify and guard that town, even though the powers of the Prince and Guise were coming against it. To avoid the French within the town, especially Bricquemault. As for Beauvoir, not to press him to depart, but deal plainly with him, that he dare not permit such a number of Frenchmen to remain within the town ; and induce him to allow of the removing of them. If he cannot be persuaded, rather than suffer the number to abide there, let them be avoided by other means.

3. Let all ships that are unserviceable be broken up, and the timber so dispersed that no danger may ensue. If the victuals coming from England were looked to so that the French might not have any, or that they were set at high prices, it might diminish their numbers and save victuals. And order that a staple of all kinds of victuals

* The following passage is here cancelled :—" And if there may be found any good occasion to stay the Count Montgomery and his company, with Signor Sancta Maria from passing over, we would be glad it might be done, so as there be no offence do grow."

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should be kept untouched, as a store for the siege, and so be an excuse. Neither Francis Clark nor any other Frenchman shall grow strong upon the sea; but some indirect means be used to impeach the same, else they might stop the passage. Let him devise how he can prevent Clark and the others from going to sea, until it appears what this matter will come to with the Prince. Until it be known for certain that the Prince has made peace without the Queen, let him and his have good words given to them.

4. He is to understand what is the strength of the town, in fortifications and men, to abide a siege; and shall bring the Queen the last muster books, if they are ready, with a special book from the Treasurer of the payments made from the beginning until the last muster taken.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and dated and endd.: Instructions to Ric. Worsley, Captain of the Isle of Wight. Pp. 6.

Dec. 12. 1234. MUNDT TO CECIL.

1. Although they have used all diligence whilst at Frankfurt to obtain favourable replies from all the Princes at the same time, and although the Palatine and the Dukes of Wurtemberg and Deuxponts gave them a promise, they could obtain nothing certain from the Elector Palatine at Frankfurt; and the other Princes always referred them to him. At his desire they followed him to Heidelberg, where (in the midst of the confusion on account of the arrival of the King and Queen of the Romans, and the Duke and Duchess of Lorraine,) he gave them a reply, in which it is probable all the rest of the Princes will acquiesce. There is great hope that the religious controversies in Germany will decrease, as there are clear tokens that the King of the Romans and the secular electors will not for the future yield such obedience to the Pope as they formerly did. However, whilst the Emperor lives he must be indulged somewhat, who has plainly shown that he is aware that there will be a great change in religion on his death. It is very probable that the form of episcopacy in Germany will be altered. The Archbishop of Magdeburg, the son of the Elector of Brandenburg, is reported to be about to marry shortly. Several of his canons have already done so. Alexander, the son of the Elector of Saxony, is the administrator of the bishopric of Mersebourg. Maximilian has seven sons, to whom the Pope will give some appointment. Wishes that all this wealth might be converted into pious uses; but that which is appointed for the treasury and the nobles is not sufficient for their extravagance; so nothing can be spent in a proper manner. Will instruct Mr. Thomas Cecil in both the public and private affairs of Germany.

2. P. S.*—The Queen's letters to them with others for the Emperor and Maximilian, sent by Antwerp, were detained

* On a separate slip of paper.

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more than a month on the way; wherefore if she writes she had better employ John Abel, a merchant of London, to convey her letters.—Heidelberg, 12 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

Dec. 12. 1235. N. STOPIO to SIR JOHN MASON.

Wrote as usual last Saturday, since which time the enclosed intelligence has arrived. News about Turkish affairs.—Venice, 12 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Dec. 12. 1236. MEMORANDA by CHALLONER.

1. Nov. 27. On his access to the King he intimated that he would make answer.

2. Nov. 28th he had conference with the Duke of Alva; his opinion of the Queen's allegations. Now the house of Guise is not so much to be respected as in the time of the late King. Saving the troubles in France, he did not take England to be able to match with that realm. The interposition of the King Catholic in the last attempt on Scotland, "which the French would none of."

3. Dec. 9. Challoner's letter to the Duke of Alva.

4. Dec. 12. Challoner's conference with the Duke on occasion of the said letter. The King had sent into France touching the affair of Havre, and deferred his answer.

5. In his private discourse the Duke said that the Queen's pretence only concerned Calais and Havre-de-Grace; that therein the King would gladly enterpone, so the English might rest in good terms either of the restitution or in more assurance of the same; otherwise, if the Queen meant any further exploit upon any other ground, there was no place or means of treating this way. She had small cause to esteem so much the affair of the Guises. He willed him to think upon it, and after a few days to go to the King again.

Orig. Hol. Draft. Pp. 2.

Dec. 13. 1237. MADAME DE ROY to the QUEEN.

Begged her some time past to become security for her son-in-law, the Prince of Condé, for the sum of 300,000 dollars. Has sent her a blank signed by D'Andelot, with a duplicate of the warrant which he has from the Prince and his allies, and another blank signed by herself. If more security is required she will procure it. In the meantime she begs the Queen not to delay in affording assistance. The bearer will show her the speech made by the Prince's envoy to the Emperor.—Strasburg, 13 Dec. 1562. *Signed: Madelene De Maily.*

Orig., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

Dec. 13. 1238. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Forbes, ii. 226.

1. Since his letters of the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst., whereby he informed her of the accord betwixt the Prince and the

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Queen Mother, the said Queen Mother and her councillors have showed again how sincerely they mean in their treaties. When their force arrived out of Gascony, with 2,500 Spaniards, and had well trenched and fortified Paris (seeing the Prince could not remain longer before it for lack of victuals), she having abused him with this treaty eight or ten days, with the Duke of Guise, the Constable and St. André, refused the conditions before accorded, so the Prince was forced to move his camp on the 9th inst. and take to some other enterprise than the taking of Paris. Thereupon he marched towards Normandy, intending to take Chartres and other places of importance.

2. During these five weeks spent in the field the Prince has not achieved any enterprise to his advantage, save Pluvieres and Etampes, which are now of no importance, considering his passage into Normandy, and they are not guardable with the small force left in them. The enterprises made and to be made in Normandy may serve greatly for the Queen's service. He has and does still urge the Prince to prosecute the enterprises in Normandy, for he thinks it of great importance that all the places held by the enemy on both sides the Seine, from Pont De l'Arche to the sea, were recovered from them. For that purpose she should aid the Prince with men and money, giving order for her safe possession of Newhaven; and also to have assurance given for the repayment of the money lent to the Prince, as the possession of Honfleur, Harfleur, Caudebec (if they can recover them), or any of them. They promise an obligation of the Prince, the Admiral, and others, with the assurance of the towns of Lyons and Orleans. Also the said Prince and persons above named promise to make no accord, nor consent to any, without the Queen agreeing thereto.

3. It behoves her to deal substantially with these men, for in their late treaty before Paris they showed much inconstancy. The prosperity of the Prince's doings consists chiefly in expedition; therefore her aid of men and money must not be deferred, for he is at this despatch but twelve leagues from Chartres. The same being taken (as he is in hope of), he will march straight to Pont De l'Arche and take the places before spoken of, which he cannot do, being in want of money to pay his Almains, who are two months and a half behindhand, and are therefore feared, lest they should revolt. Wanting the Queen's force of men, it is not likely he will be strong enough to accomplish his intents. His adversaries have at present about 15,000 or 16,000 men of all nations, whilst he has not more than 7,000, whereof his 3,000 Frenchmen are badly armed; and the time of year daily consumes his men, they lying so long in the field.

4. The Prince accounts that as soon as he approaches Pont De l'Arche, and may with his horsemen guard the Queen's footmen, then they shall march towards him. The difficulty is, how they are to pass the water, considering the force of

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the Rhinegrave and those under Villebonne. It is not convenient for the Prince nor any with the French and Almain force to enter Newhaven; therefore it would be well, if the Queen is resolved to aid him, that they should be sent to meet him, or that the horsemen which he shall send shall remain at some convenient distance from Newhaven, as shall be thought meet by Warwick and agreeable to the said Prince.

5. He has used some complaints to the Prince, the Admiral, and the rest of the Council for their ingrate proceedings towards her at their late treaty with the Queen Mother. They have promised to repair all things, and never proceed again to make an accord without informing the Queen before they conclude. The Prince sends to her a memorial of his doings, with an explanation thereof, so she may the better interpret his late proceedings; and has requested him to pray her on his behalf to order her men to this side, and that part of the force at Newhaven may march forthwith and join him, under the command of the Count of Montgomery.

6. If the Prince remains in this resolution, he will be near Rouen and those parts before this letter comes to her hand, wanting the commodity to send the same to her by post, either by Smith's means or otherwise. Notwithstanding the promise the Queen Mother made to the Prince for his [the writer's] despatch, he cannot perceive that she means to keep it. He has solicited the Queen Mother, the Duke of Guise, and the Constable for his despatch, and, rather than fail, he would commit himself to depart without a trumpet for safe-conduct, although promised one; but he cannot procure means to be despatched hence. He desires the Queen to command Smith to use some speech on her behalf for his despatch one way or other.

7. The Prince and Admiral account to have at least twelve cannon from Newhaven to use against such places as shall resist them, with shot, powder, and all other things necessary, which they want. Hopes she will aid the Prince with all things necessary for him, but does not think it meet that so many cannon should be taken from Newhaven, considering what is meant against the place. It is the want of great artillery that hinders the Prince's purposes, and he will not be able to take nor defend any place until he has some. The Prince also desires to have 600 or 1,000 of her chosen men for pioneers. This nation either has no will, strength, or skill to make any great groundworks. Asks her to signify her pleasure with speed to Warwick. If they have a good force to join them they mean to assail Paris again.

8. Here is a bruit that the Duke De Nemours is either taken or slain, and his forces defeated by the Baron Des Adrets. Informed her in his late letters how dishonourably M. De Genlis departed from the Prince's camp before Paris; and, having the watchword, and knowing his intended enterprise, to assail Paris again by camisado, departed in the

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night to the enemy's camp and discovered the same. Grammont (of whom all men have suspicion, from the familiarity betwixt Jenlis and him) has made a declaration of his honour, requesting to fight Jenlis in the camp; all former doubts respecting Grammont are now well cleared.

9. Hopes she will give order to Warwick not to allow any salt coming from any place to pass up the Seine or land at Harfleur or thereabouts, which may be transported to Rouen or Paris by water, for by the gabelle of salt the King monthly draws a great profit; and the towns of Rouen, Paris, and others standing upon the Seine will be driven to a great necessity, wanting salt, and thereby compelled to compound with her. What he says of salt is to be said of other merchandises, especially of "drogues," and spicery next to salt. Means will be made to her, to Warwick, and the Council to tolerate this matter, and there will be presents offered to bring the same to pass; some have already assailed him with great offers.—St. Arnoul, 13 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Large portions in cipher, deciphered. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 6.

Dec. 13. 1239. THROCKMORTON to WARWICK.

1. Since he sent his of the 17th ult. from La Ferté Alais by one of the gentlemen of the Vidame of Chartres, the Prince's army have spent their time before Corbeil and Paris, where they have done nothing. They were very near an accord, neither honourable for them nor good for their friends. It did not take place, and the terms of hostility continued as before. The Prince is constrained to march towards Normandy. Cannot, as he would wish, write covertly, there being no cipher betwixt them. The Prince accounts to have a large part of the Queen's force under Warwick's charge to join him, with ten or twelve cannon, and munition for the same. He also looks for money, and upon that hope he marches into these parts, and is now at St. Arnoul, eight leagues on this side Chartres, which he will assay to take in his passage. Has by the bearer written to the Queen.—St. Arnoul, 13 Dec. 1562.

2. P. S.—Desires that Warwick would not suffer any salt, drugs, spicery, or any other merchandise to pass up or land near the river Seine, so that they cannot be easily taken to Rouen, Paris, or any towns standing on this side the river. Also desires him to look in time to a place called the Head of the Cause, which beats the entry into the haven; and to look also to the old town, and to a place named La Fosse, and make provision so that he may not want fresh water. Requests him to appoint some passage for the bearer speedily, for so he has charge from Condé; the bearer is secretary to Count Montgomery. *Signed.*

Orig. Part of the P.S. in Throckmorton's hand. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

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Dec. 13. 1240. SMITH to CECIL.

1. On Tuesday the 8th inst. despatched Wanton, the Lord Mayor's man, to the Queen. The same day arrived here William Killigrew's man with letters of the Court, who said he met Wanton at the first post from hence. The letters which Cecil directed to be delivered are sent. Attempted on Saturday what the Queen willed him, with as many earnest reasons as he could, to which there were replyings to the contrary, and has no comfort given him; yet does not despair.

2. Was with the Queen on Thursday upon some of his men being evilly handled at Paris; she promised to take order with Montmorency, Governor there. The next day, Friday, the 11th inst., a proclamation was made in the palace of Paris by the sound of a trumpet.* His men being then in Paris nothing was said to them; but they heard of the proclamation in which Englishmen were named, but could learn no certainty. When he went to Bois De Vincennes on Saturday, he sent Middlemore in the meanwhile to Paris to learn what it was, who brought the enclosed information. Neither the writer nor his men heard anything at the Court.

3. The Prince removed from Paris on Tuesday the 9th inst. and laid at Palaiseau, and the next night further towards Chartres. They follow him with all their power. The Duke of Guise is at Poissy, to lie betwixt the Prince and Normandy, either to fight with him, thinking themselves a great deal too strong for him, or else, which the writer most doubts, they are privately agreed together, and make these but a pretence with their powers so joined to set upon the English forces.—St. Denis, 13 Dec. 1562.

Copy, entirely in Throckmorton's cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by King. Pp. 2.

Dec. 13. 1241. Another copy of the above in Smith's cipher.

Orig., large portions in cipher, partly deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 13. 1242. CAPTAIN TURNER to CECIL.

Would rather have his goodwill deciphered by his service, than by uttering the same in writing.—Newhaven, 13 Dec. Signed: Edward Turner.

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 13. 1243. H. KNOLLES to THROCKMORTON.

1. Received his letters dated from Orleans the 3rd of Oct at Frankfort on the 3rd ult. brought by M. De Passey; by which he understands that M. D'Andelot at the time they were together at Frankfort thought he used strangeness towards him, as one that did not like to let him under-

* The proclamation referred to is here inserted.

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stand any part of his commission ; whereby the Prince of Condé and the Admiral have conceived some doubt of the Queen's proceedings towards them. Although Knolles visited him twice and offered to do anything for the furtherance of the service he went about ; yet he did not directly open unto him the effect of their commission, for upon advice with Dr. Mundt they thought it not convenient. They told him of the Queen's zeal towards Condé and those following his steps for maintenance of religion and the safety of their King and country ; and of her care how to assist them as well by the procuring of others as by herself against their adversaries ; and that he might conceive that as they had already treated, so they had farther to treat with the Princes in this behalf. They told him at what time he should come to the Palsgrave, from whom they had just returned ; upon conference with whom he might understand how their negociations here tended to the maintenance of their cause. Desires Throckmorton to use diligence to quit him of this suspicion either by mouth or by letter.

2. Since Knolles left England (which was the 11th August) he has been continually travelling first up and down along the Rhine until he came to Frankfort, from thence to Hesse, Saxony, and Franconia, and has returned again to Frankfort. In this journey he has spoken with the Palsgrave, the Landgrave, the Dukes Augustus and John Frederick of Saxony, the Dukes of Zweybruck and Wurtemberg, all of which, though they are of one religion, are not of one mind towards the conservation thereof, but the most part in manner are very well inclined. Concerning the Emperor and the King of Bohemia, he has not had (nor any other), any commission to them, neither has he heard anything from England since he left except by letters from his private friends ; so they know nothing here of the Queen or the state of their country, otherwise than by uncertain bruits. The Emperor arrived here on the 24th Oct., and the King and Queen of Bohemia the day before, the Electors and the Princes of the Empire soon after, but the most part before, all furnished with great companies of horsemen, inasmuch that the harbinger estimates them at 9,000 horse. The Princes Electors are all here excepting Cologne ; also the Dukes of Zweybruck, Bavaria, Cleves, Wurtemberg, Mechlenberg, Brunswick (he that gave the overthrow at St. Quentin), also two of the Landgrave's sons, William and Ludovic, besides other inferior Dukes, Bishops, etc.

3. On the 9th ult. he received letters from the Queen with commission to them and the King of the Romans, which he has executed, and hopes shortly to be despatched of all other business and be in England. Now the matter for which the Princes assembled has taken effect, on the 24th ult. Maximilian was elected King of the Romans with much ceremony ; he was crowned on the 30th ult. with less ceremony but more ostentation of pomp towards the people, with roasting an ox and other meats in the market place, where every man

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took his part; likewise for oats and wine, and casting money amongst the multitude. Amongst their old ceremonies the Mass at no time could be spared, but the Electors Palsgraves of Saxony and Brandenburg, whilst that pageant was playing, held themselves in the vestry: the King of the Romans, that could not be out of the play, was noted to hold down his head whilst they lifted up their idol. The Protestant Princes absented themselves till it ended. Sends his commendations to him and his lady, and trusts to be in England ere long.—Rhinehausen, 13 Dec. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Dec. 13. **1244.** THOMAS CECIL to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

Saw the Count Palatine at Heidelberg on the 7th inst. Begg that he will allow him to return and see the war, which would be most agreeable to him. They have seen everything worth seeing in Germany.—Rhinehausen, near Spire, 13 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

[Dec. 14.] **1245.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES and LA HAYE to CONDÉ.

They hear that he has been several days near Paris, negotiating a peace, which the Queen would not have believed if her Ambassador had not told her. She has refused most advantageous offers if she would desert his cause, and has also caused her Ambassador Smith to declare to the King in full council that she would not make any treaty of peace without the Prince's consent. She therefore complains that he does not act in the same way towards her. Although she desires peace, yet it is not reasonable that he should conclude one without her. Hopes that his enemies will not take advantage of her discontent and deprive him of her succour; and also that he will not find himself cut off from the hope of peace under colour of which his enemies have prevented him from employing his forces when he might have constrained them to offer much more advantageous conditions. They beg him to contradict those things which have roused the Queen's suspicions, whose friendship, and that of the other foreign Princes of the same religion, he ought to cherish, as by this religious alliance they could hold in check all their enemies in France and elsewhere. Further, they might, little by little, establish the pure religion, and also free the King from restraint. The hostages for the conditions would be better kept in England than elsewhere. If they cannot make peace it will be best for him to go to Normandy, where he may receive succour from hence. The 100,000 crowns are in gold at Couldray.

Copy. Fr. Pp. 3.

Dec. 14. **1246.** Another copy of the above.

Portions underlined, to be ciphered. Dated and endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 4.

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Dec. 14. 1247. LA HAYE to CONDÉ.

They are much troubled at not hearing from him, as the Queen is discontented at not being informed of the state of his affairs, according to agreement. Her good-will to his cause still continues. Begs him not to conclude anything without first advertising her. They have often written to him; also by the last despatch by Caen.

Copy. Endd. und dated by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

Dec. 14. 1248. CONDÉ to WARWICK.

They are in great need of succour. If Montgomery has returned with any forces, he desires Warwick to put him on his way to Honfleur.—Camp at St. Arnoul, 14 Dec. 1562.
Signed: Loys De Bourbon.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2.

Dec. 14. 1249. The QUEEN to SMITH.

It appears by his letter that he did not, for lack of advice, know what to do, although the bearer of his said that he met Killigrew's man, (who had a special despatch from hence.) coming towards him. By perusing the letters which he brought, both he and Throckmorton will fully understand her mind; for more certainty whereof she repeats that she cannot be content with any other end than the rendition of Calais.

Draft in Cecil's hol. Portions underlined, to be ciphered. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 14. 1250. The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

1. Perceives by his letters of the 6th inst. to her and Smith that he doubts that those men, where he is, are concluding some end to her disadvantage. She desires that he would more particularly certify how he obtained those arguments, and what passes betwixt him and them. On the 4th inst. she sent letters to Smith by Killigrew's servant, which he received about the 7th inst. Sends herewith a copy of that part of them which concerns her purpose, intending to rest thereupon, and also a copy of the articles, signed and sealed by Condé, concerning her possession of Newhaven. He may allege that she means not to utter the same to any person to do him or his any damage; but he [the Prince] takes hold of the words of her protestation, which are general, and contain sufficient matter for her to demand Calais. He may (as of himself) deal with the Prince and the Admiral that they so use her, (who has for their sakes ventured the breaking of the treaty and entered into unkindness both with the King of Spain and the French King), as the world do not condemn them of ungratefulness, and occasion her hereafter to forbear intermeddling with any of their causes. If they think there shall be any blot on them, that by their means she shall recover Calais, they may use the matter as it may be delivered to her by justice, because the treaty was broken in the time of King

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Henry and King Francis, and let the world understand that the enterprises of the house of Guise was the cause thereof.

2. If these men shall not conclude with their adversaries, then he shall comfort them to persist. And when she has intelligence from them she will let them know how she can aid them.

3. He will understand the truth about the late accident at Newhaven by a copy of a letter from the Earl of Warwick. Desires him to inform the Prince of her gratuity to his friends, who would have perished if she had not preserved them from the enemy, and aided them with victuals from England.

Draft in Cecil's hol. Portions underlined, to be ciphered. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 14. 1251. Fair copy of the above.—Strond, 14 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Throckmorton's son. Pp. 3.

Dec. 14. 1252. CECIL to THROCKMORTON.

Refers to letters sent on the 4th. Urges him to employ all his endeavours in these matters; whatsoever clouds have hung over his head, the weather is now clear. Has sent divers things to Smith to be sent to him, and amongst others two or three articles whereunto he has Condé's seal, and the hands of the Admiral, etc.; which he promised La Haye not to notify, but yet it is meet for Throckmorton to understand, and so to use that no offence grow without cause. All things in this realm are quiet. The losses of the King of Spain abate his friends' courage. Has written into Almaine as he advised. Newhaven is well seen unto. It is without danger of the mine, and yet Goodale is there with miners. Tancarville is in their possession. Sir Hugh Poulet is gone over with the treasure for the Prince.—Westminster, 14 Dec. 1562.
Signed.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Throckmorton's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 14. 1253. SMITH to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Has written to Cecil (by the ordinary and also by Antwerp) of war being proclaimed at Paris, on the 11th inst. against the Queen.

2. Suspects that the French have intelligence in Newhaven, and think by treason to recover it; also that the Queen Mother and the Prince's party are privily agreed, so that the Prince shall enter Newhaven as a friend, and be stronger there; and by unkindness to the English recover his honour here. If they have not agreed privily with the Queen Mother, it is not likely they would be so mad as to make open war also with England. They cannot have any help from the King of Spain, who has said that he could not break the league with England.

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3. The French still hope of there being treason and rebellion in England, either of the Pooles or some other.—St. Denis, 14 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Nearly entirely in cipher. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 14. 1254. Decipher of the above.

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Dec. 14. 1255. THROCKMORTON to SMITH.

1. Has received his of the 11th inst. The Queen Mother and such as have told him of the breach of the accord betwixt these parties, have alleged the causes thereof to be such as Smith mentioned in his letter; there were sundry other articles about which they could not agree before. On the 12th inst. a messenger came from the Cardinal of Bourbon and the Prince of Rochesurion, who brought some qualifications of the Almaines being avowed the King's force, and every man to enjoy his estate, with conditions hard enough. But Condé answered them so as there will be no accord. Condé affirms that the Duke of Guise used these words to the Queen Mother when the accord was in more forwardness, that in no wise, whatsoever she promised him [the Prince] should this treaty be observed with him or any of his party; but he was contented that she should promise enough to separate the Prince's force. The Prince and the Admiral affirm this for truth.

2. Prays he will employ his credit and authority with the Queen Mother, the Constable, and the Cardinal of Ferrara for his speedy revocation hence, and safe return home; and if he obtains it, to take order so that the writer may safely come to him; and being there shall procure his safety from thence. If Smith will bestow a few words upon Secretary l'Aubespine on the writer's behalf, it would do good.

3. Urges Smith to obtain his [Throckmorton's] speedy revocation. The Prince will not send his cipher to him by unknown messengers in these dangerous times, but hopes that he [Smith] will inform him by the writer. Asks him to fall into an acquaintance with the bearer, so as to use him upon occasion hereafter. It is said here, that the Parisian force follows to fight with the Prince's party; but as yet they have had no hot alarms. Asks him to forward his letter to the Queen.—St. Arnoul, 14 Dec. 1562.

4. P. S.—At the despatch of this, the Duke of Guise and the Constable, with their camp, were but five leagues from Chartres. *Signed.*

Orig. Portion in cipher, deciphered. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Dec. 14. 1256. VAUGHAN to CECIL.

1. The matter in Cecil's letter of the 4th inst. touched him so near that he could not but make such an answer as the short time would allow. Is ignorant of any other matter between

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the Lord Lieutenant and himself, save as regards a passport made for a sick soldier. Asks Cecil and Lord Robert to obtain his discharge.—Newhaven, 14 Dec. 1562.

2. P. S.—Began this letter on the 11th inst., and had no leisure to finish it till now. Stays the advertisements of the musters for two or three days, so that it shall be sufficiently done by declaration, and that Cecil may thereby understand the charge. Prays that he will show Lord Robert this letter, and that he may hear from him. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *The P. S. in Vaughan's hand.* *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary.* Pp. 4.

Dec. 14. **1257.** H. KILLIGREW to CECIL.

Has been a prisoner, and hurt in the leg at the first assault of Rouen, whereof he advertised Sir T. Smith, and what favour M. D'Anville had shown him for Lord Robert's sake. Since that time has had no means to write, but only the message which his man carried. Trusts the bearer has commission to declare to Lord Robert's satisfaction that the writer was contented to believe that he, who had saved his life and after kept him so secretly, would not himself have given the charge to the writer's man unless he had some cause. Could only write by guess, lest he might be deceived, but thinks it grew chiefly to have the Queen Mother's honour, who had answered before that the writer was dead, for Mr. Leighton, being whole, enjoyed liberty; whereas he [the writer], being in extreme pain, was kept from the same, and all good company, and, moreover, forbidden to write to his friends, or send any message touching his private affairs; and yet all this, which then appeared rigorous, proved beneficial; and he is put in hope of liberty upon this man's return. He is much bound to Lord Robert, and Lord Robert to M. D'Anville for it.—Merlou Castle, Picardy, 14 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.* Pp. 4.

Dec. 14. **1258.** KNOLLES and MUNDT to the QUEEN.

1. In their letters of the 18th ult. they informed her of the delivery of her letters to the Emperor, and the King of the Romans, and the state of her business here towards the Princes. Perceiving that the assembly began to break up, they thought meet not to omit the accustomed manner of leave-taking, and to say how glad the Queen would be to know that this consultation of the Electors had taken the effect she desired. Their answers tended to an earnest friendship towards her, and a desire for its increase, wherein the Emperor remembered her offer of help for his son; and although he had not used it, he esteemed it none the less. Maximilian omitted nothing whereby he might show himself thankful towards her, and added he was ashamed for declaration of his good will to use only this testimony of words, but having no other shift he would not refuse to use such as

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he had, both by word and letters, which are sent in this packet. Of the election they wrote in their letters of the 24th ult. to Cecil. Besides a continuation of certain ancient and ordinary observances for satisfaction of the people, (as in scattering of money, roasting of an ox in the market place, larded and farced with divers kinds of beasts and fowls, making their conduits flow with red and white wine, in exhibiting great quantities of oats, all to be taken by the people in the market place as best they could by scrambling); besides these observances there was nothing costly. The Emperor, the King, and the Electors in this pomp did wear their Imperial state; the Emperor and King with crowns and copes of exquisite gold under a rich canopy; the Electors, some before, some behind, in robes of scarlet and caps of crimson velvet, Saxony bearing the sword, Brandenburg the sceptre, and the Palsgrave the Imperial ball; being altogether eight in number. The multitude followed them, without order or any distinction. In the ceremony of the consecration and anointing some would not, many could not, be without the accustomed solemnity of the Mass; where after the Gospel was ended Saxony and Brandenburg, with others, withdrew into the vestry, committing the execution of their office unto deputies. The King's presence at this time could not be spared; but it was noticed that whilst the priest in showing their idol lifted up his hands, he held down his head looking towards the ground. The Protestant Princes did not remain in the place. In taking the oath, wherever mention is made of the Holy Catholic Church of Rome, it was omitted. In certain capitulations whereunto the Emperors and Kings of Rome used to bind themselves, there is often mention of the Pope and the apostolic see of Rome, which, when there was a controversy amongst the Electors (because some of them would not assent that anything should remain that appertained to the acknowledging to the Pope's pre-eminency), the Emperor requested they would let such things pass now during the short time that would remain of his government, assuring them that when it came to his son's hands they should find him more ready to all things appertaining to their religion than they were themselves. When they contended about being present at the Mass, he willed them to be content, saying that ere long the last Mass would be sung in Germany. Maximilian bears himself so that the Protestants stand in good hope, the Papists do not despair, and he is liked by both.

2. Their business concerning their commission to the Princes came in this end: the Dukes of Bipont and Wurtemberg at departing referred them for their general answer to the Palsgrave, the Elector of Saxe having before declared himself, as by their letters of the 18th ult. may appear. Having nothing else to do but to wait upon the Palsgrave (who deferred to conclude with them, even at the last hour, because of the Duke and Duchess of Bavaria's coming to his house,

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and afterwards the King and Queen of the Romans), they came to him on the 7th inst., at which time the said Duke and Duchess were still with him. The next morning between five and six o'clock he appointed them to come to him, where he excused himself for the long delay, and desired a little more patience for them; for he was then going to meet the Emperor, who came to hunt at a house of his called Neuschlosse, three Dutch miles from Heidelberg. He would return next day; and although he should have the King and Queen of the Romans, the Duke of Lorraine, and the Duchess, his mother, with other noblemen, yet their despatch should be ready. The next day he came accompanied by the said personages; and on the day following he sent an answer in writing, closed and signed with his seal in form of a letter. Dr. Oemius in delivering this despatch said there was none to whom his master had greater affection than the Queen, but he could not enter into any written league. In causes of religion, if the Queen will join the league, they will accept her as their chief. He had prepared letters to send to other Princes for this effect, as to the Duke of Bipont, Duke John Frederick of Saxony, the Duke of Wurtemberg, the Landsgrave, and the Marquis of Baden. This alliance is but a common consent of certain persons by word, or letter, to defend one another in causes of religion. The Landsgrave will not refuse (if others do) to enter into a firm league with her. The Duke of Wurtemberg delivered a great packet to convey to her; and the recusation, so long promised, is enclosed. He told them that not long before, the Protestant Princes being in consultation about such matters as had been propounded to them in her name, there was one of no small authority (whom he would not name) that said that she had no care of any religion; that in all England there were but eight preachers, who having no stipend by public order were content to preach the Gospel, living upon their own provision; and that there were but four towns in England where the true religion was preached, and the rest retained their papistry, or were without any religion. This lie, although not believed by many, yet because of the authority of the person, there was none of them but feared part thereof must be true.

3. They first answered the Duke, and afterwards all such as they had access unto, that it needed no confutation, it being so gross and false. Concerning the present state of England, it may appear by the diligence she has taken to sift out filthy corruption unto a purity in doctrine. If it is said that in England there are but eight preachers and four towns wherein the Gospel is preached, they declare how by her diligence at this day there was no bishopric void, and no bishop that was not a preacher; and there was no place in England where the Gospel was not preached and received, and all papistry abolished. The Queen may glory that no country in Europe has so universally and sincerely received

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the Gospel as has England. For further testimony of this universal agreement in doctrine, they promised to let him see the Apology set forth in the name of the whole Church of England, whereof they had a copy, which was then in the Palsgrave's hands, who but for satisfying the said Duke was loath to part withal until he had read the whole of it, but at last delivered it with a letter to her, which is enclosed. The Duke was glad to hear this answer, as one that feared it could not have proceeded upon mere malice; he therefore requested them to write to her in his name, informing her how requisite it was for her honour (that as they sent their general recusation, wherein also was contained a general confession of their faith), to send to them this book of Apology of the English Church. It might serve for a defence against all backbiters, who otherwise in these countries as have no knowledge of the state of England, may spread their malice without being checked.

4. They send also in this packet a letter from Mme. De Roy, the Princess of Condé's mother, who has the Prince's children in her custody, and lieth at Strasburg, to procure help for the Prince. M. De Passey, Ambassador for the Prince at Frankfort, is earnest with them to solicit his cause with the Queen. They answered him they could go no further than to forward his letters. Passey received generally from the Princes no other answer but that although they would be glad to redress the troubles in France, yet it appertained not to them to meddle in matters belonging to a King. The Emperor's answer was to the same effect; but in the reasoning of the matters before the Princes he called them rebels, and when the Palsgrave answered for them that it was not between the Prince and his subjects, but between the subjects, he replied again it was an open rebellion against their Prince.

5. They send a copy of the Turk's Ambassador's oration translated into Latin by a secretary of the Emperor. His demands were contained in a letter, which he showed to the Emperor, and is not generally known yet. They say he desires the truce between the Emperor and him to be prolonged eight years. He presented to the Emperor four camels, a Turkish horse with the furniture belonging thereto, also certain cups and jewels. To the King of the Romans he presented two camels, a Turk, and certain jewels. He is to receive his answer at Augsburg.

6. As soon as they received their despatch from the Palsgrave at Heidelberg (the town being full with the train of the King and other nobles), they repaired to a little village three miles from thence for quietness, so that they could write to the Queen, intending immediately to go towards Strasburg, there to attend her further commandments.—Rhinehausen, 14 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd.* Pp. 11.

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Dec. 14. **1259.** KNOLLES and MUNDT to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Have received their letters of the 14th ult., and have imparted so much of their instructions and to as many of the Princes as they thought meet, but they could not proceed therein as far as they would have wished. For details they refer to the Queen's letters.

2. The success of the last confederation of Smalcalde is yet dreadful in the eyes of Germany. The cities, overburdened by charges by their associates, do not like the name of a league. The Princes (partly feeling the smart thereof, and reposing in part upon the peace of religion agreed upon at Passau) are now entered into some serenity. They are persuaded (as they say) that this general agreement by word and promise to defend one another in causes of religion, without limitations in writing, is more available than leagues described into a certain order of articles. In commendation of this manner of alliance, which they call a correspondency, they allege the succours which they maintain in France to the assistance of the Prince of Condé; saying, if they are so ready to confer their help to such as have no manner of league or alliance with them, only because of their religion, it is not likely they will at any time suffer their allies in the like quarrel to be oppressed.—Rhinehausen, 14 Dec. *Signed. Orig.*, with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp. 3.*

Dec. 14. **1260.** KNOLLES to CECIL.

1. Refers to their letter to the Queen. If she pleases she may enter into this compact of common defence in causes of religion with the other Princes, viz., the Palsgrave, John Frederick of Saxe, the Dukes of Wurtemberg and Bipont, the Landgrave, and the Marquis of Baden. More is not to be expected, unless they are driven to some further consideration of their security. The Landgrave's offer may therefore be considered, which may stand the Queen in no less stead than if they were all joined together. Concerning the Duke of Wurtemberg's counsel for sending the Book of Apology of the Church of England, in the Queen's name, to certain Princes here, he thinks it would have a good effect if, in a preface added to it, occasion were taken to confute this invention against the realm, and the present state of religion in England were largely described. The slander being pronounced in such an assembly by a man of authority is not to be contemned. If the names of all the Bishops, chief ministers, and preachers were subscribed thereunto, it would be a testimony against those who affirmed that there were only eight preachers in England, who for lack of stipend were fain to live on their own provision.

2. Cecil asks him which is the fittest place for his son to spend the best part of next year. He thinks Geneva is the best at this time, and next to that, Zurich; Strasburg is

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not evil. In each of these places the Italian and French languages can be easily learnt. If Cecil intends to send him into Italy, he must take a good preparative by the way, especially for this winter time, in some of these places. If the writer followed his affections, he would not lack his company. As soon as they received their despatch at Heidelberg they went to Rhinehausen, so that they could write to the Queen with more quietness. They send this letter again by Mr. Manley.—Rhinehausen, 14 Dec. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—They have been troubled about a letter in cipher, subscribed by the Queen, which was conveyed to them in the last packet, having no counterpart; they have tried in vain to decipher it, and therefore return it by the bearer.

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 15. 1261. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Forbes, ii. 230.

1. By his letters of the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst. to herself, and of the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst. to Smith, she can perceive how the treaty before Paris ended without peace being concluded. By his letter of the 13th inst. to her (sent by Newhaven, by a servant of the Count of Montgomery) she will perceive the causes of the breach of this accord, and the intention of Condé in marching into Normandy, where he hopes he will be joined by her forces, and that there will be some money sent to pay his soldiers, as well as some cannons from Newhaven. He will then retake the places held by the enemy on both sides the Seine.

2. The breach of this last accord rested upon two points, viz., the Queen Mother, with her Council, would not admit the Prince's army as the King's, so as to avoid the charge of the payment of the Almains; and it was meant that he should send his strangers away, and the force assembled by his adversaries should remain about the King; the other, that no man having borne arms in favour of the Prince should enjoy his estate. As to religion, it was accorded to be used through the realm where the people desired it, except Paris, the banlieu thereof, and the frontier towns, where it was permitted to be used only in the suburbs. She will perceive other matters by a discourse sent to her from Condé by Montgomery's servant. It was accorded that the English force on this side the sea should be removed from Newhaven, and the place restored to the King as before. Albeit he had no commission from her to impugn these matters, he ventured to use speech to the same effect as her letters of the 4th inst. (which he received the 14th inst.) commanded him to do. He did not find such answers from the Prince as he expected for her commodity. The answer of the Prince and Admiral, to cover the expulsion of her forces, was grounded chiefly upon some words in her protestation; they thought it necessary that she should not be left unprovided of surety for the rendition of Calais according to the treaty. He desired them to propose in their accord some surety for her in that behalf.

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They answered they could propose nothing, but only the advancement of the cause of religion, which was the cause of their taking up arms. He told them that in many of their own particular cases there were articles which had nothing religious in them. In these disputes they spent two or three hours. All this took place when they thought the accord concluded, but not quite perfected.

3. Shortly after this their expectations were frustrated, as he has stated. They now excuse their dealings with her, and have with oaths assured him that they will never accord with their adversaries until she be made privy thereto, and her consent had therein. The Prince sends her a letter confirming what he has said. The cause of his so writing to her is taken upon her letters which he delivered to the Prince (dated 16th ult. and the 3rd inst.), and upon declaration of her instructions to him by her letters of the 4th inst. The Prince, the Admiral, and D'Andelot have requested him to desire her to aid them with some of her forces from Newhaven, and with some pioneers and battery pieces, so as to join their forces at their coming into Normandy.

4. Although Condé and his party have not deserved to have her aid, yet for recovering Calais and maintaining a faction at her devotion in this realm, it is necessary to succour them with force and money to bring her own purposes about; provided always that Newhaven is well guarded. Considering the acts she has done, there is not an Englishman that will not willingly contribute to the recovery of Calais, and keep such war from England as now ruins France.

5. The Duke of Guise has marched from Paris with 12,000 footmen and 4,000 horsemen to wait upon the Prince. The Prince trusts she is satisfied for all things past, and thereof for an argument to his satisfaction wishes her to send him a scarf of her colours, which he takes to be black and white, to wear in this, God's quarrel and hers, and requests her to impute him as her soldier. If Montgomery be there (as it is said here he is), she cannot better employ her favours than to him.—St. Arnoul, 15 Dec. 1562.

6. P. S.—This day the Prince marched towards Chartres, being but eight leagues from thence. The Duke of Guise at the despatch hereof was five leagues from the Prince's camp, and intended to march, as the Prince does, on the side between him and the Seine. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

Dec. 15. **1262.** Another copy of the above.—*Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 15. **1263.** SIR MAURICE DENIS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. From want of money has increased his payments, and has closed his reckonings. Begs that current money may be procured for these parts.

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2. The victuals delivered to the garrison from the 20 Oct. to the end of November, amounted to 2,118*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* whereof he was able to pay to Abington's deputy only 880*l.*—Newhaven, 15 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 15. **1264.** SIR HUGH POULET to CECIL.

1. Arrived here yesterday with the treasure, and found Mr. Richard Worsley, who this morning is gone to Newhaven.

2. Intends taking his passage thitherward with M. Montgomery. As to the division of the treasure he bestows it this day with Sir William Keyleway; perceives by conference with Abington, that there is scarcely a month's victuals in store.—Portsmouth, 15 Dec. 1562.

3. P. S.—Mr. Portinary, surveyor of the works, has declared that his plats for Jersey and Guernsey are ready; the writer trusts they will weigh his articles for Jersey and take order with his son Amias Poulet for his charge in the same. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 15. **1265.** NICHOLAS TREMAYNE to CECIL.

Has had forty of his soldiers with their horses here these six days, and has now his whole fifty furnished ready to be transported, and finds no provision made for that purpose. Desires a speedy order for them and the other. Is willing to go over with Sir Hugh Poulet, and will leave his brother Andrew Tremayne here until his men and horses are transported.—Portsmouth, 15 Dec. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 16. **1266.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. The Queen of Scots has lately had more grievous complaints of Lord Dacres from the Master of Maxwell. Sends letters from her, about the matter, and also one that the Master wrote to him. Is required to write to the Lords of the Council that some speedy order may be taken. Butshede owes 20*l.* that he borrowed at the time of his being with James Macconel and is unwilling to depart from this country until it be discharged, and therefore remains with the writer until he hears from Sir Ralph Bagnall. He came without money or other apparel than the custom of those men is to wear where he was. Furnished him with what he needed. Finds him honest, wise, and discreet. He knows the country well, and that is the cause why James was so loath to part with him. He is a tall, stout man. Macconel sent a message that he was the Queen of England's affectioned servitor, his duty only reserved to his sovereign. He has been solicited of late by Shane O'Neale to be his friend, and request made

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to him that he may have his wife again, who is James's bastard daughter; but he will agree to nothing until he has talked with the Earl of Argyll and Randolph. He is sorry for a murder committed upon two kinsmen of his in Ireland by Master Bruerton in his house, of which matter he wrote to the Earl of Argyll. They report that most part of Ireland is like to revolt, all that were hostages in the castle of Dublin (to the number of 74) are escaped, and that O'Neale is more mischievous than ever. At New year's tide James will be here with the Earl of Argyll; knows not how to deal with him other than with good words.

2. Forbes lately arrived at Banbroke [Bamborough] and certain Scotchmen with him, one a merchant of this town, and a young boy of sixteen that came from the university. They have been all stayed by Clavering, and word came to the Queen thereof, who has willed the writer to promise on her behalf that if they be justly charged with any offence they shall re-enter to discharge themselves. Has also the Duke's letter to that effect, which he sends. Is also desired by the Earl of Murray and Lethington that Forbes's last fail in taking the packet may pass in the law of oblivion, seeing the crime is remitted on his part who had good occasion to be offended. It is said that Forbes has brought with him of the Duke's money, which is owing him of Châtelherault, 10,000 or 12,000 crowns. They took testimonial at their arrival at Banbroke [Bamborough] how long they had been on the sea, and, as the Queen is informed, would have gone on board again, but could not be suffered by reason of the great bruits upon the borders of war that should be between the two realms.

3. Knox has asked him to convey a letter to Cecil. Knows his good affection to England, and his great travail to unite the hearts of the Princes and people of these two realms. He mistrusts more his own Sovereign than he does the Queen of England. He has no hope (to use his own terms) that she will ever come to God, or do good in the commonwealth. "He is so full of mistrust in all her doings, words, and sayings, as though he were either of God's privy council that knew how He had determined of her from the beginning, or that he knew the secrets of her heart so well that neither she did or could have for ever one good thought of God or of his true religion." Of these matters they commune oft, and the writer yields as much as in conscience he may. Knox fears lest new strangers be brought into the realm. Cannot hear whom she shall marry. Those who talk to him of Spain can never make it sink into his head. For Sweden she says she will not. For others further off they are like to take great pains for little profit. Does not see what number shall come who will be able to make part against so many confirmed Protestants as there are now in the realm. If the Guisians be victorious the matter is more to be doubted; but he trusts that shall pass their power. As Knox has opened to Cecil his fears, the writer tells him

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that he thinks that the Queen may be brought to a knowledge of the truth, or at least have not force to suppress the Evangil here, or break the concord with England. On Sunday last Knox enveighed sore against the Queen's dancing, and little exercise of herself in virtue or godliness. The report hereof being brought to her ears yesterday, she sent for him. She talked long time with him ; little liking there was between them, yet did they so depart as no offence or slander rose thereupon. She willed him to speak his conscience. There are certain wicked friars started out of this country for fear of punishment, who are received (as is reported) for ministers in England. Knox has written somewhat thereof to Sir Henry Sidney.

4. This day he saw a letter written to the Earl of Murray from the Laird of Cessford, that the thieves begin now to ride forty and fifty in a company with jacks and spears, and drive away at a time 100 head of cattle. Is warned to be at the Court this afternoon for this matter.—Edinburgh, 16 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 7.

Dec. 16. **1267.** CONDÉ to the QUEEN.

Received her letters of the 16th ult., and the [*blank*] inst., as he was on the point of sending this bearer to inform her of his negociations for peace, to which his enemies have given a false colouring. She will see at once by what he sends how ready he was to agree to any reasonable conditions of peace, without insisting too much on the rank which he holds in the realm. Intends for the future to employ all his power against the enemies of true religion, and not to be stopped by any negociations. His previous silence arises from the difficulty of sending letters. Would never have come to any final conclusion in this matter without first having advertised her, and this letter can serve as a pledge that he will not do so. Will act by the advice of the Admiral and Throckmorton.—Camp at St. Arnoul, 16 Dec. 1562. *Signed: Loys De Bourbon.*

Orig., with armorial seal. In cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil: By Montgomery's secretary. Fr. Pp. 3.

Dec. 16. **1268.** WARWICK to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Received their letters of the 29th ult. by Owen Clayton, the bearer hereof. As more men are to be sent hither, and he has placed in Tancarville, Mosoner, a French captain, with 100 French soldiers who were here, and has promised them entertainment, and has placed with them for a time Captains Sawle and Ward, with their bands ; he begs that the said Captain and his 100 men may be allowed as parcel of the said numbers, so that the Prince may have a larger number of his friends in those parts to serve him.

2. Perceives by Mr. Brumfeld's account that the Castle of Tancarville is not of so great a force as it was reported, yet

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it may be kept by 200 men, except cannon come against it. And as it is a fit place to annoy the enemy, both by sea and land, purposes to keep it, as they can at all times remove their men away safely by water.

3. Desires that Captain Leighton and his officers may enjoy their entertainment until their delivery.—Newhaven, 16 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp. 3.*

Dec. 16. **1269.** WARWICK to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY and CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 234.

1. Upon Mr. Viron coming to Newhaven from Dieppe, he gave leave to Mr. Bradbridge to return to the Bishop of Chichester, he being charged to read a lecture there. Mr. Viron has been troubled for three weeks with this new disease, and has not yet recovered, and his wife and family are visited with sickness. He therefore desires Dudley to move the Queen for Mr. Goodman's return, that he may be employed at Dieppe or here, (which he rather desires), of whom he has heard such commendation, both of the Lord James of Scotland and others, that it is a great pity that the country should want so worthy an instrument. If Mr. Goodman cannot be had, then for the present he must have Mr. Wiburne, lest Mr. Whitingham in the meantime should be sick, and he left destitute.

2. Bricquemault repairs thither to be a suitor to the Queen, in the Prince of Condé's behalf; asks them to see him well entertained. Commends this bearer for his good conduct in the last skirmish.

3. Edward Dudley was the first that entered Tancarville, and he is very well liked there. He is informed by Mr. Bromfield that the castle is not of such force as was reported.]

4. Perceives by a letter from Cecil to Vaughan that he has been unjustly charged; he has given no occasion either to speak or think otherwise than well of him. In the execution of his office, his care is such that the writer thinks the Prince has not been more justly served in that room; he cannot please all men.—Newhaven, 16 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp. 4.*

Dec. 16. **1270.** SIR HUGH POULET to CECIL.

1. Is about to take his passage to Newhaven with Montgomery. Having intelligence from Jersey since the passing of his letters yesterday to Cecil, has willed his son, Amyas Poulet, to participate the same unto Cecil for the security of the castles and isles, which are both weak in men, fortifications, and forts, and not tenable in the state they are in.

2. Has conferred with Richard Popyngay, surveyor of the works here, who will wait on Cecil on Monday next, to declare the opinions of the writer and Worsley upon the castles of Guernsey and Jersey.

3. According to the writer's last instructions he takes over

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with him 5,000*l.* of the Queen's treasure, and leaves 15,000*l.* here, in the custody of Sir William Keylway.

4. Has had somewhat to do to satisfy Montgomery that he was expressly commanded to see him wafted over with the Queen's vessels for the better surety of his passage, which the writer declared to the Admiral, who was also in fault for the unreadiness of his vessels.—Portsmouth, 16 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with portions of several seals. *Add. Endd.* by Cecil's secretary. *Pp.* 3.

Dec. 16. 1271. NICHOLAS MALBY to CECIL.

Asks him still to procure his pardon.—Newhaven, 16 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 16. 1272. PROVISIONS for NEWHAVEN.

1. Mr. Owen Claydon's certificate from the 29th Sept. to the 16th Dec. 1562; specifying the quantity of provisions of all sorts shipped to Newhaven, with the expense; together with what remained in store. Also, calculations of the quantities required for different numbers of men for certain times.

2. The total number of French soldiers is given as not above 2,000; women and children, 4,000. They have not spent of the Queen's store above 7*l.*, which they have repaid.

Endd. Pp. 12.

Dec. 16. 1273. [ALBERT HARDENBERG to CECIL.]

Last summer at Rastad, Henry Cuk, goldsmith, of London, and deacon of the German Church there, told him of the singular goodwill of the Queen towards helping the oppressed Church in France. When he informed Count Christopher of Oldenburg of this, he was seized with a great desire to do the same, and desired Hardenberg to enquire whether the Queen would take him into her service. He therefore desired the goldsmith to speak with John Utenhove, elder of the German Church, about this matter. Utenhove wrote to him that he had conferred with the Bishop of London, who had done the same with Cecil; whose opinion it was that the Count should state the conditions on which he would serve. The Count, therefore, sent the writer over with John Drosto, who were instructed to say that he was ready to spend even his life in fighting for the persecuted Christians against the tyranny of Antichrist, and that there would be little difficulty about conditions. He would enlist only picked men, who would, however, require liberal pay. He did not doubt that the Queen would give him the same allowance that she usually gave to the leaders of her armies. If necessary he would send others to arrange this matter, or would give full letters of credence to his present agents. As it was dangerous to carry such letters so far by land, he asked the Dowager Countess of East Frisia to give them letters under

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her own hand, which she did. The Count also said that he could muster 6,000 or 7,000 horse and foot, if he had money. He could be ready within a month after he received a reply ; as he had retained at his own expense several captains up to the 1st January, in compliance with the letters of John Utenhove, who told him that everything was all but settled. As soon as his own resources become exhausted the adversary will use every art to draw his soldiers away. As the Count expected to be required to serve in France he desires to know how he is to proceed thither. Excuses his delay in answering, on account of the Convention at Frankfort. Hardenberg hopes that his master may receive a favourable answer ; if not, that the whole of this transaction be buried in silence. —London, 16 Dec. 1562.

Orig. Hol. Lat. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 17. 1274. SMITH to CECIL.

Forbes, ii. 236.

1. Has written two letters to Cecil of the 13th inst., one he sent by King the other by the Burgundian courier to the governor of the English house at Antwerp.

2. This day he declared to the Queen here that on the 11th inst. a proclamation was made at Paris. She said, "Upon the proclamation that all men of the ban and arreraban should repair to the camp against the rebels, the Almans and Englishmen that aided them, such a rumour was spread in Paris." When he said that there was in it, "*Que la Royne d'Angleterre a faulsé sa foy ;*" she said it was not so, and if there were, it was without her knowledge ; her son made no war upon them, but the Queen held his towns and kept her force there against the treaty.

3. Upon this there were hot words of their old matters, the breaking of the treaty, and the doubt that the Queen was in as long as the Guises commanded the army. "To all that at Rome, she denied it." In King Francis's time it was the Queen of Scots' doing, not the King's now. That which was lately done by her Ambassador with the Pooles she knew not of, it must be proved. To the doubt of the Guises, they are but the King's subjects and it is a private quarrel against a private man. In reply, he said, if the treaty was once broken, when was it made again ? That of the Pooles can soon be proved, the persons are alive. For the Guises, so long as they have the handling of the war the Queen cannot be in security. After such storms, they came again as they always do, to a calm.

4. Then the Queen's pretence for religion and her promise in the protestation was alleged, and he was asked what he demanded. If he had not had the Queen's letters sent by Killegrew's man, the 4th inst., he must have been mute. He said it was necessary that Calais should be surrendered. At last she said it was a matter new to her, and to be moved to the Council, and asked, "Have ye commission to

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ask it?" He said he had, then he was brought into the Council.

5. There the disputes began afresh. The Council denied there was any proclamation. Montmorency said if there were such he must bear the blame. He was willed to declare his request, which he did at large, with his reasons. They made the matter as strange as though they had never heard it, yet he was answered they would consider a while with themselves. He was sent out.

6. After a time M. Vielleville came and showed him that the Council required to have his request in writing, and so he was dismissed. He said he had other things for the Queen, whereupon he came in again. It was concerning the passport, and the gentleman she promised should conduct Throckmorton hither and into England safely; and further he requested a passport to signify thither what they said to him, all of which were granted him.

7. He is in fear at not hearing of Barlow, his man, whom he sent away on the 30th ult. The letters Cecil sent by William, to be further delivered, have arrived safely there. Thinks there is no good to be done that way for Calais, as it is declared by Throckmorton in his letters; he is put in fear here by those whom he trusted to do good.—St. Denis, 15 December 1562.

8. P. S.—On Thursday last he was with the Queen, to complain of the handling of his men in Paris. She said she would take order with Montmorency in that matter. Next day his men were at Paris; one brought word that there was peace with England, the other that there was war. On Saturday he went to the Cardinal, and sent Mr. Middlemore to Paris to inquire about the proclamation, and if it was printed to buy the book, if not to find out the true effect. He was there all day. He inquired diligently, and by what he could learn it was not printed, but talking with divers they told him the tenour of it; they all agreed upon these words, which he begged him to write, and he sends to Cecil.

9. Some excuse it one way, some another; some that it was against the Almaines and Englishmen in the Prince's camp and at Newhaven, and not against the Queen; some think it is because of divers gentlemen being Huguenots, to get them out of Paris and in the camp. If it had been against the Prince they would not have gone, but they would against the English.

10. He has done all he can to get a copy, but cannot. The Queen and Council deny it, how can it be proved?

11. This day the Spanish Ambassador's secretary and two other gentlemen affirmed to Mr. Middlemore, at the Court, that they heard the proclamation when it was proclaimed, and that it was of the same tenour, and in print; and when it came to the Queen's ears commandment was given under pain of death, to suppress it, and that none should see it.

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12. The gentleman who is appointed to go with Throckmorton supped with the writer this night; Middlemore goes with him.—St. Denis, 17 December 1562.

13. Asks Cecil to tell the Queen from him (concerning his demand for Calais) that the Cardinal has been very earnest on his side with the Queen for that matter before, and that they had been in Council about it all that day, before he came, and he finds things calmer than before. Has got licence for Throckmorton by the Cardinal's means. Yesterday the Queen asked Middlemore whether he had brought his demand in writing, whereof he is glad, for in like sort he will demand to have their answer.—*Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. A few sentences in cipher, deciphered. Pp. 7.

[Dec. 17.] **1275.** CECIL to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

The Queen has been informed by many English, French, and Germans that about the 11th inst., war was publicly declared against her in the King's name at Paris, with words which were not honourable to her. That this was so is confirmed by what has happened in many parts of France. Sir Thomas Smith's courier was stopped at Boulogne, and told by the Governor there that war had been declared against England, and was compelled to remain there as a prisoner. At Bordeaux all the English ships were stopped on the same pretext and were not allowed to go, notwithstanding the letters of M. De Noailles. Desires to know what are the real intentions of the French with respect to war or peace. In the meanwhile he and the hostages are not to leave the city without the express consent of the Queen. He will send a nobleman to stay in his house.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Lat. Pp. 2.

Dec. 18. **1276.** SMITH to the QUEEN.

1. According to her letter of the 4th, he has again insinuated himself to the Cardinal of Ferrara, saying that his [the writer's] forbearance was for the suspicion which the English Council had of their familiarity. The Queen, he said, had taken his [the writer's] part, and had a good opinion of him [the Cardinal]. He said that although some of their Lordships desired war (and there never could be a better time to make it than now), yet Her Majesty loved peace, and the writer was a willing minister thereto. He also said that, except he had a commission by her letters, (the seal whereof he showed him, with her hand at the top of the letter), he durst not have communicated with him [the Cardinal]. The Cardinal said he was glad she had a good opinion of him, and asked what was Smith's commission in that letter, which he told him; and how at Rouen the Cardinal and he, being almost at a good point, what in the meanwhile had fallen in England, first with the French Ambassador, and then with his libels and his unseemly and lusty words, and

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how he had provoked the Lords of the Council, and then of the Pooles' conspiracy. Thus everything falling out so unhappily he cannot blame their Lordships if they mistrusted his good reports, and think that one thing was talked to him and another done in England. Yet in this he said the Queen sustained him and still had confidence in the Cardinal.

2. But there was a greater matter. The younger Lords and their lusty Warwick, had even now in hope devoured all Normandy. One looked to be captain of this town, and others of another; he to be an Earl, another a Baron. And they for their own gain desired the war, as some of the Princes do here. Upon this point they had a little dispute. The writer said if the Queen had not been very stedfast in her deliberations to make peace, all had been by this time in war.

3. When at last he came to the demanding of Calais, they proceeded to disputing about the treaty, and the breaking thereof, wherein Smith was well helped by her letter. The end was that the Cardinal said he was well content, but thought it marvellous hard now in the King's nonage. The English, he said, desired Calais but for an honour and to have a foot and descent in France. Then the writer declared how necessary it was for her merchants and her traffic into Flanders and Antwerp; and that the English merchants, so long as it was French, would descend rather at Gravelines or Dunkirk. He liked that reason, and said that he never took it so before. So long, said the writer, as the French had Calais, there would never be a sure peace, but be as it were betwixt peace and war. Besides, Calais is of the ground of Flanders, and not of Picardy or France. "It came from the crown of France," said the Cardinal. "Not these 200 years and more," said the writer. The Cardinal said he saw that Calais was a stone of offence and a stumbling-block betwixt them. The writer said he must demand certain money for the charges of the wars, and the defacing of Calais and such things, but for that sum he could be somewhat ruled by him. The Cardinal replied that he would it were but a money matter, and so parted. The Cardinal promised that he would move the Queen Mother in it, and help him for the sake of peace; but still he thought the matter was marvellous hard. This was on Saturday. Since then the writer has visited him by his man, who was told by the Cardinal that he had been with the Queen about the matter, but that it could hardly be.

4. Was with the Queen on Tuesday, and informed Cecil what was done there. Has since then sent his man to the Cardinal again, who thinks that it will not be, for the causes he showed the writer, for he sees they are not minded to it.

5. Does not see why they require his statement in writing, except it be against the Prince.

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6. As he has made his demand in writing, they can take small advantage either for or against the Prince, if he means truly.

7. The two camps are so near that a battle is looked for within three or four days. The Prince is about Montford, not far from Evreux, and the other is following not far off. Middlemore is gone with a passport and a gentleman of the Queen's chamber to conduct Throckmorton hither, and hence into England. He will be better able to tell the truth of those things. Has sent her a copy of his demand.—St. Denis, 18 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 7.

Dec. 18. 1277. SMITH to CECIL.

1. Sends some letters of Captain Cockborne, who desired to convey them to Cecil, who when he has read them is to seal them with a seal herewith sent, and see them conveyed further. Cecil will understand by them what Cockborne has heard here, which is not always true.

2. Here is also an Englishman called Richard Laws, who served here as a miner for seven years, and hearing by the bruit that they were towards war with England, has asked when he may do service. William Hellons, who brings this despatch, will present him. The Guisian's camp is now ten leagues from hence, and they fetch victuals from Paris, the country is so destroyed.—St. Denis, 18 Dec.

3. P.S.—Barlow arrived with Cecil's last despatch. They talk here of the taking of Tancarville Castle; that all the weapons and armour are taken from the Huguenots in Rouen; and that soldiers are sent to Normandy and other places daily. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil: Cockborn's letters. Pp. 2.

Dec. 19. 1278. SMITH to CECIL.

1. Nothing has been done but that parlementing which has undone the Prince.

2. He did not perceive that they would come so near each other. Every man now looks that they should come to it. Throckmorton wrote to Middlemore and to him (sends the copy of his letter) that he is in greater danger than if he were in the Duke of Guise's camp. Looks for him within three days. Cecil can guess what his pitiful desire to come away means. The writer does not like it.

3. Asks for a copy of the last treaty, which he never saw. If it comes to a newer treaty, asks that Master Shers, his old acquaintance, be sent to negotiate with him at the Court, as Middlemore is too well known to the Queen Mother and the Council, and in too much disgrace with them.—St. Denis, 19 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

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Dec. 19. **1279.** SMITH'S DEMANDS.
Forbes, ii. 240.

The demands of the Prince of Condé touching religion, and his other reasonable requests being granted, it will be best that each Prince have his own; and therefore, according to the treaty of Cambray, the town and environs of Calais should be given up to the Queen of England. Calais is more chargeable than profitable to the French, and is very necessary for the English commerce. He also demands 200,000 crowns of the sun for fortifying Havre, and for damage done to Calais. If these demands are granted, he promises that the Queen will give up Havre de Grace, and enter into a firm treaty of peace with the French King.—Bois de Vincennes, 19 Dec. 1562.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Dec. 19. **1280.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. by Cecil: Demand for Calais, delivered 19 Dec. 1562. Fr. Pp. 2.

Dec. 19. **1281.** SIR ADRIAN POYNYNGS TO CECIL.

Encloses a certificate of the armour received from the countries by the captains appointed for this service, saving those which are to have it from the Queen's store, but have not yet received any. One hundred men under Captain Ward are appointed to serve the Queen at Tancarville.—Newhaven, 19 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Dec. 19. **1282.** The BATTLE OF DREUX.

The Prince having done all he could to restore peace, and seeing the enemy encamped within two leagues from him, resolved to attack them, although they were much stronger in infantry. They had thirty cannon, and were posted so that they could retire to Dreux and Tryon, and were defended by a stream at their rear and a wood on their flank. Accordingly he left his camp about eight o'clock, and at the first charge captured six pieces of artillery, routed their infantry and cavalry, and took prisoner the Constable, after killing a great number of the Swiss. The second charge was no less furious, and it is certain that if the French and German infantry had not behaved cowardly, and if the reiters had not been obliged to have their orders interpreted to them, the victory would have been with the Prince. Condé bore himself right valiantly in the *melée*, had his horse shot in the fore quarter, and not being furnished with another, was made prisoner unhurt, save by a slight sword cut in the face. This nearly turned the victory into a deplorable defeat; for the army, already somewhat disordered, could not keep the artillery they had taken; but the Admiral, having rallied some of the French and German cavalry, charged three great battalions which the Constable had kept in reserve, and after a long combat routed them. Amongst the slain is the Mareschal

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St. André; and M. De Montbrun, a son of the Constable, is also said to be killed. The Duke of Aumale had his arm broken, and the Duke of Nevers his leg, both by pistol shots. The Grand Prior, the Count De Charny, and M. De Rennes are either dead or severely wounded. MM. De Beauvais and Rochfort, with about one hundred other gentlemen, are taken; so that if their army had been completely routed they could not have sustained a much greater loss. On the other side they have lost Condé, taken prisoner, and also a few captains of infantry and gentlemen, and much fewer common soldiers. None of their chiefs are even wounded, save the Sieur De Mouy, who is either slain or taken. The Prince's party drew off in good order at the sound of the trumpet, leaving (for want of horses) four field pieces behind them. On the 20th they marched towards Orleans, as they found the passage to Normandy too difficult. Gives a list of the killed, wounded, and prisoners of both sides.

Printed pamphlet of 8 pp. in small 4to. Fr.

Dec. 19. **1283.** Copy of the above, omitting the list of the dead, wounded, and prisoners.—*Signed by the Admiral: Châtillon.*
Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 6.

Dec. 19. **1284.** Another copy of the above, with a few variations.
Endd. by Cecil: The Battle of Mezeyrs. Fr. Pp. 4.

Dec. 19. **1285.** Translation of the above into English.
Corrected draft. Endd. by Cecil: The Battle in France at Mezeyrs. Pp. 4.

Dec. 19. **1286.** THE BATTLE OF DREUX.

"Raulett's news out of France," giving a summary of the battle. D'Anelot and the Admiral cannot have taken many of their pistoliers with them to Orleans, as 1,500 or 1,600 of their horses were in the Duke's camp after the battle. Their infantry is completely routed, and Rochefoucault and Grammont are slain. The English Ambassador is very badly wounded and taken prisoner. It is reported from Normandy that the Rhinegrave has defeated 5,000 English.

Endd. by Randolph. Fr. Pp. 2.*

Dec. 19. **1287.** THE BATTLE OF DREUX.

A list of the killed and wounded, and of the prisoners taken in the battle of Dreux. Apparently written by the Huguenots, giving the losses on both sides. The total number of slain is about 8,000. All the Prince's party are with the Admiral, except 1,200 lanzquenets who surrendered.

Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2.

* In the original title this summary is described as "*venant du Seigneur de la Forest.*"

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Dec. 19. **1288.** The BATTLE of DREUX.

Another list, apparently written by the party of the Royalists. It gives the Huguenot prisoners at about 800. Thirty-six of the standards were taken, and also two English ensigns.

A few marginal notes by Smith. Fr. Pp. 2.

[Dec. 19.] **1289.** — to —.

After having received the letter in which his correspondent ordered him to proceed to Caen to meet him there, the writer, having heard that Madame De la Meulleraye, his mother, was dying, went to see her, but she had departed before he arrived. Has been informed of the rout of Condé, and his capture, and also of that of the Constable. The Admiral rallied his cavalry and made another charge, but was repulsed, and withdrew to where his baggage was posted.

Fr. Pp. 2.

Dec. 19. **1290.** ALBERT HARDENBERG to CECIL.

Is compelled to be urgent, as his master has enjoined him to return as soon as possible, whatever happen. He is keeping a large number of men at his own expense, having been induced to do so by the letters of Utenhove. Is unwilling to offend his master, who is his only protector in Germany. When the writer was driven from Saxony on account of his doctrines concerning the Lord's Supper, the Count was the only person who supported him, against the wish of many of the Princes and States. John Sturmius can give Cecil much information of what he learnt at Frankfort, as he had a long conversation with the Envoy of the Prince of Condé.—*Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: 19 Dec. 1562. Lat. Pp. 2.

Dec. 19. **1291.** INTELLIGENCES from ITALY.*

Rome, 19 Dec. 1562. The Pope, though ill, has attended a consistory this day and disposed of eleven sees and two abbeys. Giovanni Manricq has arrived from the King of the Romans, whose devotion to the Holy See he announces, to the great joy of many, especially the Bishops of Trent and Aosta. The Pope is in great grief in consequence of the death of his nephew and of the two sons of the Duke of Florence, whose wife, the Duchess, is hopelessly ill. The news from France is worse than before; Avignon is in danger, and the Huguenots increase in numbers. Certain Spanish soldiers, who had come to serve the King, have joined the opposite party, their pay being in arrear. The Pope immediately despatched 6,000 crowns for the purpose. A treaty is in progress at Paris between the King and Condé. The Cardinal of Lorraine is acting with great prudence at Trent, but

* On the same sheet of paper as Stopio's letter to Shers, 26 Dec. 1562.

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his presence there will probably prolong and embarrass the session. Great mischief has been done in Spain by lightning, and many galleys have been lost.

Copy. Ital. Pp. 2.

Dec. 20. **1292.** SMITH to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. The battle was stricken yesterday. The Constable and M. D'Anville are taken; the Duke De Nevers is slain; and the Duke of Guise has fled; he had his horse killed under him. Smith's man, Wilson, learned this of one of the King's servants who rode to call the gens-d'armes from the village to guard the King at Bois de Vincennes. The battle lasted four hours, many were slain, especially of the Spaniards; and the Guisian horsemen would not fight.—St. Denis, 20 Dec. 1562.

2. P. S.—The battle commenced on Saturday the 19th inst., and the slaughter continued till the following day. Some say that it has not yet ceased. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil: Pro principe. Pp. 3.

Dec. 20. **1293.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. Sends his letters by the secretary of the Queen of Scots

2. Touching the breach of the treaty under Francis II. which he laid to the Queen here, she said, it was not they who made the war, nor France, but the Queen of Scots. To which Smith replied that the English had nothing to say to her, as they made no treaty with her, but with the King of France. She is the Queen's friend and lover, the Scotch and English are as brethren, and no hurt can be imagined against her but it grieves the Queen.

3. Yesterday he delivered his request and made excuse for not delivering it sooner, by saying that it was more needful to be careful what one wrote than what one spoke. She said that she did not think he would do it without a commission; and so D'Aubespine was called in, and such of the Council as were there. D'Aubespine having read it, she said that she would confer with her Council and give an answer.

4. The same night D'Aubespine and his brother, the Bishop of Limoges, came to Paris and talked with Messieurs there, and told them that now the Prince and the other are so near to each other they must needs give battle; and if all come not well to pass they must thank themselves for not agreeing to the Prince's request. And yet for all that they are gone to the Prince's camp to stay the battle.

5. While he was at the Court the Turk's Ambassador came there, and saluted the Queen, when the writer had left her. The day of audience is appointed him on Monday next, and the writer will have his answer in two or three days.—St. Denis, 20 Dec. 1552.

6. P. S.—They say the Prince is at Nogent le Roy and the other camp at Undan, and that some other Spaniards have had

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an overthrow and seven or eight score of them slain by the Prince's men. Hears of the Cardinal certain things done at the Council of Trent. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by the Queen of Scots' secretary, Raulett. *Pp.* 3.

Dec. 20. **1294.** WARWICK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

Forbes, ii. 242.

1. They have been informed of the state of the fortifications of Newhaven by Sir Richard Lee, Mr. Winter, and Mr. Portinary. The only thing to be done whereon the security of the place depends, is the speedy fortifying of the plat already begun, which cannot be done without 2,000 pioneers; whereof there are not above 230 employed thereon. The soldiers have worn themselves and their clothes out, and are weary of that labour. They request that 2,000 pioneers may be sent. They find some parts of the old town, especially about the windmills, to be the place of most annoyance to the town by the enemy. There they can fortify themselves, without danger of shot from the town, having earth enough to make any exploit to our annoyance; and with trenches from thence may approach the town with their artillery; besides, from that ground the entrance of the Haven may be impeached by them.

2. This town being 11,000 feet in compass of the curtains and bulwarks, requires no less than 6,000 soldiers to guard it, of which there are about 4,700. The safeguard of the place must depend upon manly defence, being an unfinished work, with sundry places of peril to the same in divers respects besides. The old town is a raw piece of itself, whatsoever it may seem to be upon viewing the plats thereof.

3. The Rhinegrave continues his quarter with 800 horsemen, and 6,000 footmen about him; whom they cannot remove without an increase of power, leaving the town conveniently furnished for the time. They are unable to use any commodity of the country about the town, without an increase of horsemen, which (with Mr. Tremayne's band) amount to 100 English and Scottish, who might serve to good purpose if they were made up in lances to 300, with provision of hay and oats. Tremayne hopes to have fifty lances for furnishing his band; whose horses and pistoliers still remain at Portsmouth, for want of transportation. There cannot be any great number of soldiers spared for any exploit abroad without danger to the place.

4. The number of soldiers, etc., and the expense of victuals, shall appear by certificates sent herewith. The remain of victuals being compared with the number of the garrison, will not be sufficient store for a month of any one kind, much less of divers sorts, whereas a continual store for three months is meet for this place.

5. For removing the French there has already gone to sea with Francis Clerk above 700 soldiers and mariners, besides 100 soldiers sent to Tancarville with Captain Mosoner, so

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there only remain about 300 or 400 soldiers, which they will consider of the best way they can, and of the inhabitants of the town also, by such discretion as they can use, until they hear again from them upon the news addressed from Condé and Throckmorton, whose letters they send herewith; also the removal of the ships, which are in such disorder, that they will require a great time to be put in readiness to pass from hence.—Newhaven, 20 Dec. 1562. *Signed*: A. Warwick, Hugh Poulet, Adryan Ponymgs, Cuth. Vaughan, Willm. Bromefeld, John Fysscher.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Dec. 20. **1295.** WARWICK to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Before Bricquemault departed hence he declared to him that he practised the winning of Dieppe; that they have not only taken the town and castle, but also killed the captain of the castle, who was a great enemy to the religion and the professors thereof.

2. Thinks that now the Count and M. Beauvoir are minded to send certain of the French from hence for the better keeping of Dieppe, for which he is glad.—Newhaven, 20 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—The money which was in the Treasurer's hands is spent for the despatch of those soldiers to Dieppe. Begg them to send a sufficient mass.

Orig., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 20. **1296.** SIR MAURICE DENYS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Is not yet recovered from his sickness. Sends a brief account of his defrayments from the 10th Sept., with a monthly statement of the whole charge here. Cannot go through with all his payments for Nov. for want of money, which he begs may be sent; and with the mass some current money for these parts.—Newhaven, 20 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Dec. 20. **1297.** SIR ADRIAN PONYNGS to CECIL.

In former letters informed him that according to the Queen's letters of the 14th Oct. he had paid to M. Beauvoir 1,000*l.* which the writer received from the Treasurer's clerk. Has written before about the continuance to him of 13*s.* 4*d.* which was allowed for his diet until Warwick came here.—Newhaven, 20 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 20. **1298.** SIR HUGH POULET to CECIL.

Arrived here on Thursday with 5,000*l.* of the Queen's treasure. Refers him to Warwick's advertisements and the report of the bearer, Mr. Richard Worsley. Begg that some means may be taken for the safety of the new castle and Isle of Jersey.—Newhaven, 20 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

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Dec. 20. 1299. VAUGHAN to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY and CECIL.

Understands by the Lord Lieutenant that they have directed him to reform the order of service ministered in the church by Mr. Whittingham and others. Warwick asked the writer how it could be done without giving offence to those here, whose maintenance in religion is one of the chief causes of their being here. So, being doubtful whether to displease the Queen by continuing it, or to offend their friends by altering of the same, (because it would be more hurtful to alter the order of their Church, which they found established here, and so godly that no man of God can find fault with it, whereby they might make them doubt whether those at home had not by some indirect means revolted from their religion and make them rather weary of the English here); informed Warwick that he thought it would be better to let the order remain as it is, until the Queen's pleasure is further known. Did not advise this with the intention of anything being maintained contrary to her pleasure; nor yet that he condemns or utterly dislikes the order established in their own churches, but only in these respects. Yet for his own part, having settled his faith on Jesus Christ and his Gospel, he makes a great difference and choice between them. Nevertheless, he inclines himself to be within the compass of reformation in this point. And yet he is right sorrowful and in despair of full reformation of our Church by this Parliament, which having all other things in this mortal life he would most gladly see. "And if it be so that the Queen's Majesty, and your Lordship, and you Mr. Secretary (being those of whom the world doth most aspect [*sic*] to be zealous and only careful for redress of all those "drages" of ceremonies and superstitions yet remaining in our Church), do not mind to go through with the same accordingly at this Parliament; by whom then, and when, shall we hope to be delivered?" Some may find it dangerous in this perilous time to fear an alteration in so weighty a matter being lately established and confirmed, and thereby a scope given to the Papists, (the ancient enemies of Christ's Gospel), to condemn them for mutation. If this allegation be true, who doubts that the Papists do not speak, write, and practise all that can be imagined to maintain their kingdom? They prepare weapons and whet the sword to fight for the same. It should be considered what danger may flow if this favourable time be omitted; for suffer the Papists to continue in this heart and courage, ready on horseback, with spur on the heel, and the lance in the rest, it will be full time to have one hand on the bridle, by strait and punishable laws. This much he trusts to their favours without offence; presumes not to give counsel, but only desires to put them in remembrance of these matters.—Newhaven, 20 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add.* *Endd.* by Cecil. Pp. 3.

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Dec. 20. 1300. VAUGHAN to CECIL.

Received his letter of the 10th inst., and also his crooked letter therein mentioned, which he accepts as a friendly monition. In his previous letters he answered the matters mentioned in both these. To remove all suspicion from the minds of Cecil and Lord Robert, he protests that he loves the Lord Lieutenant, and he believes that Warwick loves him.—Newhaven, 20 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Dec. 20. 1301. VAUGHAN to CECIL.

1. Cecil will receive from Mr. Marshall the certificate for such armour as the captains received from the countries. Of this armour the writer delivered to Mr. Ponyngs ninety-four corslets, fourteen jacks and sleeves stripped with mail, and all his arquebuses saving twelve, for which he [Vaughan] gave him 9*l.* which he had received of the Halls, for furnishing of them at the rate of 10*s.* an arquebus and flask, and the morions at 5*s.* each, of which armour Ponyngs had 200.

2. Is sure that he had of his own 100 corslets and 100 arquebuses furnished with morions, of which fifty are at Feversham to furnish the Kentish men. Has 100 corslets and forty graven morions which came from Berwick, lying in an armour house at the sign of the Cock in Grace Street, London; and at his house in London were three score corslets, 100 arquebuses, forty graven morions, and 200 flasks and touchboxes; of which furniture he bought forty corslets of an armourer in Ludgate, and twenty corslets and six or seven score arquebuses of John Chapman of Milk Street, all of which with other furniture has been since sent hither. His armour consists of 240 corslets, 200 arquebuses, 144 plain morions, and four score graven morions.—Newhaven, 20 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 20. 1302. WILLIAM BROMFIELD to CECIL.

1. Has received the whole proportion for the furniture of this town, and also a proportion of armour and artillery for the 1,000 soldiers who were sent from Essex and Devon. Nearly all the captains refused to receive the Almain corslets, although they are better and cheaper than the others. The two and a half fadders of lead from Dover, placed in a French boat, were carried by the same into Tréport, and there sold to the enemy. The fortifications go slowly forward for want of pioneers. Some mattresses are needed for their bedding, the want of which causes much sickness amongst the soldiers, whereof many die.

2. Was at Tancarville on the 15th inst., which is subject unto three hills. The Prince of Condé is at Dreux, and is marching hither.—Newhaven, 20 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

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Dec. 20. 1303. NICHOLAS MALBY to CECIL.

The Lord Lieutenant has this day been informed as to the proceedings of Condé, the Constable, and others. A gentleman who came from the Rhinegrave advertised this.—Newhaven, 20 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add.* *Fp.* 2.

Dec. 20. 1304. W. WHITTINGHAM to CECIL.

1. Is sorry that he should be troubled with the frivolous complaints of certain who are offended with the manner of the ceremonies used here, as disagreeing with the order commanded and observed in England. So that he is driven to give a reason for things which he thought had been out of controversy, and which Cecil and others would have approved.

2. For his own part is somewhat persuaded by St. Augustine herein, who counsels in such things to accommodate themselves to the nature of the place where they are conversant. Next, he was moved by the opinions of this people, who, "as they had conceived evil of the infinity of our rites and cold proceedings in religion, so if they should have seen us (but in form only, though not in substance), to use the same or like order in ceremonies which the Papists had a little afore observed (against whom they now venture goods and body), they would to their great grief have suspected our doings as not sincere, and have feared in time the loss of that liberty which after a sort they had purchased with the bloodshedding of many thousands. Moreover, as I ever approved this order best (because it is most agreeable with God's word, most approaching to the form the godly fathers used, best allowed of the learned and godly in these days, and according to the example of the best reformed churches), so I perceived that it wrought here a marvellous conjunction of minds between the French and us, and brought singular comfort to all our people."

3. Besides this, M. Viron assured him that the Bishop of London charged them that they should use no other order for ceremonies than that which they should find here, which, in the writer's judgment (considering the place and time), is nothing prejudicial to their orders at home; for reformation whereof all the godly have their eyes and hearts directed to Cecil, next under God and the Queen. "For, alas, they are far from perfection, though for gain and vantage they have many patrons, who, as I think, might with better conscience sustain the reproach of singularity than dissemble in matters of so great importance."

4. Being fully persuaded of Cecil's good opinion towards him, he writes plainly, trusting that Cecil will not be offended; for God is his judge that if he knew how, he would spare no pain or travail to ease him of his heavy burdens and manifold crosses, which all acknowledge here lie upon him. But his earnest and continual prayer is that God would

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long strengthen and comfort him, to the glory of His name, for whom no discord is to be feared, and without whom no concord is to be sought; that as Cecil has begun to uphold and advance the kingdom of Jesus Christ, so he may by His mercies continue, perfect, and establish the same, to His praise, the Queen's honour, and all their comforts.—Newhaven, 20 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Dec. 20. **1305.** MEMORIAL FOR WORSLEY.

1. 2,000 pioneers to be sent to Newhaven; also 2,000 mattresses. The impost on beer to be discharged, which is a mark upon a tun. Hand and horse mills, with stones for the same, to be sent; also five tons of English and Spanish iron for the embrasing the stone work which stays all the water about the town; and fifteen or sixteen fodder of lead for the same purpose, and for shot. For the allowance of two pounds of powder to each raw arquebusier. For 200 lances, besides those horseman which are already. For provision of hay and oats; and for the better furnishing of victuals. That Mr. Abington may have a large prest of money at Portsmouth for the provisions there. That they may have good provision of "sallet" oils, honey, vinegar, stock fish, and "wine seck." To have a staple of Newcastle coals here. That a mass of money in gold and Spanish rials be sent for the monthly payments.—*Signed by Warwick and others.*

2. P. S.—To inform Mr. Secretary that the Lord Lieutenant has committed Morrice and young Vaughan according to his letter, and to ascertain what he will have further done with them.

Orig., with marginal notes by Cecil, and dated and endd. by him. Pp. 3.

Dec. 20. **1306.** WINDEBANK TO CECIL.

If Cecil minds to keep Mr. Thomas longer abroad it would be more for his commodity that some one (as Mr. Nowell) should be with him, as he would have more regard to his doings than with the writer; with whom he is so well acquainted.—Strasburg, 20 Dec. 1562.

Hol. Draft. Endd. Pp. 2.

[Dec. 20.] **1307.** CHALLONER to the LORDS of the COUNCIL.

1. They may more at large perceive his proceedings by his letter to the Queen sent herewith.

2. The Duke of Alva told him that she had picked a meet time for her purpose, whilst the French were distracted among themselves in the minority of their King, but if they were at a point with quarrels intestine, the English might perchance, feel the power of France; adding that that of the English was not unknown to the King, his ministers, himself and others by their experience of their domestic

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affairs, whilst the King conversed with the English. He confessed that they were hardy people, not wanting in courage; but in discipline, furniture, and other requisite parts they were far to seek. In reply the writer stated that if he were to see how those things have been altered since the King's departure he would perchance be of another opinion. And as for the power of France, he did not see why they should make any more account of their forces, which are now divided and ruled by a child, than they did in the reign of King Henry II. All other states have stretched the string of their finances as high as can be for breaking, so to England only rests the means to improve things as much as the Queen thinks expedient. And finding that the King Catholic continues in that amity which has so long existed between their houses, there is no cause for them to have much fear of the French.

3. He gave the Duke to understand what good hope he put in the Queen's force. Reminds them of his twenty years' service, and asks to be recalled—Madrid, Dec. 1562.

Hol. Draft. Endd. by Challoner: Sent by H. King. Pp. 12.

Dec. 20. **1308.** CHALLONER to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY.

Sends his commendations in lieu of the great bond he has with his Lordship and his house. He longs for his revocation as did the souls in Limbo for their redemption, which he desires him to further. Doctor Wilson is able to wield the same place as the writer.—Madrid, 20 Dec. 1562.

Hol. Draft. Endd. by Challoner: Sent by H. King. Pp. 4.

Dec. 20. **1309.** CHALLONER to CECIL.

1. These men have suspended giving their final answer as long as if they had flatly and plainly made it. They are content that the English should have Calais, and thus let so much of their good will serve to stead. If the Duke of Alva's overture be liked, then the English must frame their allegations hereafter, leaving others untouched, which these men cannot brook. Has declared to the Duke what Cecil signified to him touching, the Bishop of Aquila's secretary, about whose departure from England he does not appear to be satisfied. Was fain to cut off the Duke's web, seeing his replies gave but matter for new aggravations.

2. His last quarterage was not paid for six months, by which he is driven to borrow of the bankers, and has to lose thirty ducats or more in 100. Was appalled by the rumour of the Queen's decease being so constantly affirmed, weighing upon what a ticklish thread they hang, having only her life between them and subversion. Sends her an epistle of his own in verse, as a New Year's gift. Also encloses the elegy touching the tumults in France, which he sent Cecil by Cobham, and has since augmented it to above 100 verses.—Madrid, 20 Dec. 1562.

Draft in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him. Pp. 5.

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Dec. 20. 1310. CHALLONER to HENRY COBHAM.

1. As it appears by his letter of the 5th ult. that the statements in his of the 28th of October proceeded from such frankness as friends ought to use towards each other, not only by this assures him of his continued friendship but also encloses the letter in which he gives just reasons for having advised him to hasten home by sea. The late narrow escape of Cobham's sister, and the Queen's past danger, may induce him to give credit to an old beaten friend, who counselled him to ply the market while it lasted.

2. Desires to be remembered to the Marquis and his lady, to Lord and Lady Cobham, and the rest of his brothers, also to Mr. Killigrew, who the writer is sorry to hear has broken his arm.—Madrid, 20 Dec. 1562.

Draft, in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him : By King. Pp. 4.

Dec. 20. 1311. CHALLONER to STONLEY.

Although Robert Farneham used diligence in sending Stonley's letter and box with his power and release, they did not come to hand (through the negligence of the bringer, Beacon) until the 2nd inst. Thinks himself strangely handled of late by not being paid here by exchange until three or four months after Stonley has paid the money to the writer's servant.—Madrid, 20 Dec. 1562.

Draft, in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him : By King. Pp. 4.

Dec. 20. 1312. CHALLONER to LORD PAGET.

Craves pardon for not writing sooner, and trusts it will not be attributed to negligence. Is anxious to be removed from painful Spain, so bitter to him in body, mind, and purse.—Madrid, 20 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Draft, in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him : Sent by H. King. Pp. 3.

Dec. 20. 1313. The LANDGRAVE to the QUEEN.

1. Doubtless her envoys have told her of his opinion expressed to them concerning her proposal of a league between all the Protestant powers, still he thinks fit to write to her more fully. Agrees with her that the designs of the Papists should not be disregarded ; for the Pope and the Papists aim at establishing their usurped tyranny, and defending their idolatrous superstitions ; and consequently desire the extirpation of the true religion. This continuation of the Council at Trent was not hastily decided on, nor the slaughter of innocent persons commenced on account of France alone ; but the Pope and his vassals have further designs. Therefore it is necessary that all the reformed Princes should enter into an understanding, not merely for preserving pure their religion, but also for propagating it ; and if the adversary make any attempts to extirpate it by violence, they should use every legitimate endeavour for its defence.

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2. He will not be backward in this matter, provided that some (if not all) of the nobility and estates be also willing. This is a difficult matter, not only on account of the distance between them, but also on account of the differences of opinion and interests. Besides, a public league of this sort would give suspicion to those of the Papists who are embraced in the peace of religion, and might offer further occasion for irritation and discord. Wherefore he considers that a public league is not adviseable at present; but that between her and the other Protestant sovereigns and states a mutual understanding should be retained, in order that the glory of God be promoted; and that if any of the religion should be unjustly attacked, assistance should be afforded. Is ready to enter into this mutual understanding and correspondence with her; and if she is attacked, will be ready with the other Protestant Princes to assist her, and will expect the same from her.

3. Offers to enter into a special agreement with her, by which he will be ready to assist her with officers and troops; and she on her part is to deposit a sufficient sum of money in Germany, which he shall be allowed to use for his defence in case of necessity. As he would incur great odium with the adversaries on account of this contract, it would be hazardous for him to wait for assistance, as he would be the first attacked.—Marburg, 20 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 6.

[Dec. 20.] 1314. Another version of the same letter; similar in import, but differing in diction.—Marburg, 22 Dec. 1562.

Copy in Mundt's hol. Lat. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 20. 1315. ARNOLD WALWYCK to CECIL.

Has before mentioned the advantages which England would derive from a league with East Friesland. They are the following: There are in Friesland four good ports, whither ships of 200 or 300 tons could betake themselves. The Lord of East Friesland could send from thence 4,000 or 5,000 foot and 1,000 horse into England within two or three days. All sorts of arms and munitions of war could be conveniently sent from thence. John, Count of East Friesland, would be willing to serve the Queen personally for annual pay. In case of a naval war with France or Burgundy, these ports would be convenient for the English ships. Has been waiting here for three months at great expense for a reply.—London, 20 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 3.

Dec. 21. 1316. The ADMIRAL OF FRANCE to WARWICK.

Although Condé is taken, yet he is well, and none of them intend to desist from their enterprize on that account. Desires him to beg the Queen to send over foot soldiers as quickly as possible. Their cavalry are in very good order,

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and did not lose above 80 or 100 men in the late battle, whilst that of the enemy was entirely defeated, and nearly all their principal captains taken, killed, or wounded. Is sure that now when Satan is making every effort, the Earl's courage will redouble.—Camp at Auneau, 21 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2.

Dec. 21. 1317. SMITH to CECIL.

1. Wrote all the news to the Queen and the Lords yesterday. Captain Cockburn thought to have supped with him. Because the writer would yet know more certainly the truth of this matter, sent him with one of his [Smith's] men to the Court, who sends him this letter.

2. The Court removes in haste to Paris. It is said the Duke of Guise came thither last evening at midnight; that 30,000 men were slain; and that they were more spiteful upon the Swiss, as the Scots say here. When they in the chase made the slaughter they would cry, now they have revenged the English slain at Rouen.—St. Denis, 21 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Dec. 21. 1318. VAUGHAN to CECIL.

Thanks him for his discharge from this office. If no one is sent to take his place, he will tarry till the musters are passed, which will be in about seven days.—Newhaven, 21 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 21. 1319. KNOLLES and MUNDT to CECIL.

1. By their last letters of the 14th inst. (sent by Mr. Manley to the Queen, the Council, and Cecil), he may understand of all things passed here. They arrived at Strasburg on the 15th inst. On the Friday following (the 18th inst.) the Emperor entered this town with a small company at the request of the magistrates, without any ceremony, excepting that certain citizens carried a canopy over his head. This was the first time of any good will showed unto them since they abolished the Interim and Mass. The next day after he visited the fortifications and munitions of the town, and received for a present a gilt cup with a thousand florins of gold, six tuns of wine, six oxen, a hundred sacks of oats, besides a great quantity of fish and fowl. He departed that night to Schelstadt; from thence he goes to Fribourg, Constance, and so to Inspruck, where he intends to rest. They hear the Turk's Ambassador was despatched at the Emperor leaving Frankfort, with his demands granted for the continuance of the truce for eight years, and restitution of all such prisoners as the Emperor has, and to have in reward 3,000 dollars, besides 1,000 to his family, and also the defraying of his charges from the first time he entered the Empire.

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2. Since they came hither Mme. De Roy, mother-in-law to the Prince of Condé, and sister to the Admiral of France (of whom they wrote in their last, and sent her letters to the Queen), talked with them concerning the matters she wrote of to the Queen, declaring the peril of the Prince through want of money, and that it was not intended by this request to burden her with disbursing the same, but only to entreat her to become security therefor. She also said that certain cities of the Low Countries were content to lend the money to the Prince, and that she had sent to them to see whether, without troubling the Queen the money may be levied. As she was in doubt thereof, and it being of importance towards the maintenance or overthrow of the cause, she could not choose but repair unto the Queen for her succour in this behalf. They answered that they were certain that the Prince's cause was a matter of solicitude to the Queen, yet in consequence of her charges from the beginning of her reign she could not be able to take any more burdens upon her. They could not have satisfied their instructions without soliciting various persons until they came to some likelihood of their disposition.—Strasburg, 21 Dec. *Signed.*

Orig., in the hol. of Knolles. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 21. 1320. CHALLONER to FRANCIS CHALLONER.

His letter by Beacon the merchant, signifying the death of their brother-[in-law], Farneham, arrived on the 2nd inst. Trusts his lease of the writer's manor is at a point, as he gave the commission to Farneham. As to his coming over, shall be glad of his company. As to his wife and daughter coming to this country, it is not fit to travel in. If he could study the law, and live at Lincoln's Inn, would contribute 20*l.* a year for three years towards his entertainment, and divers friends would help. Asks him to consult with Mr. Ferrers and Mr. Patten, and advertise the writer whether Lord Mountjoy will sell Hogsden House; also whether young Mr. Verney will part with the fee simple of Middle Claydon and for how much, and when the lease will be compassed at young Gifford's hands, and to enquire in what state their sister Helen is left in by her late husband.—Madrid, 21 Nov. 1562.

Hol. Draft, by Challoner, and endd. by him: M. to my brother Francis, by King. Pp. 2.

Dec. 21. 1321. CHALLONER to PETER OSBORNE.

1. Matters here depend upon those at home, and these men seem to mislike the English stirring, though they do not sit still themselves. Complains of the want of his diets, and fares like a soul in Limbo, looking for the redemption of Israel.

2. Begg to be remembered to Mr. Haddon and both their dames, and that he will not marvel at this letter written in bed at four o'clock in the morning.—21 Dec. 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Sent by H. King. Pp. 2.

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Dec. 21. **1322.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Thanks for his two letters. Is glad to hear that he passed all well with King Philip. There are divers English ships on the coast. Three days past came a London ship which departed two months ago. There are two Plymouth ships here, and more are daily expected.—Bilboa, 21 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

Dec. 22. **1323.** The ADMIRAL OF FRANCE to the QUEEN.

Informs her of the capture of Condé, and the great loss sustained by the enemy's cavalry, and also of their determination to pursue their enterprise. Begg that she will send them succour.—Camp at Auneau, 22 Dec. 1562.

Orig., with seal. Add.: To the Queen. Endd. by Cecil: The Admiral of France. Fr. Pp. 2.

Dec. 22. **1324.** WARWICK to the QUEEN.

1. Sends herewith a letter to M. Beauvoir declaring that Condé is taken prisoner and sore hurt. The only impediment the French have now in France is Newhaven and her people; and he will either make a good account of his trust or else end his life among them.

2. The next news she shall hear from them will be about the storming of this town, and doubts not but she shall hear that Guise has had so hot a dwelling amongst them that he will soon have to leave his siege with shame.

3. It is no small comfort to him to see the willingness both of the captains and the poor soldiers. Will perceive by a letter to her Privy Council, whereunto all here have set their hands, how desirous her councillors are of serving.—Newhaven, 22 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Dec. 22. **1325.** WARWICK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

Forbes, ii. 245.

1. This day the Rhinegrave sent a letter to M. De Beauvoir (which he encloses), by which it appears Condé and the Duke of Guise have had battle; and after a long fight the Guise had the best of it, the Prince being wounded and taken. After the first discomfiture, the Admiral assembled a power again and gave a fresh charge, but was defeated, yet took the Constable prisoner. Of this they had intelligence from Harfleur this day; and had suspicion thereof yesternight about 8 p.m. by the shot of the ordnance at Honfleur, with fires thereabouts, which they suspected was upon some triumph, and the rather because at the same time two trumpets sounded in several places within less than half a mile of the town. If this news is true, the next will be a summons of this town; for the defence whereof they are determined to expose their lives to the last man.—Newhaven, 22 Dec. 1562. *Signed: Warwick, Poulet, Ponyngs, Vaughan, Bromefeld, Fysscher.*

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2. P. S.—Since the writing hereof an Englishman came from the Rhinegrave, that spoke with a Scotchman who was taken with the Prince and sent to the Rhinegrave; he confirmed the said news in every point. Enclosed is a note of certain wants of munition from the master of the ordnance. A great number of soldiers are sick. Upon the closing hereof one came from Montivilliers, that was present at the opening of certain letters of these news, wherein it was specified that Guise, D'Aumale, M. D'Anville, with Marshal St. André, are wounded, and that D'Anselot is slain, and the Prince wounded in the face, at his taking, with a curtilace.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Dec. 22. 1326. SMITH to the COUNCIL.

1. While at dinner on the 21st inst. M. De Sevre came by the Queen's order to tell him about this battle. And he first told him that yesternight the King was certified every word as Smith had before written, insomuch that the Spanish Ambassador was about sending away his packet of the same news, save that Marshal Montmorency, Governor of Paris, stopped it; because he would not have such evil tidings so suddenly sent away.

2. This morning, M. De la Brosse, Governor of the Prince of Navarre, being one of the Masters du Camp, brought a letter to the King written by the Duke of Guise. The contents whereof were, that the Prince was taken, that Admiral Châtillon and D'Anselot were gone towards Orleans; that the former has taken the Constable prisoner and carried him away with 500 horse; that St. André following in the chase with 150 horse of the same band was taken; and that all the Prince's Almain and French footmen were defeated. That the other side had only nine Spaniards killed, and only a few of the others. As soon as the King arrived in Paris he went to the great church of Nôtre Dame to give thanks, and this night he will return to Vincennes.

3. The Duke of Guise was the first to alight from his horse to receive Condé with courtesy, and so treated him that the Prince weeps and says that he never meant but quietness.

4. The Grand Prior is hurt in the thigh; and D'Aumale was unhorsed, and nearly all the army went over him, but through his strong harness he escaped, and has but one finger "broshed" and injured. The battle was about Mezières, near Dreux. It began by a little skirmish, and supplies arriving from each camp, it came to a battle. The Constable making haste, had his hand broken first; thereupon a page of his fled, who brought the first news, and thought, (because his master was taken), that all was lost. D'Anville was neither taken nor killed.

5. Sevre further told Smith that he had been with the Duke of Guise's wife, who upon hearing the first news was almost dead for sorrow, but when she heard of this she revived; and that the Cardinal of Bourbon told him, weeping,

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that yet he was glad his brother was alive, and therefore trusted that seeing the chiefs on both sides were alive, there should be some good accord made, and also that he should do somewhat in it.

6. After much talking about these matters, and the writer something answering, Italian like, (he begs them to think him a little Italian when he talks with Italians), Sevre said that he would not bind his honour to all this; he told what he was bidden, and as he saw in Guise's letter, which was very evilly written.

7. Sevre then spoke of the writer's last demand of Calais, and how the treaty does not bear it, nor was it his first demand, and that the English could not desire it before the time. Smith confessed that he had not the treaty, as he looked to have it from Throckmorton. They then spoke of the interference of Spain; King Philip might do something. "Believe what you will," said Smith, "King Philip will not fall out with the English, they had been friends too long." "Nay, England and traffic are too much joined," said he, "and it is not Calais which is likely to trouble the world. It is the new Emperor's controversy, and their's here in France." "Let the matters betwixt them be ended," said Smith, "and let other awhile blow the coal, or if the world must needs be in a broil, perhaps the English will not lie still."

8. Noted divers things which caused him to harken. One was about the controversy between King Philip and the new Emperor; another that this in France seemed not to be ended; and the last was his sending to England for Sir Henry Dudley before he was half appointed to come. Thinks Sevre's account of the battle is only partly true. As he was writing this, the bellman was going about the streets here, in the Cardinal of Lorraine's name, who is Abbot here, bidding them come to evensong, sing the Te Deum, and give God thanks for the victory against the enemies of the King and the Holy Church. The same was sung throughout Paris.

9. Is in great fear about Throckmorton, who he thinks was in the Prince's camp, with M. De Plessie, and Middlemore and his man Nicholas; all of whom left the writer before day-break on Friday. And the day before Abraham, his lackey, a Frenchmen, went another way to see before how he should be treated and to bring the writer word if aught were amiss. Cannot hear anything of anyone of them.—
St. Denis, Tuesday, 22 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

Dec. 22. 1327. MARINELLO MOCHES [?] to THOMAS SHACKERLEY.

Received Shackerley's letter in the evening as he returned from the procession to Nôtre Dame in honour of the victory. The second intelligence is very different from the first. Enumerates the Duke's losses. He attempted to rescue the

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Constable, who is now in a castle near Orleans, surrounded by the Duke's troops. Is sorry for Shackerley's position, and will help him.—Paris, 22 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: News of the Cardinal of Lorraine's house touching the battle. *Ital. Pp. 3.*

Dec. 22. 1328. LEIGHTON to SMITH.*

Information respecting the battle of Dreux. Throckmorton is taken prisoner, and the Rhinegrave has defeated nine English companies going to Caudebec under M. De Beauvoir.

A few notes by Smith. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Dec. 22. 1329. EDWARD HORSEY to CECIL.

1. On the 21st inst. certain French soldiers sent to Dieppe by MM. Bricquemault and Beauvoir have practised there so well that they have taken possession of the town and castle, slain M. Ricarville, captain of the castle, and Bacquevill, captain of the town. Montgomery and all the French soldiers who were here went this day to Dieppe.

2. They are informed that Condé is within two or three days' march of this town.

3. Has not succeeded in obtaining a grave Frenchwoman to wait upon and teach his daughter the French tongue.—Newhaven, 22 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 22. 1330. — COCKBURN to CECIL.

1. There are some letters of his in the Ambassador's packet addressed to the Queen of Scots, containing news of the taking of the Duke of Guise and his accomplices, which, if it had laid in him, should have continued true. Desires him (if he thinks it good) to send them with these last letters, that she may thereby perceive his diligence.—22 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Asks him again to send the other writing. Mr. Randolf may comfort her with the other news, to whom he asks Cecil to write.

Orig. The P.S. in Cockburn's hol. Add. Endd.: Cockburne to Sir Tho. Smith. *Pp. 2.*

Dec. 22. 1331. [CECIL to JOHN VERTUSIUS.]

Received his letter dated at Cologne on 1st October, which he showed to the Queen, from which and from the report of Mr. George Cobham, she easily perceived his zeal, for which she thanks him. It is not convenient to send a nobleman to him, but she would be glad to talk to him, or to anyone sent with his communication. If he does not approve of either of these courses, then he can use the enclosed cipher, the counter-

* Described by Smith, in a note prefixed, as "News which Layton sent to me this morning, by the report of M. D'Anville's mouth to him at Paris yesternight at ten of the clock at night."

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part to which the Queen has securely locked up. Need scarcely warn him to keep this matter secret. The bearer, though trustworthy, is ignorant of this matter.—22 Dec. 1562.

Draft, in Ascham's hol. Lat. P. 1.

Dec. 22. 1332. CHALLONER to MASON.

1. Perceives by his last letter how friendly he conceives of the writer not hearing from home oftener. "By my letters sent presently to the Queen ye shall perceive what I have now in the execution of my charge, as farforth as the quality of the matter after so late an imparting thereof to minds here otherwise preoccupied was likely to give impression, wherein our pretences for religion ye may soon guess how they allowed; and as for our protection of French subjects against the Guises' tyranny, Rouen and Dieppe bear witness of. I can say no more, but wish well."

2. The last letters to him bear date 11th of October, which makes his dealings raw with these men, as the King and Council are made daily acquainted with what passes.

3. Unless the jars in France come to some good end this winter he looks for all parts to be hot next summer. These men do not sleep. Asks him to tell Sir Richard Sackville that he scarcely knows how he rubs on for want of the payment of his diets.—Madrid, 22 Dec. 1562.

Draft, in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him. Pp. 4.

Dec. 23. 1333. The QUEEN to SIR WILLIAM KEILWAY.

When Sir Hugh Paulet went last to Newhaven he left with him a certain sum in gold, whereof he shall deliver 1,000*l.* to Thomas Abington.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 23. 1334. The RHINEGRAVE to WARWICK.

Has received his letter, the language of which is too piquant. Imagines that Warwick must have been imposed upon by some Frenchman, who took advantage of his ignorance of the language, and desires him to tell that person (whoever he is) that his letter has caused amusement. Will always esteem Warwick as a nobleman of quality. Intends to do his duty to the King to the uttermost.—Montivillier, 23 Dec. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Fr. Pp. 2.

Dec. 23. 1335. SMITH to CECIL.

1. Though his second packet was contrary to the two first, yet it was written as the King was certified here from the camp on Monday night, by M. De Villeville and the Bishop of Limoges. The same night two posts also came to the King, one about midnight and the other about three o'clock, all fortifying the first news, until M. De la Brosse brought the latter news

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to the King's breakfast, which the Queen sent to the writer the same day (yesterday), as he has already written. Had sent his man Barlow with the first good news, making shift yesterday morning with an old passport, now mended. Captain Cockburn dined with the writer when M. De Sevre came, but durst not be seen by him, and so got away before. Understanding the news to be contrary, the Captain offered to bring his man back before he reached England, which he accepted, and he made such shift that he overtook him near Amiens, and so before he could get a new passport to despatch this packet the Captain returned, for which he liberally rewarded him. He learned by the way that the French Ambassador's secretary, who was not two posts before him, had spread the first news abroad wheresoever he came; and, so by all likelihood, Cecil will have them from him.

2. Asks him to take into consideration the case as it stands. The Prince is taken, and his power defeated. If the Admiral and D'Anselot have got into Orleans with their prisoners, the Constable and St. André and 500 horse, or as some say 800, and if Guise and his company do not defeat them by the way, how long will the Admiral be allowed to keep it, having little or no artillery, and not three ensigns of footmen and horsemen?

3. When he had written thus far he received news from Mr. Leighton, prisoner in M. D'Anville's house at Paris. If Sir Nicholas is a prisoner, as Leighton writes, then Middlemore and the rest are taken; and fears the Queen's plate is lost, and also his horse which he lent. Thinks that M. De Plessy cannot be prisoner, and that some of his men will yet come to him [Smith].—St. Denis, 22 Dec. 1562.

4. Doubts whether the Papists had so great a victory as they make out. Hears that there was but a tail of the Prince's host cut off, and that the Admiral has 5,000 horse with him at Orleans, together with almost all the spoil of the other camp. The French keep the gates of Paris more strait than ever, and this day they had another solemn procession, attended by the Queen and all the Cardinals.

5. Believes that not only is Sir Nicholas prisoner, but also Middlemore, and Nicholas, the writer's "fourrier," who went for him, or else they are slain. Prays he will send over Mr. Shers, and some one who can speak French.

6. There are slain on the Duke's side 200 dukes, lords, and other notable gentlemen. Cannot learn that any one of note is slain on the Prince's side, and not so many killed as the Papists report. They are so proud of their victory that they will not let him have a passport. Trusts Cecil will take sure heed to his hostages, and remember what he wrote about Lord James and the Scottish Queen, which is most certain, and begs he will take heed of practice. Wishes Cecil to ask the Queen of Scots' secretary (who has tarried here these four months, booted and spurred,) what reward he had at his departure. They are well received who could not pay

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the soldiers at Paris, except they had pulled down the steeple at Vincennes, and sold the lead thereof.—23 Dec. 1562.
Signed.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 23. 1336. JOHN YOUNG to CECIL.

1. This day came three or four Englishmen from Dieppe, who declared that a gentleman of the Prince, named James Gaskon, who was secretly in Dieppe for ten or twelve days, had agreed with certain of M. Ricarville's servants (who had the keeping of the castle), and with certain of the township of Dieppe, to destroy the said Ricarville. This was appointed to be done last Sunday, between 7 and 8 a.m., and the token between Ricarville's men and Gaskon was a piece of ordnance to be shot towards the sea, and immediately the gates to be opened. This being done, Gaskon, with 400 men entered the castle, and Ricarville, being in another chamber of office, asked his chamberlain what was meant by this number of men, and took up his harquebus and thought to have slain his chamberlain, who took him in his arms and held him, and the men entering in, one of them with a halbert killed him out of hand; so the said Gaskon keeps the castle for the King and the Prince.

2. This done, they took M. Bacqueville and kept him safe in the house of Robert Goven. It was thought that if this had not happened, the Marquis D'Elbœuf would have come to Dieppe on Christmas eve with seven ancients, and have suddenly destroyed the town and distributed the spoil amongst his own and Ricarville's soldiers.

3. They say that the Prince will be at Honfleur to-night, and means to have all the holds between Honfleur and Rouen, and that M. Montgomery will come with certain harquebusiers into Dieppe, which they mean to deliver into his keeping.—Rye, 23 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 23. 1337. BATTLE of DREUX.

1. Two hundred gentlemen slain of the Duke of Guise's party. The Admiral keeps the field. Divers prisoners slain or wounded, and the greatest part of the Switzers slain.

2. On the contrary part; Condé having won the battle, by negligence was taken. No man of any name taken or slain, but many of the Almain footmen.

3. The account is of the slaughter of 15,000 men on both parts.—Paris, 23 Dec. 1562.

Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 24. 1338. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

A gentleman of this country, Manon Hogge, being lately advertised that his son, Alexander Hogge, was apprehended at Tenby for suspicion of piracy in a ship named the "Sunday," and that divers that were in the same ship were

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executed, and the said Alexander and others reserved under the Queen's mercy, craves pardon for his son, and that he may have his ship restored, with which he will do service in apprehending the pirates that are now upon the coast. Certain noblemen have required Randolph to write to Cecil hereon.—Edinburgh, 24 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 24. 1339. MAURICE DENYS to CECIL.*

1. Having received no answer to the letters sent him from Portsmouth, Rye, and Newhaven, and having been sick, has not troubled him. Sends a declaration of all his accounts since entering this service until the end of November, showing what is paid and unpaid, and what is due on the 28th inst.

2. Sends herewith his clerk, Hugh Councill, to answer anything doubtful, and to confer with Armagil Wade about the payments which he made at Rye.

3. Begs that they will send some money quickly.—Newhaven, 24 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Dec. 24. 1340. SMITH to CECIL.

1. This day had an interview with the Queen at the Louvre. Commenced by saying that he knew the rest of the Ambassadors were there, with their congratulations upon this victory, and he would not omit his duty. Though her men had gained the victory, yet she had also cause to be sorry, as their were so many great lords and good captains slain.

2. She replied that she well understood that both victories and defeats were injurious to her son, and therefore she was desirous that it should not have come to a battle. She offered them such conditions as they desired touching religion, but they sought something else. The loss was not great; the Constable was the only one taken, and he is now at Orleans, well and merry, and St. André, La Brosse, and the Constable's sons are all that were slain. She trusts she will shortly bring the Prince's party to reason; he shows himself very pliable and obedient.

3. In reply to his question about what had become of Sir

* On the spare leaf of this letter are written in Latin by Cecil the following notes:—

1559. The religion of Christ restored. Foreign authority rejected. Peace given to Christendom by the three most powerful Sovereigns.

1560. The French, at the request of the Scots, partly by force, partly by agreement, sent back to France, and Scotland set free from the servitude of the Pope.

1561. The debased copper and brass coinage replaced by gold and silver. England, formerly unarmed, supplied more abundantly than any other country with arms, munitions, and artillery.

1562. The tottering Church of Christ in France succoured, and the kingdom of the infant King, afflicted by sedition, is consoled by the Queen of England and conditions of peace proposed.

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Nicholas, she said that he was well and safe at Nogent-le-Roy. She and the King and all the Court thought for a while the Prince had the victory, and that all was lost; and that as soon as she knew any certainty about it she sent him word by M. De Sevre. Enquired if she were sure that Sir Nicholas was not hurt. "He is not of a truth," she said, "he is prisoner there, for he was always with the Prince."

4. Sir Nicholas, she said, had asked for a safe-conduct, and such things as he knew would not be granted him; and he has done but evil office, and not the duty of an Ambassador; for whereas they had been at the point long ere this, he always set back and made the matter worse. She would send for him and tell him a piece of her mind, and then send him home to his mistress and let her chastise him.

5. He then asked whether she had the answer ready to his demand. She was so busy, she said, that she had scarcely leisure enough to sign letters, but would send it to him in a day or two. He had before told her, he said, that he was not lodged at ease at St. Denis, where he was, as it were in a prison, and that the other Ambassadors did not lodge there. He would not be safe without the gates, she said; and also that she had spoken to Montmorency that he should have any lodging he desired in Paris. He said that he thought it marvellous strange that the gentleman having the charge of Middlemore and his "fourrier" should not, at the least, have seen them in safety.

6. This conversation did not a little amaze him, especially about Mr. Middlemore and Nicholas, for the men here have neither faith or conscience, nor any regard for blood. Thinks that Sir Nicholas and his man, and also Middlemore and Nicholas, are either slain, wounded, or fled. — St. Denis, Christmas eve, 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 5.

Dec. 24. 1341. MEMORIAL for JOHN SOMERS.

1. After the delivery of the Queen's letters to the King of France, he shall declare that she, hearing of a proclamation of war made at Paris about 11th inst. against her, and finding by the complaints of the latter in sundry places that they have been treated in an hostile manner, has caused her Council to enquire of the Ambassadors and hostages here, what they could say thereto. They admitted that there was a rumour of such a matter at Paris, but they took it that no such thing was intended by the French King.

2. Because such reports are made not only in France and in the Low Countries and also in England, but also because such matter was published by sound of trumpet in Paris, she sends him to enquire what they intend.

3. He shall use all good means (if they deny the proclamation) to procure a public revocation. He shall then speak about the arrest of some of her subjects at Boulogne,

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and likewise of the apprehension of the ship at Bordeaux and Conquet, setting out the grievances thereof according as he shall receive information.

Draft by Cecil, and dated and endd. by him. Pp. 3.

Dec. 25. 1342. CHARGES at BERWICK.

1. Charges for the old and new garrison for a year ending Christmas 1562, 21,992*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, whereof received 18,625*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

2. Extraordinary charges for a whole year, for Randolph, etc., and the fortifications, 10,129*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, whereof received 100*l.* Of this latter sum the works and fortifications cost 8,824*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Notes at the foot in Winchester's writing. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 25. 1343. The ADMIRAL CHÂTILLON to THROCKMORTON.

Was grieved to hear the news which he sent. Has placed his train and baggage near his own people, who left yesterday for Orleans. Hearing that he is on his way to England, he sends them to him.—From the camp at Platté, 25 Dec. 1562.

Signed.

Modern transcript of an original, formerly among the Conway Papers. P. 1.

Dec. 25. 1344. JOHN YOUNG to CECIL.

This day arrived two merchants of Dieppe, who say that on Thursday the 17th were slain by the Prince's power 500 Spaniards two miles from Chartres, and the Friday following the Prince with his army met the Guises and they fought all Saturday; and that in the battle D'Aumale, St. André, and another nobleman of the Guises was slain, and the Constable was taken prisoner and is in the keeping of the Admiral. D'Andelot also was slain, and the Count Rochefoucault sore hurt; and they say that the number lost on both sides was 15,000 or 16,000 men, but who has the greatest loss is not yet known. Before the battle Guise sent M. Brissac with 1,500 men to Rouen to keep the town, and the day after the battle he sent for him in all haste. They never ceased fighting from the morning until night parted them. They say that the Prince is now coming towards Normandy, and Guise tarries still there. Montgomery has not come to Dieppe. They of that town are much afraid of the Guise's soldiers.—Rye, 25 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 25. 1345. STORES for NEWHAVEN.

Miscellaneous stores to be provided for Newhaven.

Pp. 3.

Dec. 25. 1346. CECIL to CHALLONER,

After he had sealed up his letter; news came from Rye that on Thursday last the Prince's power killed 500 Spaniards

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near Chartres [as in Young's letter to Cecil, 25 Dec. No. 1344]

*Signed.**Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.*

Dec. 26. 1347. The QUEEN to the ADMIRAL.

The bearer, M. St. Maria (who is desirous of repairing to him), will inform him how troubled she is to hear of some adverse accident there.

Draft by Cecil, and dated and endd. by him. Pp. 2.

Dec. 26. 1348. The PRIVY COUNCIL to WARWICK.

1. They approve of his preparing to withstand the enemy ; and commend his comfortable writing of himself and his company. The Queen is determined to assist him with all things necessary for his preservation.

2. It is ordered that 1,200 soldiers (who are ready in Norfolk and Suffolk,) shall be forthwith sent to him, with 200 pioneers ; and 800 out of the 1,200 shall be without special captains, because he may place such as he has there without charge. 1,000 pioneers will be sent to him from Kent, London, Hertfordshire, Sussex, and Hampshire, and more if possible ; but those sort of people are so scant here that it were easier to send so many more soldiers. Will send 2,000 mattresses of two sorts.

3. Touching the impost of beer, they have ordered that none shall be charged with it who will be bound to come thither, so he may abate a mark on every tun. Hand-mills and horse-mills are already shipped ; also English iron from Sussex ; and the Spanish will be sent from London. They remit to his discretion the monthly allowance of 2 lbs. of powder to every raw arquebusier. They could be content that they had the 200 lances offered by Mr. Saintleger, if hay and oats could be made for them.

4. Provision of victuals shall be made for four months, whereof two months' provision to be at Newhaven, one at Portsmouth, and the fourth in coming to Portsmouth, so as to keep a continuance thereof.

5. As he requires Abington to receive a further proportion of money, they request him to inform them how the money due upon the victuals, delivered to the garrison before the last muster and pay, is answered.

6. Touching the provision of oils, which are very dear, honey, vinegar, and stock fish, they will do as much therein as possible. They think that a good example should be given by the captains and superiors to the soldiers in unserviceable expense of victuals ; which they doubt not but he will have regard to himself. An order was given to Newcastle, before he wrote, for a staple of coals from thence. His last request for a mass of money will be cared for.

7. They have heard the opinions of Portinary and Mr. Worseley, and they remember Mr. Lee's opinion about the

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fortifications. Some would have the outer town fortified and guarded with a garrison, because the ground therein is of most advantage to the enemy. Others would have it spoiled by making trenches and causeways. Some by demolishing the two bulwarks there. Their Lordships mislike none of them, if time might serve.

8. They have been spoken to about a long wall betwixt the bulwark La Grange and the Vidame's tower; wherein the best surety is to make a platform of timber at the Vidame's tower and at one of the elbows of the same wall, to flank not only the wall but also the curtain of the bulwark La Grange.

9. If the siege should come, if he has any friends who have ships there, he may offer them the courtesy to come with their ships into England, otherwise all of them (saving such as he shall occupy for his fortifications) should be put out of the haven and burnt, to prevent any danger.

10. All the women and children and the rest of the Frenchmen there must be sent away; and rather than they should be destroyed by the enemy, he is to send them to divers ports in England. But they would rather that they were disposed in their own countries. He is not either for money or reward to let any salt fish or victuals be permitted to go from thence to Rouen, or elsewhere.

11. They have received sundry complaints from victuallers that they are molested by exactions by the water bailiff, which they beg that he will see remedied.

Hol. Draft by Cecil, and dated and endd. by him. Pp. 7.

[Dec. 26.] 1349. The PRIVY COUNCIL to LORD ———.*

They request that he will speedily send (as directed by the Queen's letters), not only the 600 soldiers levied there, but also 100 pioneers.

Draft in Cecil's hol. P. 1.

Dec. 26. 1350. WARWICK to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY and CECIL.

1. Since he wrote of the battle he has received no certainty thereof. So bloody a battle betwixt so small a number was never seen in France, at which twelve of the order were slain, besides a great number of Guisians and 4,000 Spaniards, and those who escaped hurt and maimed for the most part.

2. D'Aumale has his arm broken; St. André and D'Anville are slain, and the Constable taken, by whose means some hope of peace may be conceived. They will see by the Rhinegrave's letter enclosed, that the field was more than once gained and regained, and that it was held by the Prince for a long time, but in the end Guise possessed it.

3. This morning Montgomery goes to Dieppe with 300 soldiers from hence, and looks for 200 from Caen, and purposes to make them up to 1,000. Desires that the Queen

* On the last page of the letter from the Privy Council to Warwick of the same date.

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will see them paid, for otherwise the Count will not be able to keep them long together. He had 400 crowns of the writer before he went to England, and now 1,400 more, which are not enough for his present necessity.

4. Begg that a good mass of money may be speedily sent hither for the payment of the garrison; which, by Mr. Treasurer's estimate, will on Monday next, amount to 10,000*l*.

5. Besides this, Beauvoir has under him 200 soldiers, more than 100 are at Tancarville, upon whom he has disbursed 2,000 francs.

6. The Treasurer had not money enough to pay the Scotch band, which cannot serve without present payment for the provision of horse meat, which is both dear and ill to be come by, because of their evil neighbours.—Newhaven, 26 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

7. P.S.—This day the Count took leave of him and said that Guise and the Constable are both hurt, that D'Aumale is dead, that the Admiral keeps the field, with all the artillery, and that the Duke of Bouillon last Monday caused the Gospel to be preached at Caen, which before he would never permit. But they do not credit these reports.

8. Captain Mosoner (who serves at Tancarville with 100 footmen) has promised to make in lieu thereof fifty horsemen, and to have in the same a number of gentlemen well appointed, which is thought here will do better service than 100 footmen, and the Queen's charges not increased thereby.

9. Mr. Bary died this day, in whose place of Provost Marshal he has appointed Mr. Robinson, and in his room Arthur Higham, his brother's man.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 26. 1351. SIR HUGH POULET to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY and CECIL.

1. In consideration of the large circuit of the town, and the rawness and weakness of its fortifications, they require such a number as was lately requested by the Lieutenant, together with victuals and money. The want of the latter is such that at the next month's pay they will be quite out of it, and a portion of the last pay, ending the 30th ult., remains unpaid. The odds and ends, the Frenchmen serving in the town, at Dieppe, and Tancarville, and what will be due in other respects, will be near 10,000*l*. The Treasurer affirms also that he has not the value of one penny of the Queen's treasure, but is in debt for money borrowed to satisfy former needful payments, and the store of victuals can scarcely satisfy for fourteen days, as the late certificate will declare.

2. The enemy should be made to understand that Newhaven and Dieppe are so manned, fortified, and victualled as neither of them could be easily taken, and that the Queen should have an army in readiness to be sent to succour either of those places as occasion shall require.—Newhaven, 26 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

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3. P.S.—They cannot dessemble here with the French touching their estate; for they are so mingled with them, and they having occasion to repair to and fro must need daily understand their case in all respects. If the Prince and Guise should come to peace, all the French factions will be included, and they will employ their forces and policies upon repossessing Newhaven, and practise so that those whom the English now take to be friends may privily work treason.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 7.

Dec. 26. 1352. SIR MAURICE DENYS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Sends a declaration of his account from the beginning of his charge to the 17th ult., and for the last of the same, with a note of what is due and unpaid, and what will be due on the 28th inst., amounting to 8,290*l.* 5*s.* There has been a great increase of expenses since his last advertisement, of which a greater part is due on the 28th inst., and of which 1,300 crowns are due to the French bands since the arrival of Sir Hugh Poulet.

2. Has herein proceeded upon the warrants of the Lord Lieutenant.—Newhaven, 26 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 26. 1353. SMITH to CECIL.

1. This day, being at dinner, the Spaniard, formerly Sir Nicholas's "fourrier," came and said that the Queen was gone towards the camp at Dreux, where the Duke of Guise is with Condé, who is sick, and that they have some hope of an accord. At which the writer smiled, and said that whenever the Queen talked about an accord mischief always followed, as at Orleans, Bourges, and now at Paris. "No," he replied, "the Prince has not a greater friend in France than the Queen."

2. As the Spaniard had before served Sir Nicholas, and as he told the writer that he was going to the camp within two days, he got him to promise that he would go there to-morrow and carry a letter for him to Sir Nicholas, of which a copy is enclosed, with a copy of one sent by another messenger.

3. This day learnt from the Cardinal's house by report of Count Mirandula's brother, (who was on the Papists' side, and taken and spoiled at this battle, and who only returned home on Christmas day,) that at Dreux, the preacher, who was taken at the same time as the Prince was put to execution, that the English Ambassador there was wounded, and in danger, and that he was well attended by the Duke of Guise.

4. The Spaniard said that the occasion of the Turk's Ambassador's coming here was to offer the Turk's daughter in marriage to the French King, and with her eight millions of gold, and what aid the King thinks meet; and that she would follow such religion as the King should take, whether it be Calvin's or the Papists'.

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5. On Christmas day, 200 Italian and Albanese horsemen came to Paris from Piedmont, and are going to the Duke of Guise, who masses again all the people he can, and his army now numbers 16,000 or 17,000. The rest of the Piedmont force in the garrisons is coming after.

6. This day the poor peasants came here for meat, bread, and wine, as a company of soldiers had come to the village near here. They are said to number seven or eight score, and to have come from Calais. There passed by Montmorency (a village not more than two leagues hence) 2,000 of the Prince's Almain soldiers who were defeated, and were being conducted to Flanders, and report that they had neither sword, dagger, or knife, but each had a staff. Could not at first learn whether they were those ruiters who at the defeat fled into a castle, and being besieged by Guise, rendered themselves up, or whether they were lanzknechts, but has since ascertained that they are Almain, those "lowbies" who did such evil in the Prince's camp; that of the 2,000 Guise has chosen 400 of the likeliest and sent them to the Rhinegrave; the rest were sent away under the conduct of 100 horse, and sworn not to bear arms against France for six months.—St. Denis, St. Stephen's day, 26 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 26. 1354. N. STOPIO to MASON.

Wrote last Saturday, since which time the enclosed news have arrived.* It is reported to-day that Avignon is taken, but as this is a great festival, the letters have not been read, or the intelligence published. Letters from Florence of the 19th mention the death of the Duchess. The wife of Paulo Jordano Ursino has been detected in adultery. Jordano Ursino has left the service of the French and entered that of the Venetians.—Venice, 26 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Dec. 27. 1355. VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

1. Received his letters of the 9th inst. yesterday, and one from the Council, the answer to which he herewith sends by his clerk. Has according to his request written to Mr. Randolph, and sent besides his diets due one month in advance; who requested him to ask Cecil that they may be enlarged.

2. Before he received his letter they heard of the death of their late Lord Governor.

3. Since the beginning of the matter in France, has suspected that this garrison and place would not continue at such a charge because of the expenses that way; yet he is sorry that hereby so many soldiers and men of experience should now be cassed. Asks that those who have long

* He here refers to the intelligence from Italy given under Dec. 19.

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served, and the fifty gunners of the great ordnance, who came from Guisnes, may, upon this cassment, be translated to serve elsewhere. The 200 who arrived here last will be glad to be cased and return to their country.

4. If it is meant that the works should cease, it would be better to be done at once, with the money he has.—Berwick, 27 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 27. 1356. CHARGES at BERWICK.

1. A brief of all money received by the Treasurer for the charges there, for the three quarters ending Michaelmas 1562, amounting to 17,885*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*; also of the charges for the same time, viz. for the old and new garrisons, and the extraordinary charges, amounting to 25,551*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; leaving due, 7,665*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

2. The sum due to the garrisons for the quarter ending the 21st inst., 4,790*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and for the works 1,680*l.*, amounts to 6,470*l.*

Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 27. 1357. SMITH to the QUEEN.

1. Likes well the proceedings mentioned in her letters of the 23rd inst. Things standing as they do now on the turn, if that determination is not executed, intends to stay it a while; but thinks if it is done, it little matters.

2. They were not greatly inclined to demand peace before upon the price of Calais, and they will be further off now. They do but watch until they can either separate the Queen from the Prince, or first defeat the one and then set upon the other. All treating of peace is dissembled, and their having had this advantage over the Prince, will now seek to break with her. They have lost many good captains, but all their trust is in the Duke of Guise, whom they think invincible. He is very skilful, painful, and fortunate.

3. The Queen stays a time to answer his demands, and now is gone to the camp to speak with the Prince and Guise.

4. Has lately been informed that Dieppe is revolted, and the English soldiers have had an overthrow about Caudebec, and that Dieppe and Tancarville were taken by the French. It being winter nothing great can be done, and all their forces are in a manner together again; and if they consume themselves upon one another this season, they will either be weary or she shall have the less to do next spring.—St. Denis, Sunday, 27 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 27. 1358. Jo. SOMER to CECIL [?]

1. Embarked at Dover on Sunday morning, and not being able to reach Boulogne, therefore was very glad to "claw Calais." It is weakly furnished with men. The overthrow

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is not so plainly spoken of here as in England. Was told that the Queen Mother understanding that the slaughter was great and continued, and fearing that the realm might be endangered by the loss of so many great men on both sides, sent letters and a special message to the governor here to have great care of his charge, and to assure all for fear of a sudden attack by the English.

2. They speak fair and show the writer every courtesy, which moves him no more than common courtesy requires. Landed here about 10 a.m. Although this is a holyday, could not see more than 200 soldiers in the place. The ditch from the Lantern gate to the Water gate is very dry, and the rest on that side have not much water.—Calais, 27 Dec. 1562.

Signed.

Orig. Hol., with seal. Nearly entirely in cipher. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

[Dec. 27.] 1359. Decipher of the ciphred passages of the above.

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Dec. 27. 1360. DECLARATION OF SIR MAURICE DENYS.

1. "Declaration of all the Queen's treasure which has come to the hands of Treasurer, Sir Maurice Denys, Knight, from the 10th of September to the 20th of October 1562, together with several defrayments out of the same;" viz., received, 14,000*l.*; paid, 13,971*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*; balance 28*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; 1,250*l.* unpaid to certain bands, and due to the whole garrison to the 28th of December, 7,040*l.* 5*s.*; total, 8,290*l.* 5*s.* Increased charges since his last advertisement for tasking 1,000 soldiers at 6*d.* a piece per diem, 700*l.*, and for the stone jetty, with mason's work, 300*l.*; total, 1,000*l.*

2. Cannot make an estimate of what the monthly charges will be for 500 Frenchmen under Montgomery and Beauvoir.—Newhaven, 27 Dec. 1562.

Orig. Endd. Pp. 13.

Dec. 27. 1361. SOUBIZE to MADAME LE ROYE.

Has received her letter of the 7th inst., and also one from Hottoman; the news contained in which about France is incorrect, although that about Germany may be right. The Count De Beauvoir is well. M. De Cursolles is raising men and money. Has not heard from the Prince or the Admiral for a long time. Has learnt, however, from another source that they have retired from Paris, and that M. De Genlis has gone over to the Duke of Guise. They have fallen back upon Normandy in order to join the English. Their camp is only four leagues from that of the enemy, so that a battle is imminent. M. De Nemours and the Baron Des Adrets have agreed on an armistice for some days for Dauphiné solely; during which Adrets assembled the gentlemen of Dauphiné, and proposed that they should acknowledge M. De Nemours as the King's lieutenant, promising them that in the towns where the Mass

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had been abolished it should not be restored, and in those where it existed, churches should be allotted to the preachers. They, however, would not agree, saying, that as M. De Nemours had his authority by patents from the King of Navarre, who was dead, the said patents were void until confirmed by Condé, who now held the principal position in the realm. They are in treaty for a further suspension of arms. M. De Nemours is at Villefranche, watching for an opportunity to surprise them. He has endeavoured to get Soubize to recognize him as the King's lieutenant, offering him the lieutenancy of this town. Soubize replied that he could recognize no other as chief than Condé, to whom he was bound in honour.—Lyons, 27 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 3.

Dec. 28. 1362. WARWICK to the QUEEN.

1. Received this day a letter from the Admiral Châtillon, by which it appears he should have received another enclosed from Condé, written before the battle, but it has not come to hand. Has sent her the Admiral's letter, and another which M. Beauvoir received from him, containing an account of the battle. The Admiral intends to go forward with this enterprise, and asks her to assist him with footmen upon his coming hither, which he purposes to do quickly. It appears (by his advertisements, and the reports of others,) that he is well furnished with horsemen, and only lacks footmen; which want, and the unserviceable demeanour of those which the Prince had during the battle, seems to have been the cause of all the evil. Trusts she will have such consideration thereof as will tend to God's glory, her honour, and the preservation of those whom she has taken into her protection. Begs that he may have leave to go into the field with such aid as she shall send; and that she will appoint for a time some one to supply his place.—Newhaven, 28 Dec. 1562.

2. P. S.—No news of Throckmorton. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Dec. 28. 1363. WARWICK to CECIL.

1. Fears it is not so well on the Prince's side as reported, for they cannot deny that Guise is master of the field, and that he recovered the greater part of his ordnance. Thinks it was more strange than terrible so many great Princes on both sides, and the numbers so great; and yet the armies departed after such sort that it cannot be judged which side has the victory.

2. Thinks it strange that he has not heard from Throckmorton since the battle. Wishes he were with the Admiral in the field with 10,000 footmen to join with his horsemen. It is high time for the Queen to set too her helping hands; if she does not the end will be that those in England, as well as here, will smart for it.—Newhaven, 28 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

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3. P. S.—As Bradbridge and Viron have both gone hence by sickness, the only minister left here is Whittingham, who is so excellent a man that he could not spare him for the world. Puts Cecil in remembrance either to procure Mr. Goodman to come hither, having heard a good report of him, or else Mr. Wyburn.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Dec. 28. **1364.** WARWICK to CECIL.

Asks him to aid Captain Turner's friend, who intends suing at the next Parliament for his restoration to his blood.—Newhaven, 28 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 28. **1365.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. Received by Francis on the 27th his letters of the 22nd inst. Is glad that his demand of Calais is avowed by Cecil. Cannot guess what he means by writing, "but of the breach of peace betwixt those folks we could not trust his reports." Wishes him to write plainly how the written demand for Calais, the 200,000 crowns, and the manner and fashion of the writing is liked.

2. Is not informed whether he received two letters in cipher about this proclamation and the war, which he sent by way of Flanders, one by King, and the other by the Governor of the merchants in Antwerp. Sent also another by Raulet, the Queen of Scots' secretary, which Cecil has not acknowledged. Sends a copy.

3. Concerning peace, things are here even now in a "quandare." Seeing that Guise is all courage, and having been fortunate in battle, thinks they will have war both with themselves and the English. As for sending any more hither, he wishes some who are here were at home. And as for Mr. Somers, thinks it will be *non magna accessio* to those who are here already.

4. The Prince's secretary came to Cecil on the 23rd. He kept Sir Nicholas' letters of the 13th and 15th meetly long. Raulet (after keeping the Queen's and Cecil's letters to Sir Nicholas three months,) delivered them to the writer; and the French Ambassador's secretary kept his [Smith's] wife's letters three weeks. Wishes that Warwick would send letters to him in blank or cipher by some peasants. Never had but one letter from thence since he came into France.—St. Denis, 28 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 28. **1366.** The ADMIRAL CHÂTILLON to MONTGOMERY.

Was glad to hear from him by this bearer, that he had reduced Dieppe to the service of God and the King. Montgomery will understand by Auberville how their footmen

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were defeated because they would not fight. The horsemen (who only did the execution) are about 4,000, not having lost more than sixty that day's journey. They are determined to prosecute their just quarrel. The enemy break up their camp, refreshing their ruiters for eight or ten days only, and purpose immediately after to join him and the Englishmen. Asks the Count to send word upon what succour they may account, and whether they be minded to find the means to pass on this side the river, and to possess themselves of some place where they may meet with the Count and his company, which he will not fail to do as soon as he shall hear from him. Begg that he will help them to pass on this side, and to keep them in good mind, having more need than ever to keep themselves in force to do speedily some good enterprise, and to put an end to the troubles and violence. It would be well to advertise in England, as well as in Normandy, that no credit be given to the signature of Condé, being in captivity, as the Count knows, according to their former practices, how the enemy can abuse men therewith, and counterfeit the Prince's letters.—The camp at Avarot, 28 Dec. 1562.

Copy. Fr. Pp. 2.

Dec. 28. **1367.** Translation of the above into English.
Endd. Sealed with Cecil's seal. Pp. 3.

Dec. 28. **1368.** GARRISON at NEWHAVEN.
List of officers and men necessary to complete the garrison at Newhaven, upon the pays due 30th Nov.
Copy. Endd. by Cecil: 28 Dec. Pp. 2.

Dec. 28. **1369.** The GARRISON at NEWHAVEN.
Charges of the same from the 1st to the 28th of Dec., viz, 6,249*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*,* and the charge for the galley from 11th to 28th of Dec., 169*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; total 6,419*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*
Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Dec. 28. **1370.** VICTUALS for NEWHAVEN.
Victuals for four months, 15,727*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, whereof received by Abington 9,700*l.*, of which he delivered in victuals at Newhaven for three months, ending 28 Dec., 3,738*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* He also provided victuals at Portsmouth and Newhaven amounting to 3,461*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, leaving in his hands 2,500*l.* Of the 15,727*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* remain 6,027*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, whereof he has expended for wheat, malt, and coals, 5,273*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The final remain amounts to 5,961*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* [sic.]
Endd. Pp. 4.

* This total is made by deducting 453*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, which was not paid, as stated at the bottom of the original.

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Dec. 28. 1371. VICTUALS at NEWHAVEN.

Memorandum, that the sum for victuals for one month ending 28th Dec. 1562, amounts to 1,700*l.* *Signed*, Tho. Fludde.

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Dec. 28. 1372. WINDEBANK to CECIL.

1. Both Mr. Thomas and himself wish that they were in England. Mr. Thomas's daily exercise is to hear a sermon in the French church, which is some help to his entertainment of that tongue, and sometimes with Mr. Knolles to Madame De Roy, the Prince of Condé's mother-in-law. For qualities commonly commended in gentlemen, Germany is not the place to obtain them.—Strasburg, 28 Dec. 1562.

2. *P. S.*—They have enough money to bring them home, and if they need more he has a bill of credit for 200 dollars. *Hol. Draft. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 29. 1373. ——— [to SHERS.]

Has this day received letters addressed to the Ambassador of England, which apparently were delivered about a fortnight ago, by the courier from Rome to the person who brought them to the writer. Persuades him that the affair is a hoax, but forwards them as they seem of importance.—Dec. 29.

Orig. Endd.: 1562, Mr. Shers. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 30. 1374. DUKE OF WURTEMBERG to the QUEEN.

To the same effect as the letter from the Landgrave, dated Dec. 20, pointing out the inconveniences of a written league between the Protestant sovereigns and states.—Stutgard, 3 cal. Jan. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 5.

Dec. 30. 1375. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. On Sunday the Queen requested him to write to his mistress that she thinks it very long since she heard from her, and fears either that she is not in health, or else has conceived a deep displeasure against her. To both these purposes he gave such answer as he thought good, hoping well of the Queen's health, and saying that as long as the Queen of Scots did not take part with those with whom his mistress is justly offended, there would be no alteration in her mind towards her. Learnt that she had the night before received letters from the Queen Mother, with more gentle words than ever she wrote before. Took some suspicion (knowing what unkindness there was between them a short time before her departure out of France), that for some occasion she currys favours. Men begin to dream of this Queen's marriage with Spain. The

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Papists speak it as they would have it, but he is sure no such thing will burst out. There was another letter from M. D'Oysel of the King being in Paris, and that her uncles were in good opinion of many men for their valiant acts in recovering so many towns as had rebelled. After these there came news that the Prince had taken Paris and had the King in his government. There were no letters to be seen hereof, and therefore it was less credited. Except it be the King of Muscovy, he believes there is not a Prince in Christendom who has fewer news out of France than this Queen. Since Châtelet's arrival she only received one packet and two other letters. On Friday next many nobles will be in Edinburgh, it will be then known when Parliament shall be.

2. This day the Queen is in Dunbar, to be merry with Lord John of Coldingham. On New Year's day she will be again at Edinburgh. The 10th of January she will be at Castle Campbell in Fife, at the marriage of St. Colm to the Earl of Argyll's sister. Mr. Knox is so hard upon them that they have laid aside much of their dancing. Doubts it is more for heaviness of heart than things proceed not well in France than for fear. "There is thrice in the week an ordinary sermon in the Earl of Murray's lodging in the Queen's house, so near to the Mass that two so mortal enemies cannot be nearer joined without some deadly blow given either upon the one side or the other. One of the Queen's priests got a cuff in a dark night that made somewhat ado. Her musicians, both Scotch and French, refused to play and sing at her Mass and evensong on Christmas day. Thus is her poor soul so troubled for the preservation of her silly Mass that she knows not where to turn her for defence of it."

3. Earl Bothwell is departed by sea either into Flanders or France. Yesterday a serjeant-of-arms was sent to summon the Hermitage. Charge is given to the wardens of the Borders to see good rule kept, because it is thought that the Liddesdale men will ride safe now that Earl Bothwell is away, for whose sake they abstained before. The Duke has earnestly written again touching Captain Forbes. Has answered that there is nothing done more than he deserved, and that he doubts not that shortly he will have his liberty.—The Laird of Ormeston's house, attending the Queen's return from Dunbar, 30 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

4. P. S.—The death of Lord Grey is lamented of many, for the justice he did on the Borders. Has found Mr. Treasurer friendly to him at Cecil's request, for which he thanks him. Runs daily into his debt.

Orig. Hol. Pp. 4.

Dec. 30. 1376. MUNITION for NEWHAVEN.

"A brief of the ordnance and munition sent to Newhaven, with a proportion presently to be sent thither," specifying the number of each.

Endd. Pp. 5.

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Dec. 30. **1377.** LIST OF SHIPS.

List of seven ships serving on the seas, their crews amounting to 430 men, victualled until the 16th Jan.

Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 31. **1378.** SIR WILLIAM KEYLLWAY to CECIL.

Understands that Francis Clark is at Falmouth with his whole navigation, and has brought as prizes a Spaniard laden with wool, two Portingales laden with fruit and sugar, and two Bretons laden with wine, which he minds to bring to Newhaven.—Portsmouth, 31 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. *Add.* *Endd.* by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 31. **1379.** CHAMBERLAIN to CHALLONER.

Received his letter of the 14th of October at the close of this year, in which he again mentions the trouble he has had about the writer's things, who herein writes to the same effect touching them as in his to Challoner of the 22nd of November, adding, that however Challoner's man may speed in obtaining recompense for the destruction of the writer's "guademealles," trusts that Challoner will not let him be so great a loser. Advises Challoner not to cease continually to call for his revocation. If he should write but a few lines stating how many ways he is driven to complain of being there, would, if he willed it, show his letter, and make application for his relief.—London, 31 Dec. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. *Hol.* *Add.* *Endd.* by Challoner: Received 24 Martii 1562. Pp. 3.

Dec. 31. **1380.** EMISSIONS OF ORDNANCE.

Received by William Bromfield or his clerks by virtue of divers warrants, the last dated Dec. 31, 1562, 1,376*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, for the service of Newhaven.

Endd. Pp. 2.

[Dec.] **1381.** CHARGES for REYTERS and LANSKNECHTS.

1. Money rebated to every reiter, ten florins. The pay of every reiter is fifteen florins the month. The entertainment of the ritmeisters is a florin for every horse, and each cornet contains 300 men. The lieutenants have, besides the pay of one reiter, eighty florins. The ensign, besides the pay of one reiter, has, sixty florins. Two masters of the watch have, besides the pay of one reiter, sixty florins. Eight officers, having besides a reiter's pay, fifteen florins apiece. The wage and appointment of 4,000 reiters with their officers per mensem, 122,048 livres tournois = 81,532 florins. The colonel, 3,000 florins. Fifteen officers, 300 florins. To every ten reiters there must be allowed a carriage with four horses, at thirty florins the month. Total (not counting the money rebated), 127,448 livres tournois, or 84,966 florins. Total expense for four months, counting the levy, 569,792 livres tournois = 379,861 florins.

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[Dec.]

2. For levying 6,000 lanzknechts: For their levying, a crown per man. The pay of every ensign of 300 men per month, 3,500 livres tournois. The whole expense for four months, 395,000 livres tournois = 263,333 florins. Sum total with other expenses, 1,759,792 livres tournos, = 211,174*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Orig., with seal. *Endd. by Cecil*: Vidame, 4,000 reysters and 6,000 lansquenotts. *Pp.* 3.

[Dec.] 1382. Another copy in English.

Endd. by Cecil. *Pp.* 3.

[Dec.] 1383. POWDER for NEWHAVEN.

Particulars of "the rate of powder which is to serve all the ordnance in Newhaven and Fort Warwick;" specifying the designation and number of the several pieces of artillery, and the quantity allowed to each, amounting to 2,533 lbs.

Dec. 1384. BEDDING for NEWHAVEN.

Charges by Mr. Gunter, and others, for bedding for the English garrison at Newhaven, amounting to 296*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Endd. *Pp.* 2.

Dec. 1385. GARRISON of DIEPPE.

An estimate for 400 French harquebusiers at Dieppe to be formed into two companies. Two captains, forty crowns a month each. Two lieutenants, twenty crowns. Four serjeants, eight crowns. Twelve corporals, eight crowns. Four drums and four fifes, five crowns. Four "fourriers," quarter-masters, each five crowns. Thirty gentlemen who escaped from Rouen, fifteen crowns each. The Count of Montgomery 60*l.* The 400 harquebusiers each four crowns a month. Total, 2,642 crowns, or 722*l.* 12*s.*

Endd. by Cecil. *Fr.* *Pp.* 4.

[Dec.] 1386. PASQUILS on the FRENCH COURT.

Pasquils on the Cardinal de Lorraine, M. De Guise, the Constable, S. André, the Queen Mother, the Cardinal of Guise, etc.; 14 in number.

Fr. and Lat. *Endd.* *Pp.* 2.

[Dec.] 1387. ADVICE of the VIDAME and M. BRICQUEMAULT.

On account of the capture of Condé it should be intimated to the Queen Mother that the Queen will resent any evil done to him. Warwick should aid the Admiral and his forces as best he may. Some skilled person should be sent to view the fortifications of Dieppe, Havre, and Caen. Warwick should be ordered to pay the French infantry in Havre. 1,000 crowns (arrears of pay) should be given to the soldiers who have gone on the expedition to Dieppe. Money should be sent to Montgomery. The men who escaped from Rouen,

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and who are in the neighbourhood of Caen, should be taken into the Queen's pay. The Almains serving with the Admiral should be promised security for their pay.

In a French hand. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 4.

[Dec.] 1388. PRAYER of the FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

Beg God's assistance on their enterprise, and that the King and the Queen Mother may be brought to know the truth.

Endd. : Confession of the Protestants. Fr. Pp. 4.

[Dec. ?] 1389. PHILIPPO DIDATO'S PETITION.

Philip Didato, a native of Florence, and bourgeois of Paris, asks the Queen's letters to the representatives of the late Lord Grey for payment of 800 crowns, with costs and interest remaining due on a bond of 800 crowns, entered into by him with Mme. Cresaques in 1559 for the ransom of Lewis Dives, prisoner of war. *Signed : Filippo Didato.*

Orig. Endd. Fr. Broadside. Pp. 2.

[Dec. ?] 1390. [BEAUVOIR LA NOCLE to WARWICK.]

1. Begg for reinforcements in order to take Honfleur, which would very much strengthen this place. Has caused the proclamation to the French soldiers and inhabitants to be made in his own name.

2. Will take those pieces of artillery which belong to the King, in order that those belonging to the Queen may not be recognized. This will be of great service to the Admiral.

Copy, with a marginal note by Cecil. Fr. P. 1.

[Dec. ?] 1391. JEAN RIBAUT to CECIL.

Desires him to inform the Queen that about two months and a half ago Edward Ormsby at her command embarked 300 men from Dieppe in his ship of 200 tons, leaving the writer behind. The said ship is at Rye, and is very meet for the Queen's service ; but he has not means to furnish her, having already spent more than 800 crowns. Begg that some recompence may be bestowed on him.—*Signed : Jan. Ribault.*

Orig. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

[1562, Dec. ?] 1392. — to [CECIL?]

The Knight is the only one who can be trusted. Advises that the Knight and his Prince should be taken into pay. This is the only available plan, for these two will not be separated. Praises the Prince. The realm of France is governed by a child, on whose death (for he is weakly) greater danger is to be apprehended, as his brother already threatens the lovers of religion. It is to be feared that the Guises will recover their former authority, to the great injury of the church. The city of M. may be recovered if the person addressed will help. Refers to Sir Anthony Coke

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and Roger Ascham, both of whom knew the writer at Strasburg. Advises the employment of a cipher for future correspondence, and wishes to be present along with the Knight when discussing the matter with the person addressed.

Orig. Lat. Pp. 2.

[1562?] **1393.** The SHERIFFS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

1. An Act touching the account of the Sheriffs, ordering that a commission be directed to the Wardens of the East and Middle Marches, to inquire into the rents and revenues which the Sheriff ought to collect. At the end of his shrievalty he shall make account of them to the Queen's Auditor, and shall pay them to her Receiver for that county. The Auditor shall allow him 10*l.* for the Under Sheriff and certain sums for other officers.

2. The Sheriff may keep his county court either in Newcastle, Morpeth, Alnwick, or Hexham.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 10.

[1562?] **1394.** PASQUINADE ON THE CARDINAL OF LORRAINE.

Ridiculing him for his different vices which prevent his being admitted into any country, and which are so bad that even the devils will not receive him among themselves.

Fourteen lines of poetry.

Beg., Je ne scay le lieu la ou tu pourras estre.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

[1562?] **1395.** CHARGES AT ROUEN, etc.

Charges for victuals, armour, wages, transportation of men, etc. to Rouen, Dieppe, Newhaven, and Tancarville, amounting to 10,695*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, or 35,652 crowns.

Endd. Pp. 4.

[1562?] **1396.** SMITH'S EMBASSY INTO FRANCE.

Notes respecting the purposes for which Smith was sent into France in 1562-3.

Endd. Pp. 4.

1562. **1397.** PIERRE LUBIN AND EUSTACE TRAVACCIO.

The statement of Pierre Lubin and Eustace Travaccio, merchants of Rouen, as to the plunder of their ship laden with sugar lying at Newhaven, and lately arrived from Barbary, 150 chests of which are stolen.

Fr. Endd. Pp. 2.

1562. **1398.** Translation of the above into English.

Endd. Pp. 2.

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1562. **1399.** PIERRE LUBIN and EUSTACE TRAVACCIO.

1. The 150 casks of sugar which are said to have been plundered at Havre, were by them sent over to England there to be sold.

2. It is false that their goods were taken for religion, as some at Rouen can witness.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

S U P P L E M E N T.

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1559. **1400.** The ENGLISH AMBASSADOR to the REGENT OF FLANDERS.
That she will allow Bernardin Grenado to export eight horses for the Queen of England, and license Tho. Gresham to export into England 100 barrels of powder for cannon and 6,000 staves of pine wood for lances.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.
- [1559 ?] **1401.** ARMOUR and MUNITIONS from FLANDERS.
Account of armour and munitions lost at Heringbanke besides Westerems, valued at 7,504*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*
Endd. Pp. 2.
- [1559 ?] **1402.** GRESHAM'S PURCHASES in FLANDERS.
Prices of armour and munition provided by Gresham, with an account of those returned to him as unserviceable, the value whereof amounts to 8,727*l.*
Endd. Pp. 3.
- [1559 ?] **1403.** The QUEEN to the EMPEROR.
Writes at the request of Count Rogendorf, whose fidelity to the House of Austria is well known, and who now seeks to exculpate himself from the false accusations of his enemies.
Draft. Corrected by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 2.
- [1559 ?] **1404.** THROCKMORTON to the EARL OF BEDFORD.
Excuses himself for not accepting the man whom the Earl offered to put with him at his coming over.
Copy. Endd. by Challoner's son. Pp. 2.
- [1559, Jan.] **1405.** "CONDITIONS of the PEACE" of CATEAU CAMBRAY.
1. The King of Spain to marry the Lady Elizabeth, the French King's daughter.
2. The Duke of Savoy to marry the Lady Margaret of France, sister to the French King.
3. The French King to render Thionville, Bouillon, Damvilliers, Montmedy, Jametz, Ivoy, Marienburg, and all other places taken by King Philip since the last war. The fortifications of Ivoy are to be rased, in consideration that Terouenne must remain unfortified.

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4. There shall be a bishoprick at Boulogne and another at St. Omer. Hesdin shall remain as it now is, being a parcel of the old patrimony of Burgundy.

5. King Philip shall restore St. Quentin, Châtelet, and Ham.

6. The Duke of Savoy to be restored to his whole estate, seven towns excepted, of which the French King shall keep five, viz, Turin, Chieri, Chyfar, Pignerol and Villeneuve; Philip shall keep two, viz, Vercelli and Asti, during the space of three years.

7. Montferrat to be restored by the French to the Duke of Mantua, and Valenza to the Duchess of Milan.

8. The French King to restore also Mont Alcino and (*blank*) to the Genoese, and Philip to restore to the same Porto Hercole and Orvieto, the whole to be under the Duke of Florence, as vicar of the empire. Pardon for all who took part in the new commonwealth at Monte Alcino. The subjects of the Duke of Savoy to be restored, and occupants of lands or offices given by the French King to be dispossessed.

9. Corsica to be restored to the Genoese.

10. Both Princes to join together to preserve a General Council.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 17. **1406.** The BURGOMASTER and COUNCIL OF ZURICH to the QUEEN.

Are rejoiced to hear of her accession to the throne of England, knowing how much it will tend to the extension of Christianity. Hopes she will proceed with the Reformation begun by her brother, the late King Edward. — Zurich, 17 Jan. 1559.

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Germ. Pp. 2.

[Feb. 15.] **1407.** PEDIGREE of the COUNTS PALATINE.

Pedigree of the Counts Palatine of the Rhine, deduced from Lewis III. (A.D. 1419) to Otto Henry, who died 12 Feb. 1559. [See No. 329, Feb. 15, 1559.]

P. 1.

April 6. **1408.** SIR THO. CHALLONER to COUNT HELFENSTEIN.

1. Received the letter which the Count sent him from Brussels, together with the portrait of the noble personage "whom you know." The good feeling which prevails is chiefly owing to the Count. Is glad to hear that his voyage across has been prosperous, and that he is well and merry. The only thing that occasions regret to the writer is that the Count is detained so long from home by his Prince's orders, a thing always unpalatable to Germans. Often contemplates the portrait of that most excellent youth, which expresses admirable mental qualities.

2. In answer to the request contained in the end of the Count's letter, reminds him that a private individual like the

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writer can do little in affairs of state. The business upon which the Count says he is still in doubt is now at length settled, for a treaty of peace is concluded between Spain and France, which will be confirmed by a twofold marriage. The reports therefore which the Count must have heard while he was in England were not without foundation, as far as one of these alliances was concerned. As for his own opinion, the matter remains as it was. Does not see what are the motives which have induced the maidenly heart of the Queen to precipitate matters. The Count knows her character; she knows well how to preserve her dignity, both in her public and individual capacity. She is well worthy of an excellent husband, and happy is the man who shall attain that dignity. —London, 6 April. *Signed.*

Draft, in Challoner's hol. and endd. by him: M. of the letter to the Count de Helfenstein, ex mandato, &c. Lat. Pp. 7.

April 30. **1409.** ARTICLES against the VIDAME OF CHARTRES.

Articles objected by Tho. de Monceaux against the Vidame of Chartres, viz., that he had attempted to abuse his sister, had caused her to be imprisoned, and had acted with cruelty towards her and the complainant.

Copy. Endd.: Articles objected by Tho. Filbers, alias De Monceaux, against the late Vidame of Chartres. Pp. 3.

[July.] **1410.** THE QUEEN to [the DUKE OF SAXONY].

The Hanse merchants of London having claimed the continuance of certain disputed privileges in England apply to her friends and confederates to help them in their cause. Believes that as far as regards him herein they will lose their labour, as he will not decree anything (whereof they brag) against her subjects.

Copy. Endd.: The translation of the Duke of Saxon's letter into English, and, in another hand, which her Majesty did write unto him. Pp. 2.

Aug. 25. **1411.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Duplicate of No. 1248, of the same date.

Copy. Endd. by Throckmorton's son: For the punishing of Mr. George Throckmorton's wife. Slightly injured by damp. Pp. 3.

Sept. 27. **1412.** R. JONES to RICHARD OSELEY.

Received his dated the 5th and 24th inst., for which he thanks him, as also for the loan of this money. Marvels that their fellows left their "moneths" so rawly as to depart without leaving notes of their doings, wherein he thinks himself touched, seeing he lives here upon what God sends there which being so uncertain, causes him to trouble his friends. When he returns to Paris he will provide him a pencil and inkhorn, and help Mr. Clareniaux to the order

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of the French King's funerals, the note whereof is in his chest there. Cardinal Carpi is like to be Pope. The French King is at Bar-le-Duc, in the entry of Provence, to conduct the Duke his brother-in-law homewards; he arrived there the 26th inst., and minds to keep the Feast of the Order of St. Michael there, and having returned to Paris, so to journey to bring the Queen Catholic, his sister, towards Spain, whereupon Throckmorton is like to have a journey at least as far as Bordeaux. Prays him commend him to Wm. Packer, and desire him to use diligence for his "monethes." Sends commendations to his mother, and to Mr. Clarendiaux and his wife, and other friends at the Court. Mr. Somer desires to be commended to him.—Bar-le-Duc, 27 Sept. 1559. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Slightly injured by damp. Pp. 3.

Sept. 30. 1413. R. JONES to [RICHARD OSELEY].

1. Thanks him for his dated the 4th inst. The Lord Ambassador and his family here have felt the extremity of the heats. Has been reading the follies of Amadis, and has studied so in Marot, that a companion has burned him for an heretic, as they would do the writer if he were no wiser than his book. Though the weather was hot, there has been as much roast meat in Paris without bread or drink as some have been dried up and consumed; and yet the seed springs so fast as there is good hope of mustard seed according to the Gospel. But he has bought a new Marot, and will study his follies, and so shall be out of danger, for vice is not so much punished here as virtue.

2. Cardinal Carpi is like to be Pope. Corsica is restored to the Genoese, whereupon St. Quentin and the other places thereabouts shall be shortly restored. The French King is here to conduct home his sister and the Duke of Florence, her husband, who since his arrival made great cheer to the King and his Court. The order of St. Michael was kept here the 29th inst., whereat, besides the King, were present eight knights of the order. The King of Spain is chosen of the order. Commendations to Mr. Cliff. Bids him show this to Mr. Oseley, and other of his fellows, not forgetting Mr. Allen, Mr. Smyth, and good Mr. Hampton.—Bar-le-Duc, 30 Sept. 1559.

Endd. : Copy of letter sent by Mr. Jones to R.O. Pp. 3.

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[1560.] 1414. GRESHAM'S ACCOUNTS.

A note of money delivered out of the Queen's coffers in England (amounting to 334,610*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*), and employed in the payment of her debts in Flanders, &c.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

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[1560?]

1415. PETITION of the INHABITANTS of CUMBERLAND.

The inhabitants of Cumberland petition the Treasurer that a bill exhibited by them to Parliament may be delivered to the Reader to be considered of, so that they may enjoy the tenant's rights therein prescribed.

Endd. Pp. 2.

[1560?]

1416. INSTRUCTIONS to SIR HENRY GATES.

Instructions to Sir Henry Gates, one of the Council in the north and burgess of the Parliament for Scarborough, respecting the parsonage and certain matters connected with the harbour.

Much injured by damp. Endd. Pp. 3.

1560.

1417. CHALLONER'S PURCHASES in SPAIN.

Notes of articles of dress and other necessaries bought in Spain by the English Ambassador.

Endd. Span. Pp. 2.

[1560.]

1418. The ESTATES of FRANCE to the KING.

Remonstrance of the Estates of France presented to the King, in which (after freeing themselves from the charge of treason and rebellion) they complain of the tyranny of the Guises (various proofs of which are here adduced), and declare that they have taken care to deliver themselves from this oppression, and for the reformation of the Gospel.

Fr. Pp. 4.

[1560.]

1419. Another copy of the above.

Endd. Pp. 4.

[Jan.]

1420. The EARLS of ARRAN and LENNOX.

1. "Allegations and reasons of James Hamilton, pretended Earl of Arran, touching the title to that Earldom and to the Crown of Scotland, and the answers of Matthew, Earl of Lennox to the same."

2. Hamilton states that Lady Marrison Steward, sister to James III., married James, Lord Hamilton, and bare him a son and daughter, to wit, James, Earl of Arran, his father, and Margaret Hamilton, "your good dame," Countess of Lennox. As the brother succeeds before the sister, Lennox does him wrong to quarrel him.

3. Lennox replies, that if Hamilton had been lawfully begotten he should have had nothing to say against him. Hamilton's father was married to Elizabeth Hume, daughter to Lord Alexander Hume, about 1493, and she lived till 1543. Many years before her death Hamilton's father took to his company Dame Jenet Beton, by whom he had Hamilton, she not being his lawful wife.

4. Hamilton affirms that there was a divorce between his father and Elizabeth Hume, and that his father was

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married to Dame Jenet Beton. To this Lennox rejoins that yet there must be proved some lawful cause of divorce, or it is of no avail. Hamilton states that Elizabeth Hume was first married to Sir Thomas Hey, son and heir to Lord Yester, and that Sir Thomas and his father being near of consanguinity, that was then a lawful cause of divorce.

5. Lennox affirms that this is untrue, for there was never a marriage betwixt Sir Thomas Hey and Elizabeth Hume. Hamilton repeats his assertion, and adds that the divorce proves the same. He then asks Lennox how he is able to disprove it? To this Lennox answers that he does so because Hamilton alleges the cause of the divorce to grow upon the marriage of Elizabeth Hume and Sir Thomas, who were never married. How then could there be (he asks) a divorcement between her and the Earl of Arran?

6. Hamilton admits that it is hard to prove this, for his father took a dispensation for his first marriage of the said Elizabeth and married her again, which proves that she was married to Hey, and that there was cause of divorce. Lennox rejoins that dispensations for things that never were, prove nothing.

7. Hamilton having remarked that this is no proof that Sir Thomas never married the said Elizabeth, Lennox proceeds to prove it thus. Alexander Hume, the first Hume, married the daughter of the Carrs, and his [?] name was Nicolas. She was inheritrix of Sariston [?] and Hutton Hall, and was married in Berwick 1478, and about two years after, in 1480, was the said Elizabeth Hume born. And Sir Thomas Hey married Dame Katherine Burdyke [Borthwick], sister to William Lord Burdyke, about 1489, and the same Sir Thomas was slain by the thieves of Eskdale 1491, and left a son a year old. The widow of this Sir Thomas married Sir Oliver Sinclair, Lord of Roslin, and her son by Sir Thomas lived till he was 18 years of age. He thus proves that Elizabeth Hume was not nine years old when Sir Thomas Hey married Katherine Burdyke, and therefore could not be Sir Thomas Hey's wife.

8. Admitting all this to be true, retorts Hamilton, he [Hamilton] was entered heir to his father without any contradiction by him, and continued so till the decease of King James, after whose death he was admitted to be Governor of Scotland without impeachment. To this it is replied by Lennox, that he was both under age and out of the realm. Also after the King's death the Cardinal wrote to the King of France for him to come home to Scotland to receive his right, and he [the King] raised a summons of bastardy against Hamilton. For when he [Hamilton] was declared Governor, he made proclamation that the Word of God should be in the vulgar tongue; but to stop the Cardinal's mouth, he made a new command to the contrary, barring all men from that benefit, and persecuting any that were forward thereto. And thereupon the Cardinal left off to prosecute the summons of

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- [Jan.] bastardy. Lennox concludes that Hamilton has no right to the Earldom of Arran, much less to the Crown of Scotland, for whatsoever is set down here is to be proved by records.
Copy, in a Scottish hand. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.
- [Jan.] **1421.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. Pp. 4.
- [Jan.] **1422.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. Pp. 4.
- Jan. 23. **1423.** INSTRUCTIONS for MONTAGUE and CHAMBERLAIN.
Duplicate of portions of the instructions contained in Nos. 629 and 630.
Endd. Pp. 4.
- Feb. 27. **1424.** ROBERT JONES to RICHARD OSELEY.*
Asks him to deliver to his brother John, twenty nobles.—
Amboise, 27 Feb. 1559. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.
- March 7. **1425.** PETITION of the LUBECKERS to the EMPEROR.
A duplicate of No. 833. [March 7, 1560].
Orig. Endd. and dated by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 6.
- March 13. **1426.** ROBERT JONES to RICHARD OSELEY.
Received his of the 28th ult. and the 3rd inst. Asks him to deliver 20*l.* to his brother. The 7th inst. sent letters to him, his fellows, and to Mr. Nicasius.—Amboise, 13 March 1559. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.
- [April.] **1427.** [M. DE GLAJON to the DUCHESS OF PARMA ?]
By the Cardinal's letters and the report of the writer, V. A. [Votre Altesse ?] will be informed of the success of the writer's two voyages into England. On his return from the second he finds that the Cardinal [Granville] is so far from this place that he thinks it well to inform her of the present state of affairs. The Queen delays all further proceedings until the pleasure of the King and V. A. agrees with her own. She promises, however, that during this negotiation nothing shall be innovated on her part, yet from the great preparations which are being made in England, this seems doubtful. Has promised the like to her by the order of the Cardinal. The long delay of the answer occasions him some anxiety, the stipulated period having been exceeded, of which advantage may be taken by their opponents. The Queen is importuned

* At the foot of the above. John Jones, of Fleet Street, London, merchant tailor, certifies that he has received of Richard Oseley, to the use of Robert Jones, according to the above, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the 3rd of March 1559. *Signed.*

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by foreign princes who wish to rouse her into action. Their complaints are founded upon the excesses committed upon the empire.

Copy. Fr. Pp. 2.

April 2. **1428.** ANSWER to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S CAVILLATIONS.

M. De Seurre, having in the name of the Bishop of Valence and his own, certified to the Council that they have found diverse things in the Queen's late proclamation prejudicial to the honour of the French King, and having put the same in writing, they are here answered. Reasons are given which warrant the Queen to fear invasion; the probable answers thereto are anticipated and refuted. Also, why the hostility of the house of Guise was noted, and the probable effects of their influence upon the King of France and Queen of Scotland are pointed out. Also, why it was declared that the meaning of the French was to invade England by way of Scotland. The people of this realm cannot without clamour hear that they have another Queen in France.

Copy, corrected by Cecil and endd. by him: 2 April 1560. Pp. 12.

[April 11 ?] **1429.** The FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S CAVILLATIONS.

Answer, by Wotton, to certain articles [*i.e.*, those contained in the "declaration made by the Bishop of Valence and the French King's Ambassador to the Queen, upon certain points contained in the proclamation which hath been of late published"].*

Orig., in Wotton's hol. Endd. by Cecil: An answer to the French cavillations, 1560. Pp. 4.

[April 11.] **1430.** The FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S CAVILLATIONS.

Notes by Mason of an intended answer to the cavillations of the French Ambassador, which are here discussed article by article.

Orig. Hol. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

[April 20.] **1431.** The FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S PROTESTATION.

The protestation of the French King, delivered by his Ambassador in England to the Queen, having been printed and published in France, but altered in certain words and sentences from the original signed by the Ambassador; there is here now printed, word for word, the answer made by the Queen to the said French protestation delivered in Latin, "because of the uncertain knowledge of the French tongue in any natural Englishman." The same was also put into French. She will be glad if the professions of the French shall appear by the treaty now intended in Scotland.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd: Copy of the preface in the answer to the French Ambassador's protestation. Pp. 3.

* See this document under 30 March 1560, No. 928.

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Oct. 5. **1432.** The DEBTS of the KING OF FRANCE.

Statement of the amount of the debts due by the King of France to various persons, viz., Genoese, Germans, Milanese, Florentines, and inhabitants of Lucca, amounting to 644,287 ducats.

Endd. by Cecil and dated by him. Ital. Pp. 2.

Oct. 7. **1433.** ROBERT JONES to RICHARD OSELEY.

1. Welcomes him home to Court, where he wishes himself. He and Somers begin to set their citherus to see what descant they can make. Commendations to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert. He shall have his citherne and minister about the end of this month. Gerbes is lost and all the soldiers put to the sword.

2. Don Antonio de Toledo (who was lately sent hither from the King of Spain with twenty-one horse), was presented at his departure with jewels, &c. valued at 30,000 franks, or 12,000 French crowns. He came to stay the National Council in France for the reformation of religion.

3. Twelve French galleys and four foists have arrived at Nantes from Marseilles.

4. Sends his commendations to Messrs. Hampton, Smyth, Honnynge, Nicasius, Cliffe, Railton, Clerk, Kerry, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarenciaux, and his [Oseley's] mother "my lady."—Poissy, 7 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

5. P. S.—Sends commendations to Mr. Thomas Cecil and Mr. Windebank.

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Nov. 12. **1434.** PAGET to THROCKMORTON.

The writer's letter to Robert Jones has occasioned Throckmorton to write to him [Paget] of the secretaryship here. Wrote to Jones but by bruit of that matter, but since has heard credibly that it was determined unto him [Throckmorton]. Thanks him for his favour to his old friend and servant Robert Jones, and also for himself.—London, 12 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 29. **1435.** COUNCIL OF TRENT.

Bull for the indiction of the Council of Trent; printed at Venice, apud Dominicum de Farris, in vico S. Moysi.

Add. to Cecil. Endd. Broadside. Lat. [See No. 746, Nov. 29, 1560.]

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[1561?] **1436.** GRESHAM'S ACCOUNTS.

Note, that whereas Gresham was appointed to give 50s. per cwt. for copper, he paid 52s.; and instead of 4*l.* in the 100*l.* for assurance of armour, he gave 5*l.*

Endd. Pp. 2.

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[March 2.] 1437. [MARC ANTONIO ERIZZO to CECIL].

Another copy of the document. [See No. 2. March 2, 1561.]
Copy, endd. by Cecil. Broadside.

March 12. 1438. THROCKMORTON to the EARL OF BEDFORD.

1. Bedford will receive herewith a letter from the King of Navarre concerning the request they made to him to retain Mr. Tremayne, whereunto he then agreed, and now goes from it for reasons named therein. He is timorous, suspicious and jealous. Asks him to place Tremayne at home, so as he can live as a gentleman.

2. Here has been some jar between the King of Navarre, the Queen Mother, and the Duke of Guise, partly about Condé's matters, and partly about Cardinal Châtillon remaining in the Court, whom the Queen Mother would have from hence. The matter grew so far that the King was ready to forsake the Court, but now all are made friends. Those two bear all the sway there; and the countenance of the King of Spain, wherewith the fearful King is threatened, makes him to calm his sail more than was hoped for.

3. The determination of M. De Sault's going into England continues still.

4. There is a bruit that the Queen of Scotland goes shortly from the Court, and two days ago she said she would go to Rheims, and will receive her brother, Lord James, there. Condé is gone this day to the Court. Asks him to show this to the Queen and Council, and also to have him revoked, for he is in evil case again.—Paris, 12 March 1560.

Orig. Endd. by Throckmorton's son. Injured by damp. Pp. 3.

[Aug. 17.] 1439. ENGLISH MERCHANTS in the CANARIES.

"A ! testimony how Anthony Hickman and Edward Casteleyn, merchants of London, their goods that were in Edward Kingsmille's hands in the Canaries, were seized at the decease of Queen Mary, late Queen of England."

Span. Endd. Pp. 12.

Sept. 21. 1440. Mr. OSBORNE to THROCKMORTON.

"It will fall out no marriage of my Lord of H[ertford] and Lady Katherine; they agree not in the circumstances nor will not confess the priest." The Swedish King is looked for, and is thought to be driven back with the last tempest. His Ambassador yesterday came from the Court; where the Queen continues, or rather increases, her favour towards Lord R[obert]. Her necessity drives her to call a parliament for a subsidy. Mr. Comptroller will be Treasurer against this King's coming, and Mr. Sadler and Sir Thomas Wrothe will be appointed councillors. John Astley received the Queen into Enfield with 40 horse; Mr. Secretary and Lord John rode hunting there, and Mr. Astley was very officious

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towards him. To-morrow, (Monday,) the Queen goes to St. James', and from thence to Hampton Court.—Ivy Lane, Sunday, 21 Sept. 1561.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 23. 1441. GEORGE MEDELEYE to THROCKMORTON.

He is not as desirous of news as when in prison he desired deliverance. Continues his detestation of papistry and love to his country.—Tiltey, 23 Sept. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Oct. 4. 1442. STOPIO to MASON.

Wrote last Saturday, and sends news which has since arrived. Important intelligence is expected from Turkey. Asks to be informed whether the letters which he has been sending weekly for some months have been received.—Venice, 4 Oct. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. : 30 Aug. 1561.

[Nov. 18.] 1443. RANDOLPH to HENRY KILLIGREW.

Wrote from Berwick; and since his return has had little matter. Wots not what trouble this mischievous Mass may turn them unto. It is [rather retained] for despite than devotion; for those who use it care not a straw for it, and jest sometimes merrily against it. Either it will shortly come to [nought] or make us somewhat ado. The Duke [and the Earl] have no will of the Court as long as . . . They lie within 12 miles of it, and purpose to come no nearer except they be sent for. It is purposed to make wars upon the thieves of the borders. The ladies here be merry, louping and dancing, lusty, and fair. Desires to know if Somer remains at home, and that he will write. Received a volume of letters from Throckmorton. Send a Scotch whinger and a pair of knives. Knows not whether his letters came to hand. Sends commendations to F. Wals[ingham] and his cousin Mrs. Sandes.—Edinburgh, 18. . . . *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Injured by damp. Add. : To Henry Killigrew, at his house in Paul's Church Yard, next door to the Dean of Paul's. "Deliver herewith a dagger and a pair of knives." Pp. 2.

Nov. 27. 1444. CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Ten days past received his letter by Thomas Shipman and others of his servants who are here, who arrived at Portu-galette in a Newcastle ship; from which the writer has received all things according to the bill of lading, saving one coffer of books, which the ministers of the Inquisition have taken to see whether they can be allowed in this realm. Challoner is coming into a country of small pleasure for such as have not been used to it.—Bilboa, 27 Nov. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner : 27 Nov. 1562 [sic]. Pp. 2.

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Jan. 2. 1445. CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Wrote to him six days past by Garcia. Has heard nothing from his servants or from Plymouth. Sends this by the way of Burgos. Commendations to his predecessor and to Mr. Cobham; also that he will send a provision that his coffers should not be opened. "The King will for Monçon shortly." Desires him to advise him whether he shall send him provision for Lent.—Bilboa, 2 January 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.*

Jan. 10. 1446. CUERTON to CHALLONER.

1. His servants and stuff have not yet arrived. Offers again to provide him with things for Lent.—Bilboa, 10 January 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Commendations to Chamberlain.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.*

Jan. 23. 1447. CUERTON to CHALLONER.

His stuff and servants have not yet arrived. The Inquisitor has written that as to what was done here respecting Challoner's English books, if it were the King it should be no less in the time that now is. His glasses and Mr. Cobham's are ready.—Bilboa, 23 Jan. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner:* Received 8 Feb. 1562. *Pp. 4.*

Jan. 23. 1448. THOMAS SHIPMAN to CHALLONER.

Has spoken with the pilot of a Spanish ship which came from Falmouth, who says that there was a ship in Plymouth, laden with the Ambassador's treasure, bound for these parts, which had once departed, but with much foul weather came back again.—Bilboa, 23 Jan. 1562. *Signed:* Thomas Shipman, the younger.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner:* Received 8 Feb. 1562. *Pp. 2.*

Jan. 31. 1449. INTELLIGENCES.

1. Constantinople, 25 Dec. 1561. Information respecting the Ambassador of the Sofi, the Duke Alexander of Moldavia, and the Despot of Servia.

2. Milan, 29 Jan. The Duke of Sessa is expected; and the Catholic King will proceed into Flanders. A tax has this day been imposed upon salt.

3. Rome, 31 Jan. At the Consistory last Wednesday certain churches in Germany were given away. There is great talk of the reform which will be published at the beginning of next Lent. Complaints of the conduct of the Ambassadors of France and Spain. Notices of the Counts di Petigliano and

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Broccardo, the Cardinals of Aragon and Gonzaga, the Archbishop of Cosenza and M. Odescalco. Certain Armenians have had an audience with the Pope. The Cardinal of Pisa is liberated. The Pope has published a bull for the relief of the poor.

Ital. Pp. 3.

Feb. 5. **1450.** THOMAS SHIPMAN to CHALLONER.

This day all his stuff arrived in safety at Portugalette. Has taken the two little chests out of the great chest secretly and delivered them to Cuerton. Moffett has delivered the keys to him, but the Inquisitor of Portugalette will not suffer them to bring the chests into Bilboa until he hears from the Court.—Bilboa, 5 Feb. 1562. *Signed*: Thomas Shipman, the younger.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner*: From Shipman, my servant. *Pp. 2.*

Feb. 7. **1451.** The CARDINAL OF FERRARA to the QUEEN.

Is grateful for the courtesy with which she received his letter sent by M. De Morette and for her acceptance of the professions of devotion offered by him in his own name and in that of his house. Repeats the offers of his service.—St. Germain, 7 Feb. 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil*: 7 Feb 1561. *Ital. Pp. 3.*

Feb. 25. **1452.** HUGH TIPTON to CHALLONER.

1. Perceives that he will travail in the case of Anthony Hickman and Edward Castelyn; it was a cruel sentence for writing two or three lines in his books in his own language.

2. Concerning "the guardamessillas;" the red will cost 2 reals every piece, and the gilt pillars with the borderings will cost 2½ reals every piece, being of good skins. Asks him to send his arms, and in what breadth and length he will have them set. Sends by this courier a barrel of salmon and one of red herrings to Challoner, and the same to the Countess of Feria. He will allow him for the carriage 10 reals of plate.—Seville, 24 Feb. 1562.

3. P. S.—Feb. 25th. The bearer, Humphrey Rickthorne, goes by land into England. Chamberlain wrote that he had spoken to Challoner concerning a schedule for the recovering of certain goods of merchants of Bristol, which were apprehended in the power of John Frampton when he was taken prisoner. Sends Chamberlain their privilege of St. George, and trusts that he has taken order to have it confirmed by the King. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

March 1. **1453.** REMONSTRANCE sent to the POPE out of FRANCE.

1. If the Pope were to come to France he would perceive that the fourth part of the realm is separated from the com-

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munion of the church, which part consists of gentlemen, learned men, and principal burgesses of towns, and of such of the commons as have travelled and are exercised in arms: They have strength, learning, counsel, money, and nobility; and the number daily increases. The Queen Mother, therefore, (desiring to keep the realm under the obedience of the Holy See,) beseeches him for help, that those so dissevered may be knit again and joined in one faith. This will be the easier, because there are no Anabaptists or other heretics which deny the twelve articles of our faith or the declarations of the six general councils; and there are amongst them learned men, moved with good zeal and desire to see the fire quenched, who say that the Pope might accept into the communion of the Church all those who make such confession of their faith as is universal throughout the world, and as the ancients have said to be the true and certain rule of faith, containing the twelve articles, and that which since has been declared by the aforesaid six general councils. They also say that it would be a means to unite the Latin and Greek churches. This must be done by conference of learned men on either side, as there is no more hope that sharpness and revilings will serve.

2. Many who will not depart from the Church are nevertheless afflicted in their consciences in the three following points: The presence of images in churches, which have both great and heinous abuses, lyings, direct and false miracles, by which the consciences of many good persons are greatly troubled. They ask that these may be taken away. In the administration of baptism they object to the use of exorcisms and prayers which some deem superstitious; "furthermore, they cannot well bear that a diseased priest and many times of the pockes should put his spittle in the child's mouth, and think that thereof comes many inconveniences." The removal of the exorcisms is asked, or, if retained, that they be used in the vulgar tongue. As concerning the Holy Communion, there are many offended with certain points; viz., the refusal of the cup to the laity, contrary to the institution of Christ and the custom of the ancient Church, which they ask to have restored; second, the distribution to two or three alone, and not according to the ancient manner. The third point is the procession on Corpus Christi day. Against these three matters they allege three reasons; to the first, that it is directly against the institution of the Sacrament; to the second, that our Lord being in Heaven requires only spiritual honour; to the third, that it is not ordained by the authority of Scripture, council, or Pope, and is against the institution of the Sacrament.

3. The Mass is the next article through which many are offended, it being so set to sale by ignorant, vagabond, and evil living priests. Also they note that the churchmen maintain that Jesus Christ is sacrificed there, and speak oftener of this sacrifice than of that on the cross; although

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the ancient fathers and some modern doctors maintain that this comprehends only the representation of the sacrifice of Christ; and so it would be well for the priests to declare to the people what the sacrifice is that the Church means to make.

4. In the form of the Mass they note four points. First, that the people cannot understand the reading of the Gospel, Epistle, and Confession of Faith, which they, therefore, say should be pronounced in the vulgar tongue. Secondly, that the Gloria in excelsis, the Sanctus, and other prayers should also be pronounced in the same. Thirdly, that the prayer which is made after the offertory is superfluous when no offerings are made. Fourthly, that the priest alone communicates, and yet sticks not to say the prayers in the name of those which are by, even as if they had communicated.

5. It would therefore be well if, when they came to the Preface, the deacon should cause those which are by to sit down; also that there should be but one Mass each day, except Sunday; and that all the priests and deacons should communicate with him who celebrates. Psalms should also be sung in the churches in the vulgar tongue twice a day.

6. Those who turn their eyes on times past and to come have determined on two points, on which they stay and judge of the rest with liberty and sincerity of conscience. The first, that, in that which concerns the rule of faith and religion they ought to consent to no alteration. The second, that it behoves them to travail that the unity of the church may be kept. A rule of faith should be prescribed to all by a general council.

7. Appended is a certificate to the effect that John Veron has perused this book, which is well translated, but whether it is expedient to set it forth in print or no is referred to "his Lordship's" wisdom. *Signed.*

Corrected draft. Endd. by Cecil: Primo Martii. Pp. 13.

March 7. 1454. INTELLIGENCES from ITALY.

News from Milan, 5 March; from Rome, 7 March; and from Constantinople, 15 February 1562.

Endd.: From Venice, 14 March 1562. Pp. 4.

March 9. 1455. CHAMBERLAIN to CHALLONER.

Finds such crooked ways for his waggon and such deep ones for his horse that he has not been able to make four leagues a day. Has heard of the arrival of Challoner's servants and stuff, and prays that such plate and other things as he left may be well packed so as the same be not bruised by the way, and also his "guadamiziles." Sends his commendations to the Count and Countess of Feria.— Bayonne, 9 March 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

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March 11. **1456.** The BRISTOL MERCHANTS to CHALLONER.

1. On the 15th of February they received from Chamberlain and him two sedulas of the King, the one to discharge their surety, Mr. Tipton, and the other commanding Pedro Melendez to restore all their things again, according to their inventory, or the value thereof. He does not deny any part of the inventory, but says that the goods are deposited. Desire him to show this answer to the King, as Melendez departs for the Indies within fifteen days.—Seville, 11 March 1562. *Signed*: Richard Barret, John Hodges, Anthony Mownsford, John Norris, Fowlke Lymell.

2. P. S.—Since writing their letter they have requested Tipton to write to ask him to put any charges he may be at for their matter in his account.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner*: Received 26 March. *Pp.* 3.

[March 11.] **1457.** The BRISTOL MERCHANTS.

Depositions respecting the Bristol merchants and Pedro Melendez, referred to in the previous article.

Orig. Endd. by Challoner: Depositions from Seville touching the merchants of Bristol's matter, sent to me 11 March 1562. *Span. Pp.* 29.

March 11. **1458.** JOHN FRAMPTON to CHALLONER.

Chamberlain sent him a "codola" of the council of the Inquisition for his deliverance, which he durst not deliver, for that it was a tedious way; but the end of two months after the time which they condemned him for being expired, they delivered him of their own free will, which was the 26th of last month. He also wrote of a "sedola" for the restitution of his goods, but as yet he has not heard of it.—Seville, 11 March 1562. *Signed*.

Orig. Hol. Endd. by Challoner: Received 26 March 1562. *Pp.* 2.

March 12. **1459.** HUGH TIPTON to CHALLONER.

Refers him to the letters of the merchants of Bristol. Desires that the charges for the "port" of their letters and such costs may be put in his account. His "gwadameseles" and silk hose shall be provided. Chamberlain wrote that he had a sedola for the recovery of the goods of the merchants of Bristol, which he prays him to have in remembrance. Sent Chamberlain their privilege to be confirmed by the King.—Seville, 12 March 1562. *Signed*.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner*: Received 14 March 1562. *Pp.* 2.

March 15. **1460.** CHALLONER to CUERTON.

Yesternight his servants and stuff arrived. Has paid the muleteers for the nine mules on which his servants rode

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twenty-four ducats, residue of the fifty-four for which Cuerton concerted; and to those who carried his stuff fifty-six ducats. His servant Tempest has either lost Cuerton's letter or had it stolen, so that he does not know how much he owes him. Goldwell showed him a note in Spanish, that the whole amounted to 4,177 reals. Desires him to send a note of all that he has disbursed for him and what he has received. This foolish lewd usage of his folk has cost him for the conveyance of his stuff and a few fools, his servants, above 700 ducats, besides 90*l.* worth of plate and money of which a knave, his servant, robbed him at Plymouth. Looks before the 12th of May next for 2,500 ducats out of England by exchange. Thanks Mrs. Cuerton for her fair chest. Of his little drinking glasses Cuerton writes nothing.

Copy. Add. Dated and endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

March 16. 1461. EDWARD KINGSMILL to HUGH TIPTON.

1. There has arrived here a pinnace of the Queen's, called the Fleur de Lys, bound for Africa and Ethiopia, in company with the Minion and Primrose and another pinnace called the Dragon. The Governor immediately commanded her and her men to be stopped, and to take away her sails and to be searched, but they found nothing to lay to their charge only in matters of religion, saying they were Lutherans, as in their instructions there is an article that tells against them, which instructions are confirmed by Winter, Gonestone, Hyckman, Castlen, and Garratt. Asks him to inform the Queen's Ambassador thereof, for the lack of this pinnace may be the cause of casting away of the said ships; also desires that these letters may be conveyed into England.—Canary, 16 March 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—The mariners of the said pinnace departed from the said ships in foul weather.

Orig. Hol. Add.: To Tipton at Seville. *Endd.:* Duarte Quengesmylle. *Pp. 2.*

March 17. 1462. CHALLONER to CECIL.

1. His servants and stuff arrived here on the 15th inst. This is a Court of excessive dearth, 100*l.* in England, with provision, will go further than 400*l.* here. Reminds him of his former suit to the Queen, that for land of force to be sold at least he may have some supplement of living during life. Hopes to hear good news of her marriage. They have news here that the Scottish Queen has relented in matters of religion. The Inquisitors at Bilboa have used without respect all their extremity. Has sued to the King, but with small remedy. The Ambassador of France much marvelled at this barbarous dealing. He is L'Aubespine's brother and Bishop of Limoges. The King must needs go to Aragon, which is worse than Castile for charges.—Madrid, 17 March 1562.

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2. P. S.—Sir Richard Shelley is three weeks past returned hither, sent for by the King to go in embassy to the Sophy. Copy, the P.S. in Challoner's hand, and dated, add., and endd. by him. Pp. 3.

March 18. 1463. CUERTON to CHALLONER.

1. Desires him to send a testimonial which Tempest has with him, "firmed" with the notary of the Inquisition and not by the commissary. Yesterday had a letter from St. Sebastian, saying that there is some commission to the captain of Fontarabia to victual the town and take in 1000 soldiers more, which is done, for that Vendôme has 10,000 men between Bordeaux and Lyons. Commendations to Cobham.—Bilboa, 9 March 1562. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Kept this till the 18th for lack of a messenger. Has received his with Humfrey Rickthorne, written on the 10th, and trusts that he received his stuff within three days after. There is a saying that the King will come along the coast to go for Aragon. These ten days has kept his bed. Wishes that Challoner had some of his beer with him, that is "nappy," and a tun of Gascon wine now taken into his house. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

March 18. 1464. W. HONNYNG to CHALLONER.

Wishes he had heard Mr. Day, the Provost of Eton, who very gravely has behaved himself twice this Lent in sermons in Court. "The long ancient prelate Cheney," who preached this time two years and praised the Queen's justice in not pardoning Jenks and other robbers of houses in Buckinghamshire, is now Bishop elect of Gloucester. They have had marvellous wet but seasonable weather since March. There has been a proclamation inhibiting the bruit of the decay of money. The Marquis disposes himself to his wonted pastime of hunting; he, the Lord Admiral, the Duke of Norfolk, and some others of estate have been occupied in Lincolnshire all this Lent, running the hare, shooting, and other honourable pastimes. Mr. Farnham sees how Shane O'Neil becomes well his change from Irish apparel, and chargeably feasted a good number at once. The Marquis D'Elboeuf has been entertained here according to the old courtesy of England. They have had a forcible wind, which made revel among the boats in the Thames and work for tylers; the poor tents at the Court gate were rooted up, means those pitched at Charing Cross.—Westminster, 18 March 1562. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received 19 April 1562. Pp. 2.

March 20. 1465. RICHARD BARRET and JOHN NORRIS to CHALLONER.

On the 11th inst. they sent him a testimonial of the answer of their adversary Pedro Melendez, and the King'sedula

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concerning the recovery of divers things taken from them. Pray that he will obtain a short answer from the King. The ships for the Indies are not yet departed.—Seville, 20 March 1562. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner*: From the merchants of Bristol at Seville, received 26 March 1562. *Pp.* 2.

March 24. **1466.** CHALLONER to THROCKMORTON.

1. Sends this and his last by means of the French Ambassador. Throckmorton may use the reciproke. Is sorry that he has no better news of a successor. Understands that Mr. Dannet and afterwards Sir Thomas Smyth have made means to slip the collar. The King, about the end of May, departs towards Aragon to keep the Cortes. In the way he will visit the frontiers of Biscay, and so to Pampeluna in Navarre, there to take the oath of the Navarrais to the Prince, his son. Thence to Saragossa, where the Queen shall meet him, and so with the Prince to Monçon, where the Cortes are kept; which ere they be finished and the King returned will spend the best part of one twelvemonth. The King earnestly purposes arming 150 galleys for defence against the Moors and Turks. Has hitherto found in Spain disgrace upon disgrace, with evil adventures. His servants and stuff arrived not at Madrid before the 13th inst. Has been handled very evil by the Spanish Inquisition. A knave has robbed him of well nigh 100*l.*, besides other troubles. They say that certain great folks are removed from that Court and Council for saying too much *pro* and too little *contra*.—Madrid, 24 March 1562.

2. P. S.—Desires him to forward a packet to Robert Farnham and a letter to Chamberlain.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: 28 March, sent by the French Ambassador's packet. *Pp.* 3.

July 10. **1467.** LADY THROCKMORTON to SIR N. THROCKMORTON.

1. Trusts he has received 800 French crowns by the Ambassador of Portugal. Is in suit to get more money for him; if she can have any (and she fears it will be hard to obtain), she will send it by John Thomson, whom she means to send with Mr. Smyth, who is prepared to go, but as yet has not instructions to be ambassador there.

2. The Queen is fully resolved to go this progress, with which news the Lord of Lethington is gone to Scotland. She and the Queen of Scots will meet at Sheffield, at Lord Shrewsbury's house; and the writer is appointed to wait upon her by her own command. Has done what she can, both by herself and the Lady Marquis, to stay her going, and laid before the Queen her lack of means; but nothing will serve, for the Queen tells her to make ready as well as she can, and for the rest she will take order for her. He knows these are only words; she looks for nothing else. Prays him

A.D. 1562.
July 10.

to lend her Martyn, his lacky, to wait upon her this journey. Lacks also a horse-keeper and a man to wait upon her now she sends him Thomson.

3. Mr. Cornewallis's house is to be sold, which she caused both Mr. Osborne* price 500*l.*, and 400*l.* is offered him. Prays him to think how near it stands to her brother's, and how many other good neighbours he shall have there. Trusts his anger is appeased, and that his next letter will be milder; she was before glad to hear from him, but is now afraid, his letters be so bitter.

4. Asks him to cause the enclosed letter to be delivered to Mr. Snowe, who is in Condé's camp, and also to send word if he has heard anything of young Dannett and Guylford—London, 10 July.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Throckmorton's servant, and again by his son. Much damaged by damp and in a most fragile condition. Pp. 3.

July 18. 1468. STOPIO to MASON.

Wrote last Saturday, since which time he has received the news now forwarded. Intelligence from Constantinople. Reports of an agreement in France, but they are not confirmed. Will forward the intelligence which is expected from Trent.—Venice, 18 July. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

* About four lines are here destroyed by damp.

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FLANDERS.				
3	334	485	715	1212
43	335	486	721	1213
50	339	498	845	1400
85	377	501	910	1401
109	378	510	911	1402
115	407	511	971	1408
126	431	512	981	1414
127	449	513	1089	1427
189	450	523	1090	1436
197	467	524	1091	
223	479	548	1120	
327	480	601	1190	
330	484	657	1192	
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5	107	231	297	353
6	108	232	298	354
7	114	236	299	355
8	123	237	302	356
23	124	238	303	357
24	129	239	304	358
28	130	240	305	359
29	150	241	306	360
30	151	242	307	361
31	152	246	308	364
35	156	247	310	367
36	167	251	313	368
57	168	252	315	369
63	169	253	316	370
64	174	254	317	371
65	175	256	323	372
66	177	264	324	373
67	185	265	325	374
68	187	268	328	375
69	188	269	329	376
70	195	270	331	382
71	198	271	337	383
72	199	277	340	385
75	202	284	346	386
86	203	285	347	387
98	204	291	348	388
99	205	292	349	389
100	206	293	350	390
101	225	295	351	393
106	230	296	352	395

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396	556	656	728	803
397	559	658	733	804
398	560	659	734	805
399	568	660	735	812
400	569	661	736	813
408	571	662	737	814
409	578	663	738	819
410	580	664	739	820
418	582	665	740	821
425	583	666	741	824
426	586	667	742	825
427	590	668	750	827
428	591	669	751	833
429	592	670	752	834
430	593	671	753	835
443	594	672	754	836
447	596	673	755	837
452	597	674	756	838
453	598	675	757	839
454	599	676	758	840
458	600	678	760	841
459	602	679	761	842
465	603	680	762	846
466	604	681	763	847
471	605	685	764	848
477	606	686	765	849
487	609	687	766	850
488	610	690	767	851
489	611	691	768	852
490	612	692	769	853
491	613	693	770	854
492	614	694	771	855
493	615	695	773	856
494	616	696	774	857
495	620	697	775	858
496	621	698	777	863
497	622	699	778	864
499	628	700	779	865
500	629	701	780	869
505	630	702	781	870
506	631	703	782	871
525	632	704	784	872
526	633	705	785	874
529	634	707	788	875
530	636	708	789	876
531	637	709	790	877
533	642	710	791	878
534	643	711	793	880
535	644	712	794	881
540	645	713	795	882
543	646	714	796	883
544	649	719	797	886
545	650	720	798	890
550	652	724	799	901
551	653	725	800	902
552	654	726	801	903
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916	995	1080	1154	1233
917	996	1081	1155	1237
921	998	1082	1156	1238
927	999	1083	1157	1239
928	1000	1084	1160	1240
929	1001	1085	1161	1241
930	1002	1086	1162	1242
932	1003	1087	1163	1245
933	1004	1088	1164	1246
934	1005	1092	1165	1247
935	1006	1093	1166	1248
936	1007	1094	1167	1249
937	1008	1095	1168	1250
938	1009	1096	1172	1251
939	1010	1098	1173	1252
940	1011	1099	1174	1253
941	1012	1100	1175	1254
942	1013	1101	1176	1255
943	1014	1102	1177	1256
944	1021	1103	1179	1257
945	1022	1104	1180	1261
946	1023	1105	1181	1262
947	1024	1108	1182	1263
949	1025	1109	1183	1264
950	1026	1112	1184	1265
951	1027	1113	1185	1267
952	1028	1114	1186	1268
953	1029	1115	1187	1269
954	1030	1116	1188	1270
955	1031	1117	1189	1271
956	1032	1118	1193	1272
957	1033	1119	1194	1274
958	1035	1121	1195	1275
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979	1060	1142	1219	1293
980	1061	1143	1221	1294
982	1066	1144	1222	1295
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984	1068	1146	1224	1297
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1318	1345	1367	1391	1428
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267	570	898	1177	1315
269	575	899	1191	1319
270	576	900	1220	1331
341	638	909	1230	1372
384	639	1056	1231	1374
414	729	1069	1234	1403
415	730	1070	1243	1407
416	749	1071	1244	1407
434	809	1072	1258	1408
441	810	1073	1259	1425
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53	281	521	894	1389
73	300	522	1036	1435
89	301	546	1065	1437
131	312	547	1147	1442
173	338	581	1200	1449
186	366	623	1201	1453
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20	136	251	424	846
21	145	252	451	896
22	149	253	456	912
26	160	254	457	919
27	161	255	463	966
32	162	258	464	967
34	163	259	468	972
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48	176	282	476	997
49	179	283	478	1020
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56	184	288	517	1170
59	187	289	541	1171
61	192	290	542	1217
80	193	309	554	1218
82	194	314	558	1225
83	201	318	566	1228
84	207	319	567	1266
87	208	320	579	1330
90	209	321	585	1338
91	210	322	608	1342
94	211	332	619	1355
95	212	343	641	1356
96	213	362	648	1375
97	214	365	688	1393
110	215	391	689	1415
111	216	401	716	1416
112	217	402	717	1420
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436	584	829	994	1332
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445	595	831	1019	1379
448	607	837	1042	1405
455	617	843	1052	1410
460	618	844	1053	1417
461	627	859	1054	1423
462	640	860	1055	1427
473	651	861	1062	1439
474	677	862	1063	1444
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507	683	867	1075	1446
508	684	868	1097	1447
509	706	873	1107	1448
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380	440	879	1034	
381	446	948	1043	

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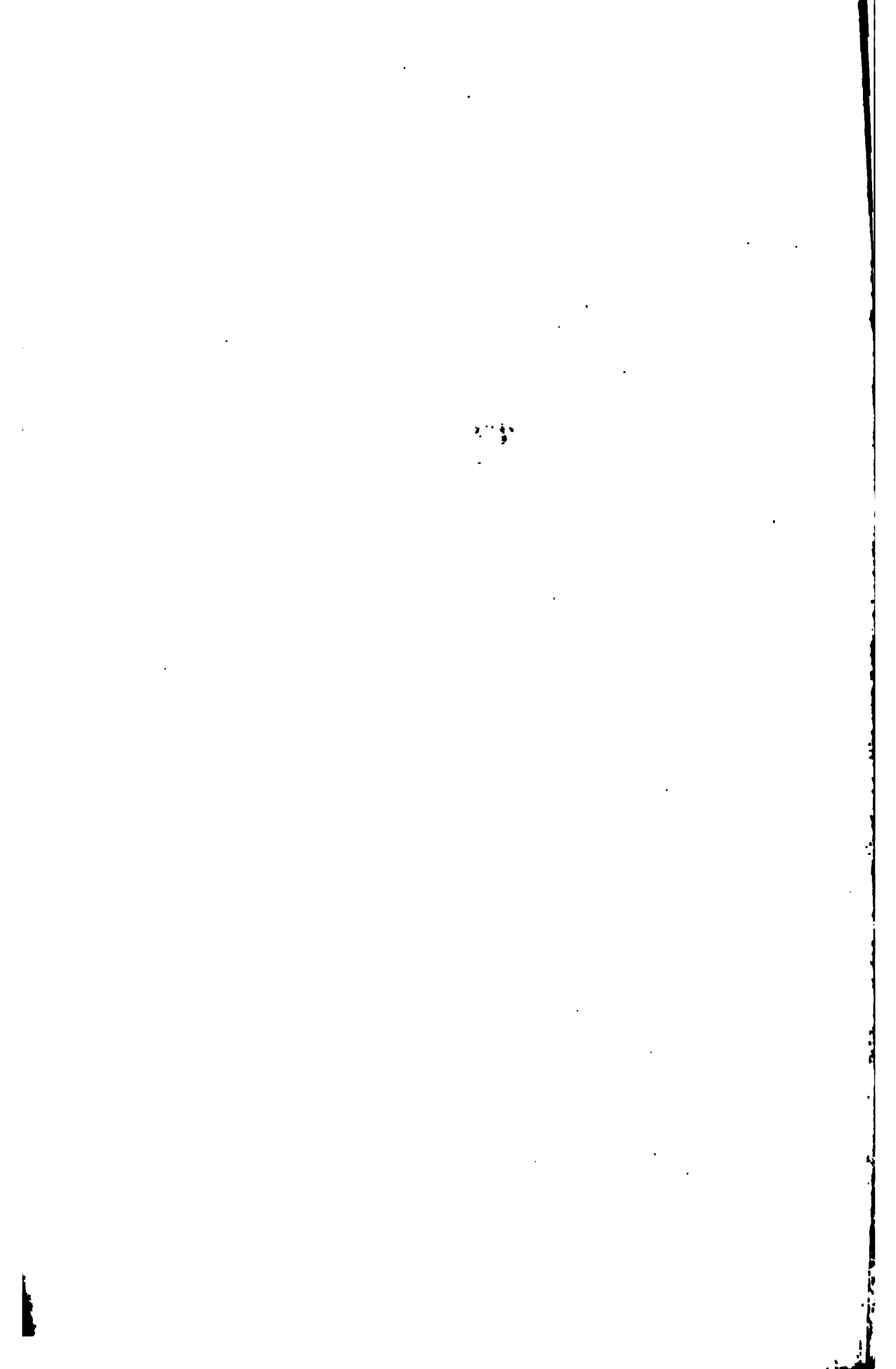
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